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A

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

TO

Domesday Book;

ACCOMPANIED BY INDEXES,

&c.

A

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

TO

Domesday Book;

ACCOMPANIED BY

INDEXES

OF THE

TENANTS IN CHIEF, AND UNDER TENANTS,

AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY:

AS WELL AS OF

THE HOLDERS OF LANDS

MENTIONED IN DOMESDAY ANTERIOR TO THE FORMATION OF THAT RECORD:

WITH

AN ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND

AT THE CLOSE OF THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

SO FAR AS THE SAME IS ACTUALLY ENTERED.

ILLUSTRATED BY

NUMEROUS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. F.R.S. SEC.S.A.

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March 1831.

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COMMISSIONERS

ON

THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE KINGDOM,

APPOINTED BY

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSION

OF THE

12*th of March* 1831.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GRENVILLE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, M.P.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY HOBHOUSE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD DOVER.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE PARKE.

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WILLIAM BROUGHAM ESQUIRE, M.P.

CHARLES PURTON COOPER ESQUIRE, SECRETARY.

PREFACE.

THE General Introduction to Domesday Book, here presented to the Reader, was first written in 1813: since which time the writer of it has not ceased to amass every kind of information calculated to throw light upon the more important contents of the Record. The labour thus bestowed coming to the knowledge of His Majesty's Commissioners upon the Records of the Kingdom, they were pleased, in the beginning of 1832, when they ordered Mr. Cooper's Account of the Public Records to be published in an octavo form, to direct that the Introduction to Domesday, with such improvements as had occurred to the Author, should be reprinted in the same shape, so as to form a continuation of that Work; and that

three Indexes should be added: the first, of the Tenants in Capite, which was ordered to include the Taini, Ministri, holders of manses in Towns, and other persons, whose names not appearing in the Head-titles at the beginning of the Counties, had been omitted in the Index of Tenants in Capite published by His Majesty's Commission in 1816: a second Index was ordered of the Persons who had held land in the times of King Edward the Confessor and King Harold, including all individuals noticed in the Record as holders of land (whether as allodial or under-Tenants, as they can occasionally only be distinguished,) previous to the formation of the Conqueror's Survey: and a third of the persons in actual possession as Under-Tenants in 1086, the year in which it is evident that the Survey was actually made.

These Indexes have been carefully formed, and all passages of the Record calculated to throw light upon the changes and holdings of lands noted in the margin; as well as all instances of the hereditary descent of land from those who had had possession in the

Saxon time. Short comments also have been added in the margins of all the Indexes, upon the names of particular individuals. These throw occasional light on the state of the Kingdom in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and still more upon the history of the persons who formed the Conqueror's Court.

The utility of these Indexes to all persons who may have to consult Charters of the tenth and eleventh Centuries will be apparent.

Subjoined to them is an Abstract of the different Classes of the Population of England at the time of the Survey, as far as the Record has supplied it; with Notices of the Burghs, in which many of the deficiencies in Brady's imperfect History of those places are supplied.

In endeavouring to fulfil the Orders of His Majesty's Commissioners, the Compiler of these Volumes is perfectly aware that, although he has passed years of labour upon Domesday, he has only opened the way to a knowledge of its contents.

Domesday Book is a mine of information which has not yet been sufficiently wrought. Illustrations of the most important and the most certain kind upon our ancient institutions, services, and tenures of lands, are still to be drawn from it. And its metal cannot be exhausted by the perseverance of any single labourer.

The Historian may extract results from it which are in vain sought from other sources. It shows, in detail, the number of years that elapsed before England recovered from the violence attendant on the Norman Conquest.

The Annual Value of Property, it will be found, was much lessened, as compared with the produce of estates in the time of Edward the Confessor. In general, at the Survey, the King's lands were more highly rated than before the Conquest; and his rent from the Burghs was greatly increased; a few also of the larger Tenants in Capite had improved their estates; but, on the whole, the Rental of the Kingdom was reduced, and twenty years after the Conquest, the estates were, on medium,

valued at little more than three fourths of the former estimate. (1)

From Domesday too it will be seen, that the oppression of our ancient tenures has been over-stated; many of them being at that early period converted into money payments.

It is difficult to form a judgment which shall be exactly supported by evidence as to the manner in which the distribution of the lands of England was made among the Conqueror's companions. Many years had elapsed between

---

(1) Take Middlesex as an instance, in which no "Terra Regis" occurs,

	T. R. E.			T. R. W.		
	£	s.	d	£.	s.	d.
Terra Archiep. Cant.	100	14	0	86	12	0
Terra Episc. Lond.	190	11	10	157	19	6
Eccl. S. Pet. Westm.	114	0	0	86	16	6
Eccl. Trin. Rouen.	25	10	0	20	10	0
Geoffr. de Mandev.	121	13	0	112	5	0
Ern. de Hesding	56	0	0	24	0	0
Walt. de S. Waleri	120	0	0	111	0	0
Terr. alior. Tenent.	204	0	0	147	8	0
	932	8	10	746	11	0

the time of the grants and the taking of the Survey; and many of the greater tenants, it will be readily believed, had married heiresses, and joined other lands to those they had at first received. (1)

The process, however, seems to have been, that a circuit of a larger or a less extent, according to the rank, the services, or the number of the followers brought into the field, was given to the greater Chieftains, who, having retained the lion's portion for themselves, distributed the rest, in a similar manner, and in due divisions according to the claims of the parties, upon the survivors of the officers and men who had fought beneath their several banners. The persons thus enfeoffed holding as securely and as independently of the Tenants in Capite as the Tenants in Capite held of the King.

Exclusive of a few interpolations, the Names which fill what is called the Roll of Battle

(1) As in the case of Robert de Oily, who married Aldith the heiress of Wigod lord of Walingford. Ivo Tailbois, the Conqueror's nephew, married the Countess of Chester, niece and heiress to Thorold of Bukenhale.

Abbey, will for the most part be found among the Under-Tenants of the Survey. (1)

But some Entries present themselves in which

---

(1) The Copies of this Roll most frequently found in our Manuscript Libraries are of a date scarce ever earlier than the fifteenth century; and many of them are in the rhyming form, like the copy which is preserved in Brompton. Duchesne has given two Lists of the Norman warriors from copies of this Roll at the end of his Normannici Scriptores. The Abbé de la Rue once promised a Dissertation on it: and it is not improbable but that its history, at present somewhat equivocal, might be established by researches among the Norman archives. Stow, the historian, made no scruple to copy this Roll into his Manuscript Collections.

Wace's Roll of the Conqueror's companions, in his Chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy to the death of Henry the Second King of England, is perhaps the oldest List of the warriors who fought at Hastings now extant. It is preserved in the British Museum with some other tracts, MS. Reg. 4. C. xi. fol. 246, in a Volume which formerly belonged to Battle-Abbey. As it has never been printed, such extracts as preserve the names will not be unacceptable here.

fol. 17. col. 3. Alain Felgan uint al passage
Q[i] des Bretons out g[a]nt barnage
De Peleit le filz Bertran
Et li sire iuint de Dinan

the forfeitures of a later day may be discovered; more especially in the lands which were seized

---

Et Raol iuint de Gael
Et maint Breton de maint chastel
* * * *

fol. 20. col. 2. A co q̃ Guiſt diseit
Et encore dire plus uoleit
Vint Guiſt le filz Osber
Son cheual tot couert de fer
Sire dist il trop demoron
Armon nos tut alon alon.
* * * *

fol. 20. col. 3. Gauter Giffart lout amene
Q^{i} a Saint Jame aueit este
Tendi sa main les regnes prist
Pie en estrieu desus sassist.
* * * *

Ibid. Son gonfanon fist traire auant
Q' la pape li enueia
Et cil le traist sil despleia
Li dus le prist sus le dreca
Raol Darconches apela
Portez dist il mon gonfanon
Ne uos uoil faire se dreit non
Par dreit et par anceisorie
Deiuent estre de Normendie
Vr̃e parent gonfanonier.
Mſt furent tuit boen cheualier
Granz merciz dist Raol aiez
Q' nr̃e dreit reconoissiez

from Gamelbar, Merlesuain, and the other Saxon chieftains of the North, after the suppression of

---

Mais le gonfanon par ma fei
Ne sera hui portez par mei
* * * *

fol. 20. col. 3. Et li dus garda daltre part
Si apela Gauter Giffart
Cest gonfanon dist il pernez
En la bataille le portez
Gauter Giffart li respondi
Sire dist il por deu merci
* * * *

(He refuses the gonfanon, and it is given to)

Ibid. Tosteins le filz rou le blanc out nō
Al Bec en Chauz aueit maison.
* * * *

Ibid. Guiłł fist for son destrier
Venir a fait auant Rogier
Q^{i} len dit Mōgomeri
* * * *

Ibid. Et Guiłł mis Seneschaus
Li filz Osb̄ un boens uassaus
* * * *

Ibid. De lautre part Alain Fergant
Et Naīmeri le combatant
* * * *

fol. 22. col. 2. Lassaut aueient tot guerpi
Quant Rog̃ de Mōgomeri
Vint poignant la lance baissie
Onc ne laissa por la coignie

the rising in 1069; and in those of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, who was

---

Q^{i}l aueit sus el col leuee
Q^{i} młt esteit lonc enhanstee
* * * *
fol. 22. col. 3. Roƀt le uiel cil de Belmont
Assaut Engleis et p̄mier front
* * * *
Guiłł q̃ len dit Malet
Hardiement entrels se met
* * * *
Ibid. Quant uint li sire de Mōfort
Et dā Guiłł de Uez Pont
* * * *
Ibid. Bien firent cil de Beeissin
Et li baron de Costentin
Et Neel de Saunt Salueor
Assaut Engleis par g^{a}nt uigor
* * * *
Grant p^{i}es en ont cil de Felgieres
Q^{i} de Bretaigne ont genz młt fieres.
* * * *
Henri le sires de Ferrieres
Et cil q^{i} donc gardont Tillieres
* * * *
fol. 22 ^{b}. col. 1. Cil q^{i} ert sire Daubemare
Et dam Guiłł de Romare
Et li sire de Lutehare
Et cil de Touke. et de La Mare
Et li sire de Neauhou
Et vn cheualier de Peitou

betrayed in 1074. In the persons who possessed the larger share of the estates of the

---

Robt li sire de Belfou
Et cil qui ert sire Dalnou
Li chanblene de Tancharuile
Et li sire de Stoteuile
Et Wiestace Dabeuile
Et li sire de Magne Uile
Guiſt q̃ len dit Crespin
Et li sires de Saint Martin
Et dam Wiſt de Molins
Et cil qui ert sire Des Pins
Tuit cil furent en la bataille
Nia cil dels qui mſt ni uaille
Vn uassal de Grēste Maisnil
Fu mult le ior en g^{a}nt peril

* * * *

fol. 22^{b}. col. 1. De meaine li uiel Giffrei
Et de Bohon li uiel Onfrei
De Caitrai Onfrei et Maugier
Q^{l} esteit nouel cheualier
De Garene iuint Willemes
Mſt li fist bien el chief li helmes
Et li uiel Hue de Gornai
Ensenble od lui sa gent de Brai

* * * *

Daurencein i fu Richarz
Ensenble od lui cil de Biarz
Et li sires de Sollignie
Et li Boteilliers Daubinie

Northern lords at the time of the Survey, we probably see the Generals by whom they were defeated.

Cil de Uictrie et de Lacie
De Ual Daiaire et de Tracie
* * * *
Hue li sires de Monfort
Cil Despine et cil de Port
Cil de Corcie et cil de Iort
I ont le ior maint home mort
Cil q^{i} fu sire de Reiners
Ont g^{a}nt plente de cheualiers
* * * *
Le uiel Wiłł de Moion
Ont ouoc lui maint cōpaignon
De ciñq leis Raol Taisson
Et li uiel Roḡ Marmion
* * * *
Joste la cōpaigne Neel
Cheualcha Raol de Gael
* * * *
Des Biarz i fu Auenals
Des Mostiers Hubt Paienals
Robt Bertrā q^{i} esteit torz
Mais a cheual esteit młt forz
* * * *
fol. 22 b. col. 3. Li sire de Semillie
De Basq̄uile i fuMartels
De ioste lui cil de Praels
Cil de Goinz et de Sainteals
Del uiez Molei et de Monceals

. A patient comparison of Domesday Book with the Registers of our earliest Abbies, is the surest

---

Cil qui ert sire de Pacie
Et li seneschals de Corcie
Et uns cheualiers de Lacie
Ensenble od els cil de Gacie
Et cil Doillie et de Sacie
Et li sire de Vaacie
Del Torneor et de Praeres
Et Guiłł de Columbieres
Et Gileƀt li uiel Dasnieres
De Chaaignes et de Coismeres
Li uielz Hue de Bolebec
Et dam Richart q^{i} tint Orbec
Et li sires de Bones Boz
Et cil del Sap. et cil de Gloz
Et cil qui donc teneit Tresgoz

* * * *

Et li sire de Mon Fichet
Q^{i} de bois garder sentremet
Lancestre Hue le Bigot
Q^{i} aueit terre a Maletot
Et as Loges et a Chanon

* * * *

fol. 28. col. 1. Guiłł Patric de la Lande
Le rei heraut forment demande

* * * *

Donc poinst Hue de Mortemer
Od lui li sire Dauuiler

way to accomplish its thorough illustration: and this is to be effected, not merely by the examina-

---

Cil Donebac et de Saint Cler
Engleis firent mĩt enuerser
Robert q^{i} fu filz Herneis
La lance aloigne lescu pris
* * * *
Li quens Robt de Moretoig
Ne se tint mie del duc loig
Frere le duc ert de paṛ mere
Grant aie fist a son frere
Le sire poinst de Herecort
Sor un cheual q^{i} mĩt tost cort
De q^{a}nt quil poet le duc secort
De Crieue Coer et de Drincort
Et le sire de Briencort
Soiet le duc q^{i}l part q^{i}l tort
Cil de Combrai et cil Dalnei
Et li sire de Fontenei
De Reberchil et del Molei:
* * * *
fol. 23. col. 2. Tostein filz Rou le blanc out nõ
Del Bac ioste Fescamp fu nez
Cheualier proz et renomez
* * * *
Alains Fergant q̃ns de Bretaigne
De Bretons meine g^{r}nt cõpaigne.
* * * *
Li sire de Saint Galeri
Et li quens Dou bien iferi

tion of Charters and partial Surveys, but by the scattered details of an historical kind with which many of them abound, as the following pages will occasionally show.

After the desolation of the Norman Conquest, for such it was, many remnants of the greater families of the Saxon time found no asylum but in the Cloister: some are traced as monks, and some obtained the rule of Monasteries. Leuric abbat of Peterborough was nephew to Leofric earl of Mercia. Waltheof, son of Gospatric earl of Northumberland, was abbat of Croyland. Elsi abbat of Ramsey had been a favourite in the three Courts of King Edward the Confessor, King Harold, and King William. Ethelwold abbat of St. Benet of Hulme, according to John of Oxnede's Chronicle, had been Harold's Admiral. So that the Monasteries became not only the refuge of those who best

---

Et Roḡ de Mongomeri
Et de Toarz dan Nameri
Si contindrent cōme hardi
Qui il furent mal sunt bailli

knew the griefs and changes of their Country, but, as the residences of men of letters, the sole depositories of all that could be preserved of History. ([1])

([1]) Since the Pages of the General Introduction have been printed off, the Writer has discovered that, in early times, Domesday, precious as it was always deemed, occasionally travelled, like other Records, to distant parts; as will be seen by the following extracts from a Wardrobe Account of the 29th of Edward the First: MS. Addit. Brit. Mus. 7966. fol. 2 b.

"Per manus quatuor Clericorum transcribencium diversas particulas libri qui vocatur DOMESDAY, et alias tangentes Perambulationem diversarum forestarum Angliæ, x° die Decembris xlij^{s}. viij^{d}.

"Per manus Johannis Russel pro canabo cerato et alio, cordis et paneriis emptis, ad trussandum DUOS LIBROS *de* DOMESDAY, rotulos Itinerancium Justiciarum de Foresta, et alia Memoranda tangencia Forestas et Perambulationes ad ducendum ad Regem xix. die Januarii vj^{s}. viij^{d}."

It appears that at this date the King was at Lincoln.

THERE is a very curious passage in Domesday hitherto overlooked, which, rather than omit, the Author of the Introduction inserts here. It is in the account of the lands of Evesham Abbey, and seems to corroborate the document from the Black Book of

No archives but those of our ancient Ecclesiastical Establishments throw light to any great extent upon the Domesday Survey.

Peterborough, quoted in Vol. I. p. 184. regarding the Hundred as consisting of a hundred hides of land:

"In Fissesberge Hund. habet Æcclesia de Evesham LXV. hid. Ex his XII. hidæ sunt liberæ. In illo Hund. jacent xx. hidæ de Dodentreu. et xv. hidæ de Wirecestre perficiunt hundret." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 175 b.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

TO

DOMESDAY.

I.—FORMATION OF THE RECORD.

Sect. I.—NAME.

Formation of the Record.

§ 1. *Name.*

Domesday Book, one of the most ancient Records of England, is the Register from which Judgement was to be given upon the value, tenure, and services of Lands therein described.

Other Names by which it appears to have been known were, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*,[1] *Scriptura Thesauri Regis*,[2] *Liber de Wintonia*,[3] and

[1] Ingulphus. ed. Gale. p. 79. See also Placit. Abbrev. 1 R. Joh. Suff. rot. 7. Ibid. 11 R. Joh. Linc. rot. 6. in which last reference it is said: "Preterea idem Robertus ponit se super *Rotulum Wintoniæ* quod terra illa pertinet a Conquestu Angliæ ad feudum quod ipse habet tenere in capite de Domino Rege."

[2] Registr. Mon. Abend. MS. Cotton. Brit. Mus. Claud. B. vi. fol. 150. Stow, Annals, p. 118. fol. Lond. 1631. tells us, "The Booke of Bermondsey saith this Book was laid up in the *King's Treasurie* (which was in the Church of Winchester or Westminster), in a place called *Domus Dei*, or God's house, and so the name of the booke, therefore called Domus Dei, and since, shortly, Domesday."

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 332 b.

Formation of the Record.

§ 1. *Name.*

Liber Regis.[1] Sir Henry Spelman adds, *Liber Judiciarius, Censualis Angliæ, Angliæ Notitia et Lustratio,* and *Rotulus Regis.*[2]

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[1] Registr. Mon. de Bello in agrò Sussex. MS. Cotton. Domit. A. ii. fol. 13 b. 17 b.

[2] Glossar. in *v.* DOMESDAY. The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario gives the following explanation of the Name. "Hic Liber ab indigenis *Domesdei* nuncupatur, id est, *Dies Judicii,* per metaphoram: sicut enim districti et terribilis examinis illius novissimi sententia nulla tergiversationis arte valet eludi; sic, cum orta fuerit in regno contentio de his rebus quæ illic annotantur, cum ventum fuerit ad librum, sententia ejus infatuari non potest, vel impune declinari. Ob hoc nos eundem *Librum Judiciarium* nominavimus; non quod ab eo sicut a prædicto Judicio non licet ulla ratione discedere." Madox Hist. Excheq. edit. 4°. vol. ii. p. 398. So Rudborne, Angl. Sacr. tom. i. p. 257. "Vocatus Domysday; et vocatur sic, quia nulli parcit, sicut nec magnus dies Judicii." The same interpretation, almost in the words of the Dialogus de Scaccario, is cited by Spelman from the Escheat Rolls of the reign of Edward the Third. Gloss. *v.* DOMESDAY.

From the Introduction to the Abbreviatio Placitorum, we learn that, in the archives of the Earls of Chester, there formerly existed a Roll, denominated the *Domesday* of *Chester.* The entries in this Roll, it is observed, were esteemed of high authority, and perhaps conclusive evidence; for in an Assize of Darrein Presentment in the County of Chester, anno 38 Hen. III. between Roger de Sandbach and the Abbot of Deulacrese, as to the Church of Sandbach, removed by Certiorari into the King's Bench, the Court, amongst other grounds for pronouncing their judgement, give the following reason: "Et quia convictum est per DOMESDAY CESTR' quod

SECT. 2.—DATE.

THE exact time when the Conqueror undertook the Survey is differently stated by Historians. The Red Book of the Exchequer seems to have been erroneously quoted,[1] as fixing the time of entrance upon it in 1080; it being merely stated in that Record, (in which the original of the Dialogus de Scaccario is found,) that the work was undertaken at a time subsequent to the total reduction of the island to William's authority.

---

perpetuam habet firmitatem et omnia quæ in eo continentur imperpetuum sunt stabilia in quo continetur quod, &c. consideratum est, &c." Hill. 38 Hen. III. Cestr. rot. 10. See also Pat. 39 Hen. III. a tergo, De Rotulo vocato Domesday Cestr. qui perpetuam habet firmitatem et de transcripto ejusdem per Justiciar. Cestr. miss.

Dugdale quotes a Deed in the Monasticon Anglicanum, old edit. tom. iii. p. 164. "ex Registro quodam nuncupato DOMESDAY, penes Decanum & Capit. *Ebor.*"

Among Dr. Rawlinson's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, is a fragment of a survey of all the manors belonging to the Deanery of *St. Paul's*, taken in 1181, and called "*Domisday Radulphi de Diceto*," Diceto was the Dean, under whose direction it was made. A manuscript note of Bishop Kennett, also in the same library, in a copy of Cowel's Law Interpreter, quotes the *Domesday of the Nuns of Haliwell.* This last was a Leiger Book of the Monastery.

[1] Webb's Short Account of Domesd. Book, p. i. Dissertat. pref. to Hutchins's Hist. of Dorsetshire, &c.

Formation of the Record.

§ 2. *Date.*

From the Memorial of the Completion of this Survey, at the end of the second Volume, it is evident that it was finished in 1086.

Matthew Paris,[1] Robert of Gloucester,[2] the Annals of Waverley,[3] and the Chronicle of Bermondsey[4] give the year 1083 as the date of the record. Henry of Huntingdon places it in 1084.[5] The Saxon Chronicle in 1085. Bromton,[6] Simeon of Durham,[7] Florence of Worcester,[8] the Chronicle of Mailros,[9] Roger Hoveden,[10] Wikes,[11] and Hemingford,[12] in 1086: and the Ypodigma Neustriæ,[13] and Diceto[14] in 1087.

If, from internal evidence, the progress of its formation could be minutely traced, there would

---

[1] Mat. Par. fol. Lond. 1684. p. 9. See also Mat. Westm. fol. Francof. 1601. p. 229.

[2] Rob. Glouc. vol. ii. p. 373.

[3] Annal. Waverl. Hist. Angl. Script. V. ed. Gale. fol. Oxon. 1687. p. 133.

[4] Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 231.

[5] Henr. Huntind. Script. ap. Savile, fol. Lond. 1596. p. 212.

[6] Script. X. Twysd. p. 979. [7] Ibid. p. 213.

[8] Flor. Wigorn, fol. Francof. 1601. p. 641.

[9] Script. ap. Gale, tom. i. p. 161.

[10] Rerum Anglic. Script. ap. Savile, fol. Lond. 1596. p. 263 b.

[11] Hist. Angl. Script. V. ed. Gale, fol. Oxon, p. 23.

[12] Ibid. p. 461.

[13] Angl. Hib. Norm. Cambr. a vet. Scripta Gul. Camd. fol. Francof. 1602. p. 439.

[14] Script. X. Twysd. 487. 53. Baron Maseres in the Notes to his "Excerpta ex Orderico Vitali," p. 259.

perhaps be little difficulty in reconciling the testimonies of these Historians. In the accounts of several Counties, however, we have passages which are decisive as to portions of the Record.

The person and the property of Odo Bishop of Bayeux are said to have been seized by the Conqueror in 1082,[1] but as all but three or four of the estates of that prelate are retained in the Survey in terms which indicate actual possession, we are left to conclude either that his property was not entirely confiscated, or that the Survey of it was taken at a period earlier than his disgrace. The probability which the entries afford is, that the estates were under sequestration, but not forfeited.[2] There is a passage of some moment, however, under the "clamores quæ sunt in Sudreding Lincoliæ et concordia eorum per homines qui juraverunt;" it is "In Richesbi hd clam. Losuardus super Gislebertum de Gand in Welle 1. car. tre. Hões de Treding dnt qd T. R. E. hb Turolf

represents the Survey to have been begun in the fourth or fifth year of the Conqueror's reign, that is as early as 1071; but without even the shadow of an authority.

[1] See Hasted. Hist. Kent. vol. i. p. 61.

[2] In tom. i. fol. 16. under Terra Regis in Com. Sussex, we read, "Rex. W. ten. in dominio Reredfelle *de feudo Episcopi Baioc.*" In Gloucestershire, two or three instances occur of land, "in manu regis," which had been held by the Bishop of Bayeux. See Domesd. tom. i. fol. 163.

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cum saca 7 soca. 7 post hb Tonna. 7 ista ꝑra fuit *deliberata Ep'o Odoni per cartam. sed n. uider' inde brevem Regis. et* IPSE HABEBAT *ea die qua* FUIT CAPTUS *et postea* DISSAISITUS." [1]

From the words "Hugo de Grentemaisnil tenet *fœudo Reginæ*" in fol. 232 a. of the first volume of Domesday, Nichols conjectures [2] that the account of *Leicestershire* was taken before the death of the Conqueror's Queen, that is before the second of November 1083; and it is a curious fact that, in the survey of her property in *Buckinghamshire*, it is said, "Matilda *tenet*," [3] as if the inquest for ascertaining the value of the estates had been held while the Queen was living; though, at the close of the Return, when the improved rent is noticed, it is said, "*Quando vivebat Regina*, xv. lib." From other passages, however, in folios 68 b, 83 b, 163 b, 170 b, and 222 of the same volume, we have the clearest evidence possible that the surveys of the Counties of *Wilts*, *Dorset*, *Gloucester*, and *Northampton*, were taken after that event.[4] From an incidental mention of the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 375. The King appears to have received considerable profits from various manors of the bishop of Baieux in Kent, "pro novo dono episcopi."

[2] Hist. Leicest. Introd. volume, p. xxxv.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 152 b.

[4] In fol. 222. we are told, "W. rex dedit Scadewelle S. Edmundo *pro anima regine Mathild.*" Indeed in

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siege of the Castle of Saint Susanna in Maine, fol. 158 b. it is evident that *Oxfordshire* must also have been surveyed after the same event.[1] Rudborne, in his Historia major Wintoniensis, assures us that William did not entertain the project of his *Census* till after the Queen's death.[2]

"Clerici S. Gregorii Cantuar." occur more than once in the Domesday account of Kent. These were the Augustine Canons of S^t^ Gregory at Canterbury. Lanfranc did not found the House till 1084.[3]

Dorsetshire, tom. i. fol. 83. the death of Matilda is expressly alluded to. Anschitil, who held it, is stated, according to his own account, to have held it of the Queen, but it is added that *after her death* he did not petition the King for the land. "Hanc t̄rā tenuit Anschit̄ [f. Ameline] de regina ut dicit. sed post mortem ej^9^ regem non req^i^siuit."

[1] This fruitless Siege in 1083 is described by Ordericus Vitalis; it was raised after three years. See Bouquet, Recueil des Historiens des Gaules & de la France, tom. xii. p. 617.

[2] "Istius Matildis consilio Wilhelmus rex pacificè cum Anglis tractabat, quamdiu ipsa vixisset; post mortem vero ipsius Matildis omnem induit tyrannidem. Unde statim misit Justitiarium per totam Angliam singillatim per Comitatus; et inquirere fecit et diligenter perscrutari, quot acræ vel jugera terræ, quidque uni militi sufficere posset; fecitque inquirere de urbibus, et villis, et viculis, ad quid in solidum ascenderent. Inquisivit, etiam, quot animalia possent sufficere ad unius hydæ culturam." Angl. Sacr. tom. i. p. 257.

[3] Tann. Notit. Monast. edit. 1787. *Kent.* xii. 3.

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In folios 77 b. and 91 of the first volume, Maurice is mentioned as Bishop of London, who, according to the annals of Waverley,[1] was chosen to that dignity in 1083; though, according to the Saxon Chronicle, not till 1085.[2]

The date of that part of the Survey which relates to *Shropshire* is ascertained from fol. 252, where the Abbey of Shrewsbury is mentioned; "quā *facit* ibi comes." Ordericus Vitalis says the foundation of this Abbey was vowed by Roger de Montgomery in 1083. The Church was evidently building at the time of the Survey: and, according to the history of the Abbey, which Dugdale gives from a Register formerly in Sir Richard Leveson's possession, it appears to have been finished in 1087.[3] The Conqueror's Charter shews that the monks were not seated in it till the latter year.[4]

Leuricus Abbot of Burton is spoken of in the past tense in the account of Derbyshire, tom. i. fol. 273. This abbot died in 1085: a further proof that Domesday was rapidly compiled, and which shews the date of the Derbyshire part.

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[1] Hist. Angl. Script. V. ed. Gale, p. 133.

[2] See other authorities for this latter year in Madox, Hist. Exchcq. 4°. edit. vol. i. p. 7. Newc. Repert. vol. i. p. 10.

[3] Dugd. Mon. last edit. tom. iii. pp. 513. 517.

[4] Ibid. p. 521.

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That Lincolnshire could not have been surveyed till 1085, or even later, seems evident from the following passage: "Residuā dimidiā caruc̄ t̄ræ habuit 7 habet Sc̄a Maria de Lincolia. in qua *nunc est* EPISCOPATUS."[1] The absolute removal of the See, from Dorchester in Oxfordshire to Lincoln, having taken place, according to Matthew Paris, in that very year.[2]

An entry in Worcestershire, under the lands of Urso de Abetot, shews the survey of that County also to have been taken near the same time. It speaks of Walter Abbot of Evesham as having held certain lands therein described "amplius quam septem annis," which Walter was not made Abbot till 1077. He died before he had completed the eighth year of his government, 13 Kal. Feb. 1086.[3]

William Bishop of Thetford, mentioned in the Second Volume of the Domesday Survey, did not become so till 1085.[4]

An attentive consideration of the passages already referred to, added to the entry at the close of the Second Volume of the Survey, leads

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 336.

[2] Matt. Par. sub. an. "Hoc autem authore, hoc tempore, et his de causis incepta est Ecclesia moderna Lincolniensis." See also Wilkins, Concil. M. Brit. tom. i. pp. 368, 396.

[3] See Dugd. Monast. last edit. vol. ii. p. 26.

[4] Madox, ut supr. Blomef. Hist. Norf. fol. edit. vol. i. p. 402.

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us to believe that, by the multiplication of subordinate Inquests, the work must have been completed in a short time; and that, from a transcript or abridgment of the Breviates from the different Counties, the great Register was afterwards formed, which has ever since been known by the name of Domesday.[1]

Sect. 3.—ORIGIN and OBJECT.

§ 3. *Origin and Object.*

1. Ingulphus affirms that this Survey was made in imitation of the policy of Alfred, who, at the time he divided the Kingdom into Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings, had an Inquisition taken and digested into a Register, which was called, from the place in which it was reposited, the Roll of Winchester.[2]

The formation of such a Survey, however, in the time of Alfred, may be more than doubted; as we have only a solitary authority for its existence, and the most diligent investigation has not been able to recover, among the Records either of the Saxon or of later times, the slightest indication that such a Survey was ever known.

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[1] Under Sandwice, tom. i. fol. 3. we read, "*In anno quo facta est hæc Descriptio;*" and under Roelent, in Cheshire, tom. i. fol. 269. it is said, "*Ipso anno hujꝰ Descriptionis* datū ẽ ad firmā hujꝰ burgi theloneū ꝑ III. solid." In the notice of the rent paid by the city of Shrewsbury, tom. i. fol. 252. we read "*Precedenti anno hujus Descriptionis* reddid. XL. lib. Rogerio Comiti."

[2] Hist. Ingulphi. ed. Gale. pp. 79, 80.

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Had it existed in the Century immediately preceding the Norman Conquest, it would have prevented the necessity of giving those minute Descriptions of Land so common among the later of the Saxon Charters.[1] The separation of Counties also is known to have been a division long anterior to the time of Alfred.[2]

Bishop Kennett, in his Parochial Antiquities, tells us that Alfred's Register had the name of *Dome-boc*, from which the name of DOMESDAY BOOK was only a corruption. This may, perhaps, serve as a clue to the explanation of the whole. They who were familiar with the name of Domesday, (and it was the common appellation for the Conqueror's Survey among the English,) considered that the Dome-boc of

[1] These are found in abundance in the Registers of our earliest Monasteries, as may be seen in the Appendices to the Abbies and Priories of Glastonbury, Rochester, Winchester, Westminster, Peterborough, Chertsey, Ely, Abingdon, Worcester, and Evesham, in the last edition of Dugdale's Monasticon. The Register of Wilton, of the Saxon time, preserved in the British Museum, which has recently been printed entire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, has not a charter without them; and they are numerous in the very fine and hitherto unused Register of Sherburn Abbey, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps Bar^t. The compilation of the Domesday Inquests appears to have superseded these *Land-bocs*, as they were called. They rarely, if ever, occur appended to charters at a later period.

[2] Co. L. 168 a. 2 Inst. 71.

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Alfred, being synonimous, was intended to designate the same kind of Register: whereas the DOM-BOC was, in reality, the Code of Saxon Laws. It is noticed as such in the laws of Edward the elder,[1] and more particularly in those of Æthelstan.[2]

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[1] Wilk. Leg. Anglo-Sax. p. 50. LL. Eadw. 8.

[2] Ibid. p. 57. LL. Æthelst. 3. See also p. 77. LL. Eadg. 3. The following is Dr. Wilkins's notice of the *Dom-Boc* in his Glossary, p. 398. "Dombec. *Liber Judicialis.* Frequens est in his Legibus Judicialis Libri mentio, neque interim quis fuerit usquam apparet. Beda lib. Eccles. Hist. ii. cap. 5. ait, Æthelbertum Cantiæ Regem scripsisse idiomate Saxonico libellum, cui nomen indidit *Decreta Judiciorum*, atque Judicia illa vel sua memoria tradit fuisse observata. Hic noster etiam Ælfredus in Præfatione fatetur, se ex Æthelberto sumpsisse nonnulla. Quid plura? Asserius Menevensis, olim Ælfredo Regi familiaris, prodit ipsum Regem Saxonicis mandasse literis *Judiciorum Decreta*, verum ad nos pervenire injuria temporum non permisit."

Carte, in the Gen. Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 314, appears to have had the same notion with us of Alfred's *Dom-boc.* Edward the elder, he observes, (the son and immediate successor of Alfred,) in the Preface to his Laws, enjoins all his reeves and ministers, who had any charge in the state, to judge equitably according to the directions of that Book, to which they were to adhere strictly in all cases. But in the page immediately following there is a sentence less intelligible: Carte laments "that the DOME-BOOK OF ALFRED, *so much respected in Westminster Hall to the time of Edward IVth*, hath been since lost."

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2. The Saxon Chronicle furnishes a passage, under the year 1085, which enters minutely into the motives for the formation of this Survey, and which, if correct, also fixes the time of its commencement to that year.

" An. MLXXXV. Hoc anno, rumor incessit, et serio dictum est, Canutum Regem Denmearciæ, Sweini Regis filium, terram hanc cogitasse, et voluisse eam subjugare, Rodbeardi Comitis Flandrensis auxilio, propterea quod Canutus haberet [uxorem] Rodbeardi filiam. Quum Willelmus Anglorum Rex, qui tunc agebat in Normannia (possedit enim tum Anglorum terram tum Normanniam) hoc intellexisset, profectus est in Anglorum terram cum tanto exercitu equitum ac peditum, è Francorum regno atque è Britannia [conscriptorum,] quantus nunquam antea hanc terram petebat; adeo ut homines mirarentur, quo modo hæc terra posset totum illum exercitum alere. Verum Rex permisit dispertiri exercitum per totam hanc terram inter suos subditos, qui exercitum aluerunt, pro sua quisque terræ portione. Experti sunt incolæ multos dolores hoc anno; et Rex permisit devastari terras maritimas, ut, si inimici ejus [in terram] ascenderent, iis non esset in promptu commeatus. Quum autem Rex pro certo haberet, suos inimicos impeditos fuisse, nec potuisse expeditionem facere, dimisit aliquam partem exercitus in propriam nationem, aliquam retinuit in hac terra donec hyems finiretur. Ad

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natales fuit Rex in Gleawceaster cum suis proceribus, et tenuit ibi Curiam suam v. dies; postea autem Archiepiscopus et Clerici habuerunt Synodum trium dierum. Ibi fuit Mauricius electus in Episcopum ad Lundene, et Willielmus ad Northfolc, et Rodbeardus ad Ceasterscire; hi autem omnes erant Regis Capellani. Post hæc, tenuit Rex magnum Concilium, et graves sermones habuit cum suis proceribus de hac terra, quo modo incoleretur, et a quibus hominibus. Mittebat idcirco per totam Anglorum terram in singulos Comitatus suos servos, quibus permisit scrutari quot hydarum centenæ essent in Comitatu, quidque Rex ipse haberet terrarum et pecorum in eo Comitatu; et quantum Census annui deberet percipere ex eo Comitatu. Permisit etiam describi quantum terrarum ejus Archiepiscopi haberent, et Diocesani Episcopi, ac ejus Abbates, ejusque comites; et, ne longior in hoc sim, quid aut quantum unusquisque haberet, qui terras possideret in Anglorum gente, sive terrarum sive pecoris, quantumque illud pecuniâ valeret. Tam diligenter lustrari terram permisit, ut ne unica esset hyda, aut virgata terræ, ne quidem (quod dictu turpe, verum is factu turpe non existimavit,) bos, aut vacca, aut porcus præter mittebatur, quod non is retulerat in censum: omniaque postea scripta ad eum afferebantur."[1]

[1] Gibs. Chron. Sax. p. 186.

Upon this passage Sir William Blackstone has the following Commentary. "We learn," he says,[1] "from the Saxon Chronicle, that in the nineteenth year of King William's reign an invasion was apprehended from Denmark; and the military constitution of the Saxons being then laid aside, and no other introduced in its stead, the kingdom was wholly defenceless: which occasioned the King to bring over a large army of Normans and Bretons, who were quartered upon every landholder, and greatly oppressed the people. This apparent weakness, together with the grievances occasioned by a foreign force, might co-operate with the King's remonstrances, and the better incline the nobility to listen to his proposals for putting them in a posture of defence. For, as soon as the danger was over, the King held a great council, to inquire into the state of the nation; the immediate consequence of which was the compiling of the great Survey called Domesday Book, which was finished the next year; and in the latter end of that very year the King was attended by all his nobility at Sarum, where all the principal landholders submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, became the King's vassals, and did homage and fealty

[1] Commentaries on the Laws of England, edit. 4°. Oxf. 1766. B. ii. p. 49.

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to his person.[1] This seems to have been the æra of formally introducing the feodal tenures by law; and probably the very law, thus made at the Council of Sarum, is that which is still extant, and couched in these remarkable words: "*Statuimus, ut omnes liberi homines fœdere et sacramento affirment, quod intra et extra universum regnum Angliæ Wilhelmo Regi domino suo fideles esse volunt; terras et honores illius omni fidelitate ubique servare cum eo, et contra inimicos et alienigenas defendere.*"[2] "This new polity, therefore," says Sir William Blackstone, "seems not to have been *imposed* by the Conqueror, but nationally and freely *adopted* by the general assembly of the whole Realm, in the same manner as other nations of Europe had before adopted it, upon the same principle of self-security. And, in particular, they had the recent example of the French nation before their eyes; which had gradually surrendered up all its allodial or free lands into the King's hands, who restored them to the owners as a *beneficium* or feud, to be held to them and such of their heirs as they previously nominated to

[1] Omnes prædia tenentes, quotquot essent notæ melioris per totam Angliam, hujus viri servi fuerunt, omnesque se illi subdidere, ejusque facti sunt vassalli, ac ei fidelitatis juramenta præstiterunt, se contra alios quoscumque illi fidos futuros."

[2] Conc. M. Brit. cap. 52. Wilk. p. 228. See also L. C. Baron Gilbert's Law of Tenures, 8°. Lond. 1796. p. 96.

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the King: and thus by degrees all the allodial estates of France were converted into feuds, and the freemen became the vassals of the Crown. The only difference between this change of tenures in France and that in England, was, that the former was effected gradually, by the consent of private persons; the latter was done at once, all over England, by the common consent of the nation."[1]

Sir Martin Wright also supposes that, as this general Homage and Fealty was done about the time that Domesday Book was finished, and not before, the Survey was taken "in order to discover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his Homage; because anciently the name and quantity of the fee, &c. was specified in the Homage. And this probably," he adds, "was the reason why almost all the historians of those times join the account of this Survey and of the Homage done about that time together, in such a manner that we must needs think they took them to have immediate relation one to the other."[2]

On the other hand, Lord Coke, the Judges of Ireland in the case of Tenures, Mr. Selden,

[1] Blackst. Comment. ut supra, p. 50. See also Wright's Introduction to the Law of Tenures. 8°. in the Savoy, 1730. p. 52.

[2] Wright, Ibid. p. 56.

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Nathaniel Bacon, and others, were of opinion, that Tenures were not brought into England by the Conqueror, but that they were common among the Saxons: and the internal evidence of Domesday itself bears no reference whatever to any simultaneous surrender of former tenures and re-grant of the same as feudal.

Sect. 4.—Mode of Execution.

§ 4. *Mode of Execution.*

1. Commissioners and Heads of Inquiry.

Worcestershire.

1. For the adjusting of this Survey, certain Commissioners, called the King's Justiciaries,[1] were appointed. In folios 164 and 181 of the first Volume of Domesday, we find them designated as Legati Regis. Those for the midland Counties at least, if not for all the districts, were, Remigius Bishop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham, Henry de Ferers, and Adam the brother of Eudo Dapifer, who probably associated to them some principal person in each Shire. This we learn from the following curious document in the Register of St. Mary Worcester, usually called Heming's Chartulary, preserved among the Cottonian Manuscripts in the British Museum, Tib. A. xiii.

"Indiculum Libertatis de Oswaldeslawes Hundred que a toto vicecomitatu uuireacestre

[1] See Mat. Par. They are called by the same name in the Abbreviatio Chronicorum by Ralph de Diceto, MS. Cotton. Claud. E. iii. fol. 59.

sacramento iuris iurandi firmata est, Willelmo seniore regnante.[1]

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[1] Hearne, in his edition of Heming's Chartulary, printed in 1723, p. 291. gives the list of Jurors for the Hundred of Oswaldeslaw in Worcestershire. The leaf of the Original which should contain this, is gone, and was probably lost in 1731 at the time the Manuscript itself suffered material injury in the fire of the Cottonian Library.

"Isti juraverunt ex parte Episcopi, Reoland Trokemardtune, Adam de Lent, Normanus pincerna Episcopi. Ex parte Prioris, Willelmus Rupe, Rodbert le Parler, Ricard de Grimelei. TESTES, Algarus canonicus de Lantona et dapifer Episcopi, qui juramentum suscepit in loco Episcopi Johannis, Thomas abbas de Persora, Godefrid archidiaconus, Laurentius prior de Coventre, Gilbertus prior de Æstlei, Willelmus de Bello campo, Randˀ de Lent, et frater ejus, Walterus et Alfred, Nicholaus de Muttuine, Adam de Cromb et filii ejus Thomas et Simdˀ, Willelmus de Edmundscote et filius ejus Sindˀ, Walterus de Dovervile, Garm. de Circhulle, Willelmus le Brun, Walterus de Ribesford, Fulc. filius Edwini, Petrus de Vpetun, Ivo capellanus episcopi, Ebrond decanus, Rodbertus presbiter, Nicholaus Blace, Willelmus de Lei, Hugo putrer, Alfred de la berte et filii ejus Rodbertus et Osbertus, Edricus de timber hangel, Morice de Ambreslei, Jordanus de Rinhale, Willelmus de Chereswalle, Willelmus filius Alberti, Osbernus filius Edwini albi, Hugo filius Lithegrimi et filius ejus Petrus, Alaard filius Wlfrici prepositi, Thurben le bedel, Ric. de Bimplinton prepositus ejusdem hundredi, Monachi, Ricc̃ cantor, Andreas, Gervasius, Nicholaus, Walterus, Walcelin. de Euesham, Rodbert de Wuttum, Rodˀ le cint, Randˀ presbiter de Lei, et Mauricius filius ejus."

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" In uicecomitatu uuireceastre habet sc̃a Maria de uuireceastre unū hundred qđ uocat' oswaldes lau, in quo iacent ccc. hide, de quibꝫ eps ipsi^{9} eccle a constitutione antiquoꝫ tēpoꝫ habet omnes redditiones socarū et oms consuetudines inibi ptinentes ad dñicū uictū et regis seruitiū et suū, ita ut nec uicecomes [nec aliq's regalis seruitii exactor] possit ibi habere ullā querelā, neq; in placitis neq; in aliqua re, teste uicecomitatu. Et he p̄dicte ccc. hide fuerṫ de ipsi^{9} dñio eccle, et quocūq; modo prestite fuissent et cuicumq; p̄stite fuissent ad seruiendū inde Epo, ille qui eam prestitā terrā tenebat nullā omnino consuetudinē sibimet retinere poterat, n' p epm, neq; terrā retinere n' usq; adimpletū tēpus qđ ipsi inṫ se constituerunt, et nusquā cum hac se uertere poterat, nec jure hereditario eā usurpando retinere aut feudam suam eā clamare poterat, n' sc̃đm uoluntatē epi et sc̃đm conuentionē quā cū illo fecerat. *Hoc testimonium tot' uicecomitat' uuireceastre, dato sacramento, iurisjurandi firmauit, exhortante et ad laborante* piissimo et prudentissimo patre dño WULSTANO EP'O tempore regis Willmi senioris, corā principibꝫ ei^{9}dē regis, REMIGIO *scilicet* LINCOLNIENSI EPISCOPO, *et comite* WALT'IO GIFFARDO, et HENRICO DE FERERIS, et ADAM FR'E EUDONI DAPIFERI REGIS, *qui ad inquirendas et describendas possessiones et consuetudines, tam regis qua' principu' suor' in hac provincia* et IN PLURIBUS ALIIS AB IPSO REGE DESTINATI SUNT eo tempore quo totā

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Angliã idem rex describi fec̃. Vnde super hac re facta ab ipsis, inquisitione et testimonio toti⁹ uicecomitat⁹, sacramento firmato, in autentica regis cartula hoc testimoniũ scribi feceŕt et regali suaq; auctoritate stabilitũ deinceps absq; querela et calũnia eandē lib̃tatē firmã eꝑo de ipso hundred et tr̃is ad eũ ꝑtinentib; ꝑmanere, rege annuente, iudicaueŕ. Ad hui⁹ rei c̃firmationē exemplar ei⁹ in autentica regis cartula ut ꝑdixi scriptũ ē que in thesauro regali cũ toti⁹ Anglie descriptionib; conseruatur."

The Inquisitors, it appears, upon the oaths of the Sheriffs, the Lords of each Manor, the Presbyters of every Church, the Reves of every Hundred, the Bailiffs and six Villans of every village, were to enquire into the name of the place, who held it in the time of King Edward, who was the present possessor, how many hides in the Manor, how many carrucates in demesne, how many homagers, how many villans, how many cotarii, how many servi, what free-men, how many tenants in socage, what quantity of wood, how much meadow and pasture, what mills and fish-ponds, how much added or taken away, what the gross value in King Edward's time, what the present value, and how much each free-man or soch-man had or has. All this was to be triply estimated: first, as the estate was held in the time of the Confessor; then, as it was bestowed by King William; and thirdly, as its value stood at the formation of the Survey.

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The jurors were moreover to state whether any advance could be made in the value.

Such are the exact terms of an Inquisition, accompanied by the names of the Jurors and the Return of property, in the counties of CAMBRIDGE and HERTFORD, belonging to the monastery of ELY; the following transcript of part of which, from another manuscript in the Cottonian Library,[1] will show more minutely the description and condition of the Jurors.

Cambridgeshire. " Hic subsc'bitur inq'sicio ꝑrarum, q'm" barones regis inquirunt, uidelicet ꝑ sacramentū uicecomitis scire, et omniū baronum, et eorum francigenarū, et toci⁹ centuriatus, ꝑsbi'i, ꝑpōti, VI. uillani uniuscui⁹q; uille. Deinde q°m° uocatur mansio, quis tenuit eam tempe R. E. quis m^{a} tenet, quot hid, quot carr' in dominio, quot hoi°m, q°t uill, q'̊t cot', quot serui, q'̊t libi homines, quot sochemani, q^{a}ntum silue, q^{a}ntum prati, quot pascuorū, q°t mol, q°t piscine, q^{a}ntū ẽ additum uł ablatū, q^{a}ntū ualebat totum simul,[2] et q^{a}ntum m°, q^{a}ntum ibi quisq; lib homo uł sochemanum habuit, uł hł. Hoc totum triplicit', scił tempe Regis Ædu^{a}rdi, et qñ Rex Will's dedit, et q°m° sit m°, et si potest plus haberi quam habeatur. Isti homines iuraverunt,

" In Staplehou Hund Nicholaus de Cheneta,

[1] MS. Cotton. Brit. Mus. Tib. A. VI. fol. 38.

[2] For *totum simul*, MS. Coll. Trin. N° 68 B. 2. reads, in a later hand above, " tunc."

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§ 4. *Mode of Execution.*

Witts de Chipenham[1] homo Gaufridi, Hugo de Heselinge, Warin de Saham, Rodbt⁹ Anglicus de Fordham, Ordmar de Billingeshã,[2] Alan⁹ de Burewelle, Aluriz de Sneilewelle. Isti homines iurauerunt.

" In Cauelai Hund iurauerunt. scil. Ric p̃fect⁹ hui⁹ hundreti, Æduardus homo Albici de uer, Radulfus de Hotot, Witts de Mara, Standard[3] de Seuerlaio, Frawinus de Quetelinge, Carlo de Cauelaio, Wlmar⁹ homo Wighen.

" In Hund de Stanas iurauerunt homines, scil. Alerann⁹, Rogg̃ homo Walti Giffardi, Ric p̃fect⁹ hui⁹ hundreti, Farmannus huscarlo de Suafham, Leofwin⁹, Harald[4] homo Hard de Scalariis,[5] Aluric⁹ de Wiburgeham,[6] et alii omnes Franci et Angli de hoc hũdreto iurauerunt.

" In Erningeford Hund iurauerunt Walt̃, Hunfridus de Ansleuilla, Hugo Pedefold, Ric de Morduna, Colsueyn,[7] Alm̃i eius filius, Turulfus, Alfuuinus Odesune,[8] et oñis alii Franci et Angli in hoc hund iurauerunt.

" In Trepeslau Hund iurauerũt homines, scil. Radulfus p̃posit⁹ hui⁹ Hund, Witts de Caleis,[9] Radulfus de Barentona, Teodbald⁹ homo Hard,

1 " Cipeham." MS. Trin.
2 " Bellincgeham." Ib.
3 " Stanhard." Ib.
4 " Herald." Ib.
5 " de Escalariis." Ib.
6 " Wiborgeham." Ib.
7 " Colsuuegen." Ib.
8 " Alwinus Odesunu." Ib.
9 " Caleio." Ib.

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Standard de Hauekestune,[1] Godriz de Fulmere, Aluric^{9} de Treppeslau, Sigar dapifer, et omnes alii Franci et Angli de hunđ iurauerunt.

" In Radefelde Hunđ. hii iurauer̃. Manfrid^{9}, Dauid de Belesham, Wiłs homo Walt̃i, Radulf^{9} de Cluneia, Adestan de Westuna,[2] Grim de Wrattincge,[3] Algar de Dollingeham, Pinna de Belesham, et omnes alii Angli et Franci de hoc hunđ iurauer̃.

" In Flammigedic Hunđ iurauerunt, Rodb̃t^{9} de Histona, Osmundus paruus, Fulcold hõ ab̃bis de Ely, Baldeuuinus cocus, Æduuin^{9} pb̃r, Wlfuric de teũsã, Syla,[4] Godwine de Fulburne.

" In Witelesforda Hunđ iurauerunt, Anschitellus de Herolfuilla, Paganus dapifer, Harđ. Girardus Lotherensis, Herueus de Salsitona, Leodm̃ Wittlesford, Lefo de Dodesuurda,[5] Leofriz filius Grimi, Lemarais de Haustitona.

" In Wederlai Hunđ iuſ Siurid^{9} p̃posit^{9} Hunđ, Radulfus de Bans, Fulcheus homo uicecomitis, Rumold hõ comitis, Eustachio, Saward^{9} de Harlestona, Turbert de Dorduuelle, Brixcet de b̃ton,[6] . . . mar Blacsune et alii omnes . . . . ci[7] et Angli de hoc Hundreto iurauerunt.

" In Stouu Hunđ iurauerunt Wiłs homo Picoti Vicecomitis, Tehel p̃positus abbatis Ely,

1 " Stanhard de Hauokestane." MS. Trin.
2 " Westona." Ib.
3 " Grimus de Waratincge." Ib.
4 " Silac." Ib.
5 " Dochesuurda." Ib.
6 " Bertona." Ib.
7 " Franci." Ib.

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Warinus p̄br, Wido homo abbatis de ramesio, Godriz de crochet̄, Aluriz p̄positus Eudonis, Wlwi de etelaie,[1] Almar cilt, et oms alii Franci et Angli de h. H'. iuraū.

" In Pampeworda Hund Ric̄ homo Hard, Radulf^{9} de Felgeres, Albert hō Abbatis de Ramesio, Thehard homo abbis Ely, Leofuuinus gric^{9}, Osmund^{9} hō Gilleb̄ti de Gant, Briztan hō Gilleberti de Gant, Goduuin^{9} p̄br, et omnes alii Angli et Franci de h. Hund iurauerunt.

" In Nordstouue Hund iurauer̄t Walt̄ de Cleis, Roger^{9} Maurini filius, Hugo Farsit, Rob̄t filius Warini, Godliue, Azor, Godmar^{9} de Gretona, Waluric^{9} de Grettona, et ōs alii Franci et Angli de h. H'. iuraū.

" In Cestretona[2] Hund iuraverunt Rog̃ de Cildlaia, Giffard de Draitona, Gilleb̄t de Histona, Sturmidus de Cotenhã, Bruning^{9} de Cestretona,[2] Almar de Cotham, Ledmar^{9} de Draitoñ, Ermus[3] de Cilderlaio, et omnes alii Franci et Angli de hoc Hund iurauerunt.

" In duobus Hundretis de Ely, q^{i} conueniunt apud Wichfordam, iurauerunt homines, scil Rainald^{9} de Dunham,[4] Gostrid^{9}[5] p̄positus hūdred horum, Tanccredus de Suttuna, Osmundus de Stratham, Gilleb̄tus de Lindona, Gosfridus cunestabulius Abbatis, Rob̄tus camerari^{9}, Ber-

1 " Etelaia." MS. Trin.
2 " Cestretuna." Ib.
3 " Ernius." Ib.
4 " Doneham." Ib.
5 " Goisfridus." Ib.

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nard[9] de Monte, Huna de Ely, Alriz Wordepund, Alriz Serdere, Osmund de Wicheham, Alnodd de Suttuna, Ledmar de Wichdford, Leodmanus p̄br, Alfuuinus de Haningetuna.

Hertfordshire.

" *Hertford.* In Wedwines [1] treu Hund̄ iurauerunt homines, scil̄ Radulfus Baiard,[2] Raculfus homo ep̄i Lundoniensis, Rodri homo Episcopi, Huait [3] de Noderes, Godwin[9] de Horemera, Lexius hō abbatisse de Chatriz, Siriz homo comit̄ Eustachii, Siuuard[9] de Horemeda, et omnes alii Franci et Angli de hoc hundreto iurauerunt.

" In duob3 Hund̄ de Bradewatre iurauerunt homines scīcet Letard[9] hō Abbis, Goisbt[9] Beluacensis, Willelm[9] de Lanceuuorda, Liuet homo G. de Berc,[4] Radulfus de Stepehala, Hunfrid de Chenebna, Goisfrid de Ciuesfeld,[5] Goisfrid de Westbroc, Alward de Merdelaio, Haldene, Thorchill [6] de Digesuuelle, Alriz de Winmodeslaio, Alfuuin[9] de Werlaio, Alm̄ de Westuna, Alward Framward, Alward de Mondena, et omnes alii Franci et Angli de his duob3 Hund̄ iurauerunt.

" In Odeseia Hund̄ iurauerunt homines, scī Hugo homo ep̄i baioacensis, Fulcho homo Goisbti Beluacensis, Germundus de sc̄o Audoeno, Alfuuinus de Riscedene, Boia homo ep̄i, Wlsi

1 " Edwines." MS. Trin.
2 " Baiart." Ib.
3 " Huart." Ib.
4 " Berch." Ib.
5 " Riuesfeld." Ib.
6 " Torchill." Ib.

de teresfelda, Alb de Samsona,[1] Wigar⁹ de Horeuuella, et omnes alii Franci et Angli de hoc Hundreto iurauerunt."

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2. Inquisitions.

2. The Method generally followed in entering the Returns was first, to entitle the Estate to its owner, always beginning with "Terra Regis."[2] The Hundred was next specified; then the Tenant, with the Place; and afterwards, the description of the property.

The writer of the Saxon Chronicle, with some degree of asperity, informs us, that not a hyde or yardland, not an Ox, Cow, or Hog, were omitted in the Census. It should seem, however, that the jurors, in numerous instances, framed returns of a more extensive nature than were absolutely required by the King's precept, and it is, perhaps, on this account that we have different kinds of descriptions in different Counties.[3] In some Counties, when the Ex-

[1] "Sansona." MS. Trin.

[2] No entries under "Terra Regis" occur in Middlesex, in Shropshire, or in Cheshire. In Somersetshire, the names of the Tenants as enumerated at the beginning, do not answer to the arrangement of the return: and at the beginning of Cheshire they are omitted altogether.

[3] The variation in our old Historians respecting the nature of the Returns required by the Domesday Inquest is observable. Ingulphus's testimony is most consonant with the Precept already quoted from the Ely Chartulary. He takes no notice whatever of any return of live stock; nor is any noticed in the Chronicle

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chequer Domesday was excerpted from the Rolls, the irrelevant matter appears to have been struck out; while in others it was probably retained. The words also of the Rolls were for the most part given in full, or but partially contracted; while, in the transcribed Survey, an abundance of minute contractions were used, as if with an intention of compressing the whole into the form most convenient for the purposes of a Court of Law.

These conclusions are not drawn from the ELY Manuscript alone; the EXETER Domesday appears to have been another record copied from the same Rolls from which the first Volume of the great Domesday was compiled.

In the Ely, as well as in the Exeter return, the live stock every where occurs; and there is the same difference observable in each, in style and diction, from the Exchequer Survey, in

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of Robert of Gloucester. Bromton, Henry of Huntingdon, and Knyghton, say a return was ordered to be made, "quot animalia:" Hoveden, Florence of Worcester, and Simeon of Durham, say "quot animalia, imo quantum vivæ pecuniæ quisque haberet in omni regno a maximo usque ad minimum." Matthew Paris, who is followed by Matthew of Westminster, only says "quot animalia possent sufficere ad unius hydæ culturam." The testimony of the Saxon Chronicle has been already quoted. Bromton adds "quot Ecclesiæ parochiales:" and Sprott "quot Ecclesiarum dignitates." The sight of partial extracts from the Survey may possibly have given rise to these variations.

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which an uniformity of return from the different Rolls seems at least to have been intended. Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, which form the second Volume of the great Survey, probably contain Transcripts of the original Rolls; contracted perhaps in words, but full in respect to the sense of the Returns.[1]

In Domesday Book the arrangement of the Ely property is different from that in the Cottonian Manuscript; the irrelative returns not only of live stock, but of other particulars, even the names of the sub-feudatarii, or under-tenants, are omitted; and there is this still more striking difference, that an advanced value is occasionally given to the property. The spelling of the names both of persons and places likewise varies.

In the Exeter Domesday instead of T. R. E. (tempore Regis Edwardi), the Words "*eâ die quâ Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus*" constantly occur; and in the Ely Manuscript, "*tempore regis Ædwardi et in morte,*" is several times used. The former of these phrases occurs more than once in the great

[1] The Returns of live stock in the second Volume of Domesday, and more particularly of the Sheep, induced Blomfield in his History of Norfolk, fol. edit. vol. ii. p. 61. to hazard a remark which had no foundation in truth. He says, "The inestimable value of our English wool was not unknown to our ancestors even at the time of the Conquest, as appears from Domesday Book, where the SHEEP *of every manor* are exactly registered."

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Domesday itself. Tom. i. fol. 127. under Stibenhede, "Hanc tra teñ Wills eps in dñio *die qª rex E. fuit uiuus* 7 *mortuus.*" Again, fol. 162. in Devonshire, "Iste mansioñ fuer in firma regis E. *die qua fuit uiuus* 7 *mortuus.*" There are several other instances in the returns of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex.

The inquisitions having been taken, were sent by the Justiciaries to Winchester, and were there methodized, and entered in a Register such as we now view it.

3. Modes of Rating.

3. Ingulphus makes a boast that the possessions of Croyland Abbey were not *rated* in their full extent. Speaking of the Jurors, he says, "Isti penes nostrum monasterium benevoli et amantes, non ad verum pretium, nec ad verum spatium nostrum Monasterium librabant, misericorditer præcaventes in futurum regiis exactionibus, et aliis oneribus, piissima nobis benevolentia providentes."[1] But from the Chartulary of Battle Abbey, founded by the Conqueror himself, we find that the property of that Monastery was occasionally *over-rated* in the Survey: "In Wasingate dic Lib regis quod eccla ht vnā virgatā s; ñ ht nⁱ dimid." "In Wilminte dic Lib regis quod eccla ht sex virgatas s; ñ ht nⁱ qⁱnq."[2]

[1] Hist. Ingulphi. ed. Gale. p. 83.

[2] Reg. Monast. de Bello. MS. Cotton. Brit. Mus. Domit. A. II. fol. 13 b.

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That there was no oppression in the valuation, even when owners of land refused to make their own return, is evident from more than one entry.[1] A remarkable instance of the equity attaching to the formation of the Survey will be found in the account of the land at Brunfelde in Shropshire, belonging to the Church of St. Mary Shrewsbury, tom. i. fol. 252 b:[2] and it is clear from the Survey itself that the inqui-

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[1] Under the title of Earl Hugh's land in Gloucestershire, tom. i. fol. 166 b. we read, "Ipse com̃ teñ. II. ☧ de. IIII. hid geldanť. 7 II. hoēs ej^{9} de eo. Elnod 7 Leuuin^{9} tenueř. T. R. E. Non fuit q^{i} responderet de his ꝟris. sed ꝑ hoēs comitat^{9} apꝑcianť. VIII. lib." So, in the same County, fol. 164. under Vdecestre, "De quo ☧ nemo Legatis regis reddid. rationem, nec aliquis eorum venit ad hanc Descriptionem." "Non fuit q^{i} de hac ꝟra respondet." occurs again, fol. 170. Of the bishop of Worcester's lands in Herefordshire it is said, tom. i. fol. 182 b. "Inter totum sunt in Episcopatu CCC. hidæ quamvis de XXXIII. hid. homines Episcopi rationem non dederint."

[2] "In hoc ☧ T. R. E. erant XX. hidæ. 7 totū habeb. XII. canonici ipsi^{9} ecclesiæ. Vn^{9} eor3 Spirtes nōe teneb solus. X. hid. Sed cū fuisset exulat^{9} ab Anglia: dedit rex. E. has X. hid. Robto filio Wimarch. sic̃ canonico. Robtus u^{o} dedit eand ꝟrā cuidā suo genero. Qd cum canonici indicassent regi: c̃festī ꝑcepit ad æccłam ꝟrā reuerti. tanťm^{o} inducians donec ad curiā instantis natalis dñi Robto juberet ut genero suo ꝟrā aliā ꝑuideret. Ipse auť rex in ipsis festis diebus obiit. 7 ex eo usq; nc̃ æccła ꝟram ꝑdit. Hanc teñ. m^{o} Robtus de com̃. Rogerio. 7 vasta. c̃ 7 uasta inuenta. c̃. Inť toť ꝟra. c̃. LIIII. car̃."

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sitions, in many instances, caused the restoration of property.[1]

Under Odintune, in Sussex, tom. i. fol. 16. b. we read "T. R. E. valebat IIII. lib. et post XL. sol. Modo IIII. lib. Olim reddidit VI. lib. sed *perdurare non potuit*:" and again under Petchinges: "Dudum fuit ad xx. lib. sed *non potuit pati*."

Of certain rents payable from different manors to the King's superior manor of Axminster in Devonshire, tom. i. fol. 100. it is said "Hos denar. jam per plures annos Rex non habuit."

Clamores.

4. The *Clamores*, or Claims entered in the Survey, were usually between Norman and

[1] See a remarkable entry of this kind in the account of the possessions of Robert de Oilgi in Berkshire. tom. i. fol. 62. "Isd. R. tenet unā hid. quā Azor dispensator R. E. tenuit. 7 cū ea ire potuit quo voluit.—Hanc tr̄ā teñ. isd Azor de Robto. s; hoēs de hund. testificanť eū de Rege debere tenere. q̄m rex W. ap̄ Windesores ei reddidit. 7 breuē suū inde ei ded. Robt^{9} u° teñ injuste. Nemo enī eoꝝ uidit breuē regis uel ex parte ej^{9} hoēm qui eū inde saisisset. Vał. 7 ualuit. III. lib. quāuis reddat. IIII. lib." In one instance in Berkshire the Commissioners referred the right of property to a trial, tom. i. fol. 58 b. "Osbern^{9} ep̄s teñ in dñio Bocheland de ep̄atu suo ut dicit. Vluric^{9} chenp T. R. E. ibi mansit. Vnde judicium ñ dixer̄. sed ante regem ut judicet dimiser̄." In the account of two manors held under Milo Crispin in Oxfordshire, tom. i. fol. 159 b. it is said, "Has II. terras quas teñ Orgar de Milone, de Rege deberet tenere. Ipse enim et pater suus et avunculus tenuerunt libere T. R. E.

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Norman on King William's donation.[1] In most counties they occur under the respective property. Those in the counties of York and Lincoln are entered by themselves. In Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, there are three titles of the same import. In Essex, *Invasiones*, No. xc: in Norfolk, *De Invasionibus*, No. lxvi: and in Suffolk, *Invasiones super Regem*, No. lxxvi. Under these heads were comprised such Lands as were possessed without a Title from the Conqueror. That is, they that held them were neither put in possession by the Sheriff with authority from the King, nor by his legal or special Commissioner, nor by his Writ or Brief, and thus they were Invaders or Intruders, and possessed without Title, and the Lands called Invasions.[2]

Omissions.

5. Camden indeed has conjectured that *many parts were left out*, "quia pensitationibus liberæ," and Kelham thinks the observation may be well founded.[3] In Worcestershire we are expressly told, that seven out of twelve hundreds were omitted in that County: "In ipso comitatu sunt xii. Hund. hoꝝ vii. ita sunt quieti sic̃ scira dicit. qd̃ uicecom̃ nichil habet in eis 7 idō sic̃ dicit in firma multū pdit."[4] And it is often

[1] Kelham, Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 126.

[2] Append. to Brady's Introd. to the Old Engl. History, p. 24.

[3] Domesday Book Illustrated. p. 17.

[4] Tom. 1. fol. 172. So, in Sussex, tom. i. fol. 28. "Ipse Wills teñ Wasingetone. Guerd com̃ tenuit

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said that such, or such land, was never hidated, and that the Hundred can give no account of it. Nevertheless, in other parts of this great Return, Lands which did not pay geld are inserted. Among the possessions of the Church of Bath we find two out of five hides at Escetone, "a geldo quietæ, c̃cessu E. 7 W. regum."[1]

6. Change of Names and Divisions.

6. *The names* of the Hundreds in the respective Counties *have undergone a great change.* Lincolnshire is divided into thirty Wapentakes, or Hundreds, yet there are only about nineteen which bear any thing like the same names in Domesday which they do at present; and in Warwickshire there is not now one remaining out of the ten there set down.[2] In Leicestershire indeed, they have remained nearly the same,[3] as well as in Cambridgeshire.[4] In Bedfordshire the names of the Hundreds have been altered comparatively in few instances, but in many cases the manors have been transferred from one Hundred to another.[5] The same may be said of Berkshire,[6]

T. R. E. Tc̃ se defd̃ p̄ LIX. hid̃. Modo ñ dat geldū:" Tom. i. fol. 182 b. "Circa portam Herefordiæ habuit Walterus Episcopus terras T. R. E. quæ non geldab.:" and in Cheshire, fol. 269. "In hoc eod̃ c̄. ẽ silua una. Nunq̄ geldauit. nec hidata fuit."

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 165. col. 2.

[2] Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 17.

[3] Nichols' Hist. Leic. Introd. Vol. p. xxxviii.

[4] Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 13.

[5] Ibid. vol. i. p. 3. [6] Ibid. p. 166.

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and probably of a very large portion of the Counties in general. Buckinghamshire, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, was divided into eighteen Hundreds, and there are now only eight which compose separate districts.[1] In Middlesex the Hundreds of Osulvestane, Gara, Heletorne, Spelethorne, Delmetone, and Honeslavv,[2] are all enumerated: but in Dorsetshire, with the exception of Bochelande and Porbich, no Hundreds are mentioned; which renders the Domesday of that County very obscure.

Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, *are not described in the Survey:* nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness,[3] and the northern part of the county, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with part of Cumberland, are included within the West-riding of Yorkshire;[4] that part of Lancashire which lies between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the Survey comprehended six hundreds and a hundred and eighty-eight manors, is subjoined to Cheshire;[5] and part

[1] Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 452.

[2] Now Isleworth. [3] West's Hist. of Furness, p. xiii.

[4] See Domesd. tom. i. fol. 301 b.

After the Clamores in Yorkshire, at fol. 379. a recapitulation of the number of Carucates under the names of the different landowners occurs, as if intended to facilitate the investigation of the Clamores, under the West, North, and East Ridings. Upon comparison this will be found to be a mere abstract of the former Returns.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 269 b.

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of Rutlandshire is described in the Counties of Northampton and Lincoln.[1] To which may be

[1] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 293 b. 367 a. See also Kelham, ut supr. p. 3. Morton, in some "Remarks on Domesday Book concerning Northamptonshire," MS. Donat. Brit. Mus. No. 3560. says, "Exclusive of the part of Rutlandshire mentioned in this County, several other places are comprised in it from adjoining Counties, as Salwebrige, Berchwelle, and Whitacre from Warwickshire; Finemere, Sildeswelle, Glintone, Oitone, Hortone, Eyforde, Colesford, Cerlentone, and Scipford, from Oxfordshire; Farnedis (*Farndish*), and Potentone from Bedfordshire; Adelintone (*Elton*), Terninge (*Thurning*), Cateworde (*Catworth*), and Slabintone (*Slibington*) from Huntingdonshire."

Many instances might be cited from the Survey, where Entries belonging to one county, either for convenience, or the juxtaposition of the property of a particular landholder, or some other reason, have been confessedly placed in another. Lappele in Staffordshire, belonging to the Church of St. Remigius at Rheims is entered in Domesday in Northamptonshire. Of a hide in Lonchelei in Berkshire, tom. i. fol. 61 b. it is said, "H' tŕa jacet 7 appc̃iata. ẽ in Gratenton qđ ẽ in Oxenefordscire. 7 tam̃ dat scotū in Berchescire." The Manors of Hanlie and Forhelmentone in Gloucestershire, with six Manors in Worcestershire, are entered, fol. 180 b. in Herefordshire. In Huntingdonshire, fol. 203 b. under Botulvesbrige, we read, "Ibi pb̃r 7 æccła. 7 LX. ac̃ p̃ti. 7 XII. ac̃ siluæ pastił in Hantescyre." Ibid. "In Partenhale. hb̃ Aluuin^{o}. I. uirg̃ tŕæ ad gld̃. Tŕa dim̃ car̃. H' tŕa. sita ẽ in Bedefordscire. sed gld̃ 7 seruitiū reddit in Hontedunescyre." Again, fol. 207 b. "In Caissot hb̃ Aluuine. I. uirg̃ tŕæ ad gld̃ cū saca 7 soca. Tŕa II. boū. Jacet in Bedefordscira. s; gld̃ dat in Hunteđscire." In Shropshire, fol. 253. under "Membrefelde. cū

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added that, in later times, the two antient Hundreds of Atiscross and Exestan, deemed a part of Cheshire in the Survey, have been transferred to the Counties of Flint and Denbigh in the Principality of Wales.[1] Herefordshire, which in the time of the Conqueror

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XVIII. bereuuich," "Vna ex his Bereuũ Caluestone de I. hida. est in Wirecestrescire." In Lincolnshire, fol. 336 b. "Alꝺt^{9} unā æccłam S. Petri cū. II^{abz}. manſ. 7 diñ caꝛ tꝛe quæ jacet in Rotelande in Hemeldune." Under Weleve in Hampshire, tom. i. fol. 50. "De isto ꝋ abstulit Waleran unā v̄. 7 diñ. 7 misit foras comitaſ 7 misit in Wiltesire." In Herefordshire, tom. i. fol. 181. we have another instance of the arbitrary shifting of land from the jurisdiction of one County to that of another. "In Niware sunt II^{e} hidæ 7 dimid. quæ conuenieꝺ 7 opabantꝛ sed Roger^{9} de pistes T. W. comitis diuertit illas ad Glouuecestrescire." Under Heni in Essex, tom. ii. foll. 84, 84 b. after the description of the property it is expressly said, "Hæc terra est in comitatu de Sudfolc."

[1] At the end of Atiscros Hundred, tom. i. fol. 269. it is said, "Rotbert^{9} de Roelent teñ de rege NORTWALES ad firmā ꝑ XL. liꝺ. ꝑ᷑ illā ᷑tꝛā quā rex ei dederat in feudo 7 ꝑ᷑ ᷑tꝛas episcopat^{9}. Isꝺ Roꝺt^{9} calūniatꝛ uñ Hunꝺ Arvester. qꝺ teñ Rogerius comes. Walenses testificantꝛ istū Hunꝺ. c̃c̃. de his NORTWALIS." In a previous part of the Volume, fol. 186 b. eleven manors are enumerated "in Marcha de WALIS." So, before, fol. 183 b. "Inter toſ IX. hidæ sunt wastæ in Marcha de WALES." The Welsh under-tenants in Shropshire, are frequently mentioned as paying rents in money: and, in some instances, in kind, as tom. i. fol. 255. "Isdem Rainaldus habet in Walis II^{os} fines Chenlei 7 Derniov. De uno ħt LX. sol. de firma. et de alio *VIII^{to} vaccas a Walensibus.*"

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appears to have been esteemed almost a Welsh County, is included in the Return. In the account of Gloucestershire we find a considerable portion of Monmouthshire included, probably all between the Wye and the Usk. [1]

Kelham thinks [2] it probable that the King's Commissioners might find it impossible to take any exact survey of the three Counties northernmost of all, as they had suffered so much from the Conqueror's revenge.[3] As to Durham,

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 162. "Castellum de Estrighoiel" is supposed to mean either Chepstow, or a small Castle, some remains of which may still be seen on a brow of the Forest of Wentwood, four miles from Chepstow, commanding the ancient road thereto from South Wales. See Williams's Hist. of Monmouthshire, p. 140. which says, the Cambrians called it Castell Glyn Ystrigul, or the Castle near the River Ystrigul, which falls into the Usk, between Brynbiga and Caerleon. Lamecare (*Lanvair*), Poteschiuet (*Portsewit*), and Dinan, are mentioned in the Survey as Hardeuices, or villages belonging to Herdmen. The enumeration of sixty-three villages follows, without the name of any one being mentioned. At the end, it is said, "hos misit. W. comes ad c̃suetud̃ Grifin regis licentia regis W." Caruen (*Caerwent*) and Caldicot are also noticed, as well as Caer-leon. Turstinus the son of Rolf is said to hold six carucates "ultra Huscham," *beyond* the Usk. In Herefordshire, tom. i. fol. 185 b. we have "III. Walenses *lege Walensi* viventes."

[2] Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 15.

[3] See Ordericus Vitalis, Lib. iv. p. 514. A.D. 1069. "Spatio centum miliariorum castra ejus diffunduntur. Plerosque gladio vindice ferit, aliorum latebras evertit, terras devastat, et domos cum rebus omnibus concremat.

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he adds, all the country between the Tees and Tine had been conferred by Alfred on the Bishop of this See; and at the coming in of the Conqueror he was reputed a Count Palatine.[1]

Nusquam tanta crudelitate usus est Guillelmus, hic turpiter vicio succubuit, dum iram suam regere contempsit; et reos innocuosque pari animadversione peremit. Jussit enim ira stimulante segetibus et pecoribus cum vasis et omni genere alimentorum repleri, et igne injecto penitus omnia simul comburi; et sic omnem alimoniam per totam regionem trans Humbranam pariter devastari. Unde sequenti tempore tam gravis in Anglia latè sævit penuria, et inermem ac simplicem populum tanta famis involuit miseria, ut Christianæ gentis utriusque sexus et omnis ætatis homines perirent plùs quam centum milia." Compare also Hoveden, Script. post Bedam, fol. Lond. 1596. p. 258 b. Brady, Append. p. 17. without any reference to the Historians here quoted, suggests that the Counties alluded to *might be at that time in the hands of the Scots*, or else in such condition as no Commissioners dare adventure into them to take the returns of Juries and make the Survey. So complete however was the Conqueror's devastation, that William of Malmesbury states that this district, above sixty miles in length, which had been full of towns and cultivated fields, remained barren and desolate even to his time. Malmesb. lib. iii. p. 105. In fol. 301 b. of the first volume of Domesday, after the enumeration of the names of no less than sixty-one places in Agemundreness, it is said, "Oms hæ uille iacent ad Prestune. 7 III. eccłæ. Ex his XVI. a paucis incoluntur. Sȝ quot sint habitantes ignoratur. Reliqua sunt wasta. Roḡ picť habuit." We shall have occasion to speak again of the Conqueror's ravages in the North.

[1] Kelh. Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 15. The Bishop's property, as a tenant in capite, in other Counties is

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From the particulars which have been stated, the Survey seems to have been made with as much exactness as was possible.[1] The greatness

specifically mentioned. See Berksh. tom. i. fol. 58. Bedf. fol. 210 b. Northampt. fol. 220. Yorksh. fol. 304 b. Lincolnsh. fol. 340 b. Essex. tom. ii. fol. 15 b. The last of these references is to the account of the manor of Walham, in which it is said "LONDONIÆ sunt XII. domus pertinentes manerio quæ redd. XX. sol. et *una* PORTA quam rex dedit antecessori Episcopi quæ etiam redd XX. sol." There seems every reason to believe that BISHOPSGATE is the Gate of London here described.

[1] That Charters were exhibited to the Commissioners for the Domesday Survey is evident from several passages; as under Niwetone in Devonshire, fol. 101 b. "De hoc ⊽ ostend Osbn⁹ eps cartas suas q̃ testantr æccłam S. Petri inde fuisse saisitam anteq̃ rex E. regnaret." So, again, of the Abbey of Evesham in Worcestershire, "Ipsa æccła teñ Ambreslege. Hæc antiquitus p̃ III. hid fuit liba sic dñt cartæ de æccła. sed T. R. E. fuit numerata p̃ XV. hid." In tom. ii. fol. 389 b. under "Terræ Ricardi filii Comitis Gisleberti," we read, "H. maneriū dedit Aluricus fili⁹ Wisgari Sco Johanni. t. r. e. concedente filio suo. et quendā sacerdotē Ledmarū et alios cū illo imposuit. Facta etiā carta, eccłiam. et omnē locū Leuestano abbi ad custodiendū c̃misit." A large portion of the forged Saxon Charters which at this day exist are to be referred to the period of the Domesday Survey. They were fabricated by the Monks in anxiety to make the titles to their property good when the Norman Commissioners came amongst them. Some had even forged Seals, an appendage of Norman origin, at least as far as the authentication of legal instruments by them goes, introduced by Edward the Confessor.

The Seals both of Edward the Confessor and William are frequently noticed in the Survey. Once we have

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of the design might of itself be expected to occasion some omissions. Those in the larger districts have been accounted for; and, in the smaller ones, it may be reasonable to suppose that as some places mentioned in the Survey have been since quite depopulated, and every memorial of them lost, so others, which are now of consequence, did not exist in the time of the Conqueror. Manors continued to be created till the statute of "Quia Emptores," which passed in the eighteenth year of Edward the First, and numerous parcels of land which now form Manors of themselves, at the time of the Domesday Survey must have been parcels of other Manors still in existence.[1]

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mention of the Seal of Odo bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent; unquestionably the earliest specimen in England of a Baronial Seal. An engraving of it will be found in the first Volume of the Archaeologia of the Society of Antiquaries. Odo is represented on one side as an Earl, in armour, on horseback. The earliest lay Baronial Seal is probably that of Robert de Oilgi, appendant to a deed of the Conqueror's time, in the archives of St. John's College, Oxford.

[1] It may be of service to County Historians to state here that local enquiries will often ascertain the sites of places mentioned in Domesday, of which all memory is supposed to be lost: and that the names of places in this Survey are not in every instance those of villages, but frequently of manors, and sometimes of very small and insignificant portions of land. Instances from two or three counties will be sufficient to put the topographical antiquary upon the alert in his search. In Surrey for

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Care seems to have been occasionally taken even to enumerate purchases in the instance, Waletone, tom. i. fol. 30. now Wallington, and Cisedune, fol. 36 b. are places in the vill of Beddington: the former known at this time, the latter unknown: Hacheham, fol. 31 b. is a manor in Camberwell; Belgeham, fol. 36, is Balham in the parish of Stretham. Witford, twice mentioned, foll. 31 b. 35 b. was a hamlet of Mitcham, the only memorial of which is now preserved in the name of a lane between Upper and Lower Mitcham. Aplestede, in Hampshire, tom. i. fol. 45 b. was in Southwick; its site is alone designated in a charter of the time of Edward the First, entered in the Register of Southwick Priory. In Berkshire, tom. i. fol. 61 b. Elentone, is Ealingtone or South Elington, where now stands the Town of Maidenhead. In Middlesex, tom. i. fol. 129. Hatone will be found in the parish of Bedfont; Ticheham and Coleham, in Hillingdon; and Chenetone, is Kempton in Sunbury; Hergotestane, fol. 130. is Haggerston in the parish of Shoreditch; and Lilestone, Lisson-Green in Paddington.

Among the lands of Geoffrey de Mandeville in Middlesex, in the hundred of Ossulston, we find Eia entered in Domesday, tom. i. fol. 129 b. Our topographers have omitted to say where this property stood. From the Chartulary of Westminster Abbey, however, we learn that close upon the time when the Survey was taken, Geoffrey de Mandeville gave this manor of Eye, described as at no great distance from St. Peter's Church, to the Abbat and Convent of that place. See the Chartulary of Westminster, MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. fol. 281 b. King William the Conqueror's confirmation of the grant occurs in fol. 57 b. This same manor, with various other lands, was exchanged by the name of Eyebury, with King Henry the Eighth, in the 28th year of his reign, for the Priory of Hurley and various other possessions,

Survey,[1] and there are various instances of mortgage.[2]

by the Abbat and Convent. See Stat. of the Realm, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536. chap. 49, vol. iii. p. 709. It now belongs to the Marquis of Westminster, still bears the name of Eyebury, and is situated toward Chelsea, in the parish of St. George Hanover Square, though formerly in that of St. Martin in the Fields.

[1] Under Theisescote in Hertfordshire, tom. i. fol. 137 b. we read "Horum (*sc.* hominum) unus terram suam emit a W. rege novem unc. auri ut hões de Hund. testantur. et postea ad Wigotum se vertit pro protectione;" and from the context of the entry the quantity of land so purchased could scarcely have been more than a hide. In Warwickshire, tom. i. fol. 242. under the land of Robert de Oilgi in Merstone, we read, "Aluricus libere tenuit T. R. E. Hanc terram emit ab eo Robertus licentia regis W.:" and again, fol. 242 b. of ten hides of land in Bertanestone, "Ailmarus libere tenuit. 7 lictia regis W. uendidit Aluuino uicecomiti." A manor at Wermelai in Hertfordshire, consisting of two hides and a half of arable land, with pasture sufficient for the çattle, and wood affording pannage for a hundred and fifty hogs, with other appurtenances, was purchased, after the Conqueror's arrival, for three marks of gold, tom. i. fol. 142. "Hoc ⊽ fuit uenditū III. marĸ auri post aduentū regis Willi."

[2] At tom. i. fol. 170 b. in Gloucestershire, "Hardinc teñ in vadimonio de Brictric Witenherst." Previously, in one of the manors in Hertfordshire belonging to Peter de Valoines, it is said, "In hoc eodem ⊽ quædam femina tenuit V. uirg̃ sub Anschil de Waras. 7 uende potuit p̃t I. uirg̃. q̃ posuit in uadim̃ Almero de Belint."

II.—PRINCIPAL MATTERS NOTICED IN THIS RECORD.

SECT. 1.—PERSONS.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

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1. AFTER the Bishops and Abbats, the highest persons in rank were the Norman BARONS. In Domesday, the "Barones Regis" are but rarely noticed: and even then, in most cases, we are to understand the King's justiciaries, before whom the claims on property were litigated.[1] From one or two entries, however, there can be little doubt that the designation was generally applied to the King's immediate freeholders, the Tenants in capite. In the account of Wareham in Dorsetshire, it is said, "De parte S. Wandregisili sŧ ibi. XL.V. dom^{9} stantes. 7 XVII. sŧ vastæ. *De partib^{3} alio^{ꝝ} Baron'* sŧ ibi. XX. dom^{9} stantes. 7 LX. sŧ destructæ."[2] And, in the account of Warwick, it is said, "habet Rex in dñio suo. C.XIII. domus. 7 *Barones regis h'nt CXII.* de quib^{3}

[1] Under Thorp in Suffolk we read, "hanc tr̃ā inuadiauit Abbas [S. Edm.] c̃t Barones Regis. scilicet W. ep̃m. Engelricū. 7 Rad. Stalrā pro ç^{s}." And, again, in the same County, upon the Bishop of Baieux's property at Asfelda, "hc̃ inuenerr̃ Barones Regis in pace inter Roḡum bigot 7 Hugonē çomitē." tom. ii. foll. 367 b. 377.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 75.

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oīnibȝ rex habet geldū suum." An enumeration of the persons holding these masures follows; after which it is said, "Hæ masuræ ptiñ ad tr̃as q^{s} ipsi barones teñ extra burgū. 7 ibi ap̃ciatæ sunt."[1] "Barones regis" occur continually for Tenants in chief in the Exeter Domesday.[2]

2. The TAINI, *Tegni, Teigni, Teini,* or *Teinni,* are to be next mentioned, because those of the highest class were, in fact, the Nobility, or Barons of the Saxon times. The Thanes of the Saxon times, says Kelham, were divided into Thani Regis, Thani mediocres, and Thani minores. The Thani mediocres were equal to the lesser Barons or lords of manors, Selden says to the Vavasors of the Normans. The Thani inferiores are said to have made up the lowest class of Freeholders.[3]

Although the name of Baron appears, in time, to have supplanted that of Thane, yet, not merely in the beginning, but to the very end of

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 238. Compare Seld. Not. ad Eadm. p. 169. Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 197. Note.

[2] Among the Laws of Edward the Confessor as confirmed by the Conqueror we have one, "21. *De Baronibus qui suas habent curias et consuetudines.*" See Wilkins, p. 202. See also the Law of Henry the First, "De privilegiis Procerum Angliæ." Ibid. p. 247.

[3] See Kelham, Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 343. Compare also Tyrrel, Introd. Hist. Engl. p. 76. Selden, Tit. Hon. p. 625.

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the Conqueror's reign, the title of Thane existed, and was acknowledged.[1] Nor was it likely that the use of language could have been so suddenly altered, that the title of Baron only should have immediately superseded it. Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbats, as well as the great Barons, are also called Thanes.[2]

Sir Henry Spelman[3] and Wilkins[4] seem to

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[1] There are many Charters of William the First, both in English and Latin, in which they are mentioned. The Chartulary of the Abbey of St. Peter Westminster MS. Cotton. Brit. Mus. Faust. A. iii. affords numerous instances. As at fol. 112 b. "Willem King gret Bundi Stallere, and Sawold Sirefen, and alle *mine Thegnes* on Oxnefordscire freondlice." And again, in the same folio, "Willem King gret Stigan Arcebiscop and Eustacies eorll, and all *mine Thegnis* on Surreya freondlice." In the Latin Charters the word *Ministri* is frequently used as the substitute.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 56 b. "Hi subscripti *TAINI* de Oxenefordscire habuer̃ tr̃a in Walingeford. Lanfranc Archiep̃s. Remigi^{9} ep̃s. Abb. de S. Albano. R. abb. Comes Hugo. Walter^{9} Gifard. Robt^{9} de Oilgi. Ilbert^{9} de Laci. Roger^{9} F. Seifridi. Orgar. Hugo de Bolebec. Hugo Grando de Scoca. Drogo. Robt^{9} Armenteres. Wazo." From the "Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ *sub rege Æthelstano editæ*," Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 71. we learn that the Saxons had Ꝺæꝛꝛe þeȝeneꝛ ꝛ poꝑulꝺ þeȝeneꝛ, *Ministri ecclesiastici* and *Ministri seculares*. In an entry in Dorsetshire, tom. i. fol. 84. "Bollo presbyter tenet Mapledre. Ipse tenuit cum *aliis VII. liberis tainis.* T. R. E."

[3] English Works. Diss. on Feuds and Tenures, p. 16.

[4] Glossar. ad LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 428.

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make but two kinds of Thanes. "A Thane," says Sir Henry, "was (in like manner with an Earl[1]) not properly a title of dignity, but of service: so called in the Saxon of ðenian *servire*, and in Latin, Minister à *ministrando*. But as there be many degrees of service, some of greater estimation and some of less, so those that served the King in places of eminency, either in Court or Commonwealth, were called Thani majores and Thani Regis; and those that served under them in like manner as under Dukes, Earls, and other great Officers of the Kingdom, and also under Bishops, Abbats, and the greater Prelates of the Church, were called Thani minores, or the lesser Thanes. And, as the titles of honourable office and service in Dukes, Earls, &c. became at length to be made hereditary; so this of Thanes descended at last, with

[1] "*Consul* Eustachius" occurs for Earl Eustace in the Survey, tom. ii. fol. 20 b. but *Comes* is the more general name. Tom. ii. fol. 119. we have "Ad op^{o} c̃sul x. l. ad num̃." "Consulatus testimonium," tom. ii. foll. 14. and 91. is synonimous with "Testimonium sciræ." Serj^{t} Heywood, upon Selden's authority, says, that the words *Consul* and *Consulatus*, though frequently used by writers under the first race of Norman Kings, were laid aside about the time of Stephen. Dissert. on the Ranks of the People under the Anglo-Saxon Government, p. 75. Matthew Paris however uses *Consul* for Earl, Hist. Maj. edit. 1684. p. 850. under the year 1263; and it is frequently used by Brȯmton, when speaking of the Earls of the Saxon period.

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their fathers land, upon their children and posterity; and continued thus till after the Conquest, as appears by some writs and charters of the Conqueror." "Buchanan,"[1] Sir Henry Spelman continues, "describing the quality of their persons, calleth them *Præfectos Regionum sive Nomarcas et Quæstores rerum capitalium*, Governours of places, principal Ministers of Justice, Chequer-men, Sheriffs, &c. But we will take them as the Saxons themselves describe them in the place above mentioned, where it thus followeth, ȝiꝼ Ꝉeoꝼl ȝeðeah ꝑ he heꝼðe ꝼullice ꝼiꝼ hẏða aȝeneꝼ lanðe, &c. if a Churl or Husbandman throve, so that he had fully five hides of his own land, a Church and a Kitchen, a Bell-house, and a Gate-house, a seat and a several office in the King's hall, then he was from thenceforth worthy of the rights of a Thane: meaning (as I understand it) he was then one of the greater Thanes or King's Thanes. For the lesser Thane is by and by described also in that which followeth, viz. ꝸnð ȝiꝼ ðeȝen ȝeðeah, &c. And if a Thane himself so prospered that he served the King, and rid upon his Message as others of his Court, and then had a Thane (i. e. an under or lesser Thane) that followed him, which had five Hides (or Plough-land) chargeable to the King's expedition, and served his Lord in the King's Court,

[1] Hist. Scot. Lib. 6.

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and had gone thrice upon his errand to the King: he (this under Thane) might take an oath instead of his Lord, and at any great need supply the place of his Lord. And, if a Thane did so thrive as he became an Earl, he had the rights of an Earl. And a Merchant might become a Thane, &c.[1] Mr. Lambard[2] conceiveth this place to discover but three Degrees among the Saxons, viz. Earls, Thanes, and Ceorls, not admitting the Under Thane to be a several Degree. The words seem otherwise, and the Saxon division before recited maketh four degrees, Earl, Ceorl, Thegn, and Theoden or under Thane. Some therefore distinguish Thanes into majores and minores, some into majores, minores (otherwise called mediocres) and minimi, whom Canutus in his Forest-Laws calleth Minuti and Tinemen. The Saxon division first mentioned, I find to be pursued by Norman terms in the Laws of Edward the Confessor and William Conq. delivered by Ingulfus, viz. Count, Baron, Valvasor, and Villain; where he placeth Count instead of Earl, Baron instead of King's Thane, Valvasor instead of Theoden or lesser Thane, and lastly Villain instead of Churl; as though the division both of the Saxon and Norman times did hold analogy one with the

[1] Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ. Wilkins, LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 70. § ult. et seq.

[2] Itin. Cant. p. 502.

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other, and both of them with ours at this day, viz. of Earls and Barons of the Kingdom, including the greater Nobility; Barons of Towns[1] and Manours, including the lesser Nobility or Gentry; and that of our Yeomen, including the Husbandmen."

At the end of many of the Counties in Domesday there is a Title for Thani, Servientes, and Ministri Regis; and it is observable that the Thani are generally distinct from the Servientes and Ministri, as seeming to be of a superior degree, and holding offices of a less servile nature than the others.[2]

References to entries in the Survey in which the Teigni Regis are mentioned will be found in great abundance in the Index Rerum. We have also Teigni Reginæ, Teigni Heraldi Comitis,

[1] See Spelman's Glossary, *v.* BARO. The citizens of London were dignified with the name of Barons from a very early period, as were those of York, Chester, and some other places. In Henry the Third's charter of the liberties of London, we read "BARONES civitatis London elegant sibi singulis annis de seipsis Maiorem." The citizens too bore the title in the inscription upon their common seal, "SIGILLVM BARONUM LONDONIARUM." See Stowe's Survey, edit. 1603 p. 307.

[2] Compare Domesd. tom. i. foll. 36 b. 49 b. 63 b. 73 b. 74 b. 84. 84 b. 98 b. 117 b. 118. 142. 153. 160 b. 170 b. 207 b. 236 b. 244. 250 b. 278 b. 292 b. 330 b. 370 b. Tom. i. fol. 143. we have "Taini Regis et Elemosinarii." The Relief of the Thane will hereafter be given from the Saxon Laws. "Famuli Regis" occur in entries in the Survey, tom. ii. foll. 4 b. 98 b. 110 b.

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Teigni Stigandi Archiepiscopi, Teigni Comitis Algari, Teigni homines Alrici filii Goding, Teigni liberi, and in one instance "unus francus Teignus."[1] The Taini Sciræ, whose testimony appears so often to have decided the Returns of the Commissioners in the appropriation of property,[2] were, no doubt, of the order of "mediocres." In the account of the Manor of Wicheburne in Nottinghamshire, it is said "Duas boũ de hac ꝥra tenuer̃. v. taini. *unus eoꝝ erat senior alioꝝ.*"[3]

Serjeant Heywood, in his Dissertation upon the Ranks of the People under the Anglo-Saxon Government, 8° Lond. 1818, has a chapter "Of Thanes."

3. The Vavassores, in dignity, were next to the Barons and higher Thanes. Selden says, they either held of a mesne lord, and not immediately of the King, or at least of the King

[1] Tom. ii. fol. 54 b. The "Teigni liberi" must have been such by tenure, and not as "Ministri."

[2] See the Returns for Wiltshire; tom. i. foll. 69,70 b. 71. 74 b.

[3] Tom. i. fol. 291. Of the Thanes attached to the escheated Fee of Robert of Poictou, between the Ribble and the Mersey, we read, "Oms̃ isti taini habuer̃ c̃suetud̃ redde. II. oras denarioꝝ de unaquaque caruc̃ ꝥræ. 7 facieb̃ ꝑ c̃suetud̃ domos regis 7 quæ ibi ꝑtineb̃ sic̃ uitli. 7 piscarias. 7 in silua haias 7 stabilituras. 7 qui ad hæc ñ ibat q̃do debeb̃. II. sol̃. em̃dab̃. 7 postea ad op^{o} uenieb̃ 7 opabat' donec ꝑfect̃ erat. Vn^{o}quisq; eoꝝ uno die in Augusto mitteb̃ messores suos secare segetes regis. Si non ꝫ p. II. sol̃ em̃dabat.'

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as of an honour or manor, and not in chief.[1] Vavassores, however, are mentioned but twice in the first volume of the Survey, at least under that denomination. At Avicestone in Hampshire we read, "Ibi manet q^{i}dā uauassori^{9} hñs. II. uac̃."[2] And at Caldecote in Buckinghamshire it is said, "Ibi sunt II^{o}. uauassores redd̃ XXXII. sol̃. 7 VI. den̄."[3] At the close of the account of Suffolk, however, we find a distinct title of "Terra Vauassorum,"[4] the perusal of the contents of which satisfactorily proves that throughout the greater part of the Survey the title was sunk in the general name of Liberi homines.

"The Grantees," says Sir Henry Spelman, "that received their Estates from the Barons or Capitanei and not from the King, were called Valvasores (a degree above Knights), and were unto their Lords (the Capitanei or Barones Regis) as they the Capitanei were unto the King: and did in like manner subdivide their Lands among their socmen and military followers, who in old time were called Valvasini; whom I take to be the same at this day that are the Lords of every Manour, if not those themselves that we call Knights, as owners of a Knight's Fee. For in this, the feodal Law itself is doubtful and various, as of a thing lost by antiquity or made uncertain by the differing

[1] Kelham, p. 354.
[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 53.
[3] Ibid. fol. 146 b.
[4] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 446.

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manners of several nations. Insomuch that Valvasores and Valvasini grew to be confounded, and both of them at last to be out of use, and no other military Tenures to be known amongst us than *tenere per Baroniam*, and *tenere per Feodum militare*. But in a Charter of Henry I.[1] it is said: 'Si exurgat Placitum de divisione Terrarum, si interest Barones meos Dominicos, tractetur in Curia mea; et si inter Valvasores duorum Dominorum, tractetur in Comitatu,' &c. where the Valvasores were also, and the Barons themselves suitors and attendants.[2] Bracton mentioneth them in Henry III.'s time, to be Viri magnæ dignitatis.[3] Nor was their memory clean gone in Richard II.'s days; as appeareth by Chaucer. Yet do I not find in any of our ancient Laws or Monuments, that they stood in any classick kind of Tenure, other than that we may account the Baron, Vavasor, and Knight, to be (as our Lawyers at this day term them) the Chief Lord, Mesne, and Tenant."[4]

Fleta, whose Book was written after the thirteenth of Edward the First, places the Vavassores next to the Milites.[5] Kelham, from Madox's Baronia Anglica says, "We read of Vavassours

[1] De tenend. Comitatibus. [2] LL. Hen. I. cap. viii.

[3] Bract. lib. i. c. 8. nu. 4.

[4] Spelm. English Works. Of Parliaments, p. 58. Compare also Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 625. and Spelm. Glossar. ed. 1687. p. 550.

[5] Kelham, p. 398.

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in the time of Henry the First belonging to the Barony of the Archbishop of York, to the Barony of Robert Fossard, and others; but they were not numerous."[1]

The Relief of the Vavasor will be hereafter given. In the Conqueror's Laws it follows that of the Baron.[2]

4. The ALODARII, *Alodarii*, or *Alodiarii*, Tenants in Allodium, are the next to be mentioned. "The tenure of Allodium," says Kelham, "refers to the tenants and possessors chiefly before the Conquest. It signifies an hereditary and perpetual estate, free and in the power of the possessors to dispose of by gift or sale, but subject to the common and constant land-tax of hidage;[3] and, in Kent, the King on the commission of particular offences was entitled to pecuniary mulcts from all the allodial tenants and their men. He was also on the death of an allodial tenant entitled to Relief."[4] Entries relating to this tenure are found in the Survey

[1] Kelham, p. 354.

[2] Leges Guil. Conq. 22. Wilk. p. 223.

[3] As in Hampshire, tom. i. fol. 54. "Soartin teñ Drodintone de rege. Ipse 7 alter lib homo tenuer̃ in alod̃ de rege. E. *T'c geld' p una hida 7 dim'. t'cia parte uni*ꝰ *v' min.*" See other instances, tom. i. foll. 22 b. 23 b. 24. 29 b. 39. 39 b. 43 b. 45 b. &c.

[4] Ibid. p. 154. Brady's Hist. of Engl. p. 204. Gloss. p. 1. Compare, also, what relates to the Alodiarii of Kent. Domesd. tom. i. fol. 1. "ALLODIARII ut mox *Allodiales*. Chartul. Gemetic. tom. i. p. 275. 'Præbet

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in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire, and a few times in Berkshire.

One or two entries in Sussex seem to represent allodial property, at least in England, as of a more qualified nature than Sir William Blackstone, who follows the opinions of the feudists abroad, is willing to allow. Under Bercheham it is said "Goduin^{9} comes tenuit *de rege E.* sicut Alodiū."[1] At Bristelmestune we are told, "Tres Aloarij tenuer̃ [VI. hid̃ 7 uñ v̄] *de rege E.* 7 potuer̃ ire q^{o}libet."[2] And in another instance they occur as under-tenants to Earl Goduin, at Laneswice in Sussex.[3] At Codintone in Surrey we read, "Leuuin^{9} com̃ tenuit. Tc̄ se defd̃ p̄ xxx. hid̃. De q^{i}bȝ teneb̃ com̃ xx^{ti}. hid̃ 7 x hid̃ teneb̃ Alodiarij uillæ q^{i} cū suis tr̄is quo uoleb̃ recede poterant."[4] At Solafel in Berkshire we find Alodiarii still existing as tenants at the formation of the Survey. "*Ibi sunt v. Alodiarij* cū II. car̃ 7 bord̃ uno."[5]

Willelmus meo permissu Apostolorum Principi . . . . . sex acras terræ, atque sex *homines liberos* qui vocantur Alodiarii." Du Cange.

"ALLODIUM. Gloss. vett. Allodium dicitur hæreditas, quam vendere vel donare possum ut mea propria. Item, *Allodium*, id est prædium. Rhenanus lib. ii. Rerum Germ. sic dictum *Alodem* putat, quasi *Anlod.* Cujacius quasi sine lode, quasi ejus possessor nemini sit *leodes.*" Glossar. Lindenbrog.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 22 b. [2] Ibid. fol. 26 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 26. [4] Ibid. fol. 31 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 63 b. Instances of the Tenure of Allodium occur occasionally in the reign of the Conqueror. In

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In the ninth and tenth centuries, says Mr. Allen, land of inheritance was said to be allodial, though held of a lord or superior, and liable to him in rent and services. It is in this sense the words *Alodium* and *Aloarius* are to be understood in Domesday.[1]

Of the description of Allodial Tenants were the DRENCHS or *Drenghs*, mentioned upon the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey in Lancashire. Sir Henry Spelman considers them as military vassals, "Tenentes per servitium Militare:"[2] and, from the few entries in which they occur,[3] it certainly appears that the allot-

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the Register of the Abbey of Westminster, MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. fol. 57. the Conqueror gives to the Monks the manor of Euereslea in Hampshire, "cum omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus et legibus *sicut quatuor socemanni* de Edwardo rege pro iij. maneriis *in Allodio liberè tenuerunt.*" So fol. 58. in a Confirmation of land at Chelsey—"cum omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus et legibus tam bene et tam plene sicuti melius et liberius Turstanus huscarl Edwardi Regis de eodem Rege *in Allodium libere tenuit.*"

Brady, Gloss. p. 3. says, according to the particular municipal Customaries of France there was, in that country, Alodium Nobile and Alodium Villanum: the former not obnoxious to feudal service. See Berault, Coustume de Norm. art. 102.

[1] Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, 8°. Lond. 1830. Authorities and Illustrations, p. xxxviii.

[2] Glossar. edit. 1687. p. 184.

[3] *Viz.* In Newetone—"Huj^{9} ⅏. aliā ⅋rā xv. hoēs

ments of territory they possessed were held as manors. Sir Edward Coke calls them free tenants of a Manor.[1] The DINGES, mentioned

quos *Drenchs* vocabant pro xv. ꝯ. teneb. sed huj° ꝯ. bereuuich erant."

In Hund. de Neweton.—" Modo sunt ibi VI. *Drenghs.*"

In Walintone—" Ad ipsum ꝯ. pertineb XXXIIII. *Drengh*, et totidem ꝯ. habeb. In quibus erant XLII. carucatæ terræ 7 una hida et dimidia." Tom. i. fol. 269 b.

[1] See also Somner on Gavelk. p. 124. Kelham, p. 200. Compare also Wilkins, LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 287. Spelman quotes their origin from a Manuscript History of the Sharnburne family of Norfolk. " Edwinus [de Sharneburne] et quidam alii qui ejecti fuerunt [è terris suis] abierunt ad Conquestorem, et dixerunt ei; quod nunquam ante Conquestum, nec in Conquesto suo, nec post, fuerunt contra ipsum Regem in consilio et auxilio, sed tenuerunt se in pace, et hoc parati fuerint probare, quomodo ipse Rex vellet ordinare. Per quod idem Rex fecit inquiri per totam Angliam si ita fuit. Propter quod idem Rex præcepit ut omnes illi qui sic tenuerunt se in pace in forma prædicta, quod ipsi rehaberent omnes terras et dominationes suas, adeo integre et in pace, ut unquam habuerunt vel tenuerunt ante conquestum suum. Et quod ipsi in posterum vocarentur *Drenges.*" The authenticity of the account here quoted is rejected by Camden in his Britannia, as well as by Brady in his Introd. pp. 12. 270. It is even inconsistent with the Accounts of Sharnburne in the Survey itself. On *Drengage* also, compare Nicolson's and Burne's Hist. of Westmorl. and Cumberl. vol. i. pp. 21, 22. The following extract from the Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium vol. i. p. 70. an. 20 Ed. I. shows the existence of this tenure in Tyndale at the close of the 13th Cen-

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tom. i. fol. 298, are supposed to have been persons of the same description.

5. MILITES. The term Miles appears not to have acquired a precise meaning at the time of the Survey. Sometimes implying a soldier generally, and sometimes a person of higher distinction. "Miles Regis dominicus" occurs once in the account of Berkshire:[1] and in another entry, under Dorsetshire, "Bricsi miles Regis Edwardi" occurs.[2] In fol. 4. of the Survey, after "Terra Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis," we have "Terra *Militum ejus*," under which title we find Hamo the Sheriff, and even the Earl of Ow, holding land.[3] In the account of

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tury: "Quia Rex accepit per Inquisitionem &c. quod mulieres post mortem virorum suorum qui de Rege tenent in DRENGAGIO in Tyndal, et qui de Alexandro quondam Rege Scotiæ tenere solebant, finem seu redemptionem pro licentia se maritandi facere debent et facere consueverunt, mandatum est Thomæ de Normanvill escaetori ultra Trentam quod accepto *secundum consuetudinem partium prædictarum* rationabili fine de Maria quæ fuit uxor Nicholai de Ragleye pro licentia se maritandi, licet maritata sit, nichilominus eidem Mariæ dotem suam quæ ad centum solidos extenditur, et quæ occasione hujusmodi finis capta est in manum Regis, sine dilatione deliberari faciat." ro. 4.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 56 b. [2] Ibid. fol. 83.

[3] Kelham says, "Men that held great estates of the Earls and Barons of England, as five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, or more Knight's fees, were called by them their Barons; but were not Barones Regni, or Parliamentary Barons. And as the King had, so these Earls

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Wiltshire, at Poterne, among the possessions of the Bishop of Salisbury, it is said, "De eaď ꝑra hujꝰ ꝺ teñ. IIꝰ angli. VI. hiď. 7 unā ṽ ꝑræ. Vnꝰ ex eis ẽ Miles *jussu Regis.* 7 nepos fuit Hermanni eꝑi."[1] At Gistelesworde in Middlesex we have, "Franciğ 7 qⁱdā anglicus. IIII. hiď 7 sunt *Milites* ꝓbati. Sub eis manent inꝑ uiłł 7 bord. XII."[2] Another entry which appears to relate to the Milites of higher consequence occurs in the return of the Lands between the Ribble and the Mersey. "Inꝑ Ripā 7 Mersham VI. Hund. Modo tenet Rex 7 hẗ in dñio XII. caꝛ̄ 7 IX. *Milites feudū tenentes.* Inꝑ eos 7 eoꝝ hoẽs. sunt CXXV. caꝛ̄. 7 III. boues. Qđ dedit militibꝫ ꝟ XX. liƀ. 7 XI. solid appciatur."[3] The Barons and greater persons who held under the Archbishop of Canterbury, were probably his *milites* in consideration of taking the command of his soldiers jointly with their own, when brought into actual service. Many of the Milites who held under the Bishops appear to have had larger allotments of land than under other tenants in capite.[4] Under the lands of the

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and Barons had their Dapifers or Seneschalls, Chamberlains, and other officers in their households." Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 273. Compare also Madox, Bar. p. 133. Brady, Introd. Gloss. p. 18. Hist. p. 201.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 66. [2] Ibid. fol. 130.

[3] Ibid. fol. 270.

[4] Under "Terra Monachorum Archiepiscopi Cantuar." in Kent, at Edesham, it is said, "De ꝑra hujꝰ ꝺ

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Bishop of Baieux, in Surrey, it is said, "Wadardus teñ de epo Ditone. Ille q' teñ de Wadardo: redd ei L. sol. 7 *seruitium uni*ꝰ *militis.*"[1] Cumbe, also, one of the Bishop's manors in Kent, appears to have yielded four pounds "7 *seruitiū uni*ꝰ *militis.*"[2] The instances, throughout the Survey, are very numerous where the Milites hold a single hide.

Of the entries in which the Milites appear as mere soldiers, and in which they are sometimes classed with the inferior orders of tenantry, the following, taken as they occur in the record, may serve as specimens. Under the manor of Wingheham in Kent, belonging to the Archbishop, it is said, "De hoc Ⓜ teñ Wills de Arcis I. solin. in Fletes. 7 ibi hꝫ in dñio. I. caꝛ. 7 IIII. uillos. 7 *un' militē cū I. car'.*"[3] Under

teñ. II. milites de Archiepo. III. solins. 7 ibi hñt in dñio IIII. caꝛ. 7 XVIII. uilli cū V. boꝛd. hñt. I. caꝛ." "Qd Milites teñ uaꝛ. XI. lib. 7 tam redd XIII. lib." tom. i. fol. 5. In Somersetshire, under "Terra Epi Wellensis," at Wivelescome we read, "De hac ꝑra hujꝰ Ⓜ. teñ. III. milites de epo. IX. hid. 7 ibi hñt. XVI. caꝛ. H' ꝑra ẽ de dñio episcopatꝰ nec potest ab epo sepaꝛi. Valet epo X. lib. militibꝫ XV. lib." Ibid. fol. 89. In Hertfordshire, after the account of thirty-six hides of land belonging to the Bishop of London, it is said "Has XXXVI. hid teñ epꝰ Londoñ 7 *sui milites.* 7 cū his reclamat. IIII. hid quas teñ abb de Ely in Hadam." Ibid. fol. 134.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 32.
[2] Ibid. fol. 10 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 3 b.

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"Terra Eccl. August. Cant." at Tanet, it is said, "De isto ꝏ. teñ *III. milites tant' de ꝺra uillanoꝝ. q'd ual' IX. lib' quando pax e' in ꝺra.* 7 *ibi h'nt. III. car'.*"[1] At Meldone in Surrey, among the lands held of Richard Fitz Gilbert by Robert de Watevile, we read, "De his hiđ teñ unꝰ miles I. hiđ 7 unā v̄. 7 ibi hẗ. I. caṙ. 7 I. uiłłm. 7 uñ boṙđ. 7 I. acram prati."[2] At Heortha, in Wiltshire, under "Terra Hugonis Comitis," "Ibi I. miles. 7 III. coscez. 7 V. ac̄ pˢti."[3] In Devonshire, at Ratreu, "De hac ꝺra teñ. II. milites unā v̄ tr̄æ."[4] The Milites belonging to the Abbey of Westminster, in Middlesex, appear to have resided on the demesne of the Monastery, "in Villa ubi sedet æccła S. Petri" "Silua C. porc̄. 7 *XXV. domꝰ militum Abb'is* 7 alioꝝ hōum. qui redđt VIII. soł. ꝑ annū."[5] At Hichetone, in Hertfordshire, it is said, "In eađ uilla teñ II. milites de comite [Eustachio] XX. acras."[6] Among the Bishop of Worcester's lands at Crumbe in Rippel, in Worcestershire, we find a singular entry. "Hanc ꝺrā tenuit Sirof de epō T. R. E. quo mortuo deđ epṡ filiā eiꝰ cū hac ꝺra cuidā suo militi. qui et matrē pasceret 7 epō inde seruiret."[7] On the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 12.
[2] Ibid. fol. 35.
[3] Ibid. fol. 68.
[4] Ibid. fol. 111.
[5] Ibid. fol. 128.
[6] Ibid. fol. 173.
[7] Ibid. fol. 173. We learn by this, says Dr. Nash, that in the manor of Ripple the bishop had the power of marrying his tenants daughters to whom he pleased,

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lands of Turchil de Warwic at Cestreton, in Warwickshire, we find, "v. milit̃ Angli hñtes IIII. car̃ 7 dimid̃."[1] At Saint Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, we find, "XXXIII. milites int̃ Fr̃. 7 Anglic̃. 7 sub eis XXII. bord̃."[2] The word *Milites*, as used by Matthew Paris in his account of the Survey, must undoubtedly be understood as of Soldiers. Among the customs of Berkshire, we have a passage which clearly proves this. It relates to their pay. "Si rex mittet̃ alicubi exercitū: de v. hid̃ tant̃ un⁹ miles ibat. 7 ad ej⁹ uictū ł stipendiū de unaquaq; hida dabant'. ei. IIII. solidi. ad II. menses. Hos uero denar̃ Regi ñ mittebant' sed militib⁹ dabant'."[3] In the account of Colchester, in Essex, the word *Soldarii* is used as a substitute for Milites. "Est autem consuetudo unoq'q; anno quinto decimo die post pascha reddunt burgenses regij duas marcas argenti 7 hoc p̄tinent ad firmā regis. P̄t ea de unaquaq; domo p̄ annum. VI. denarios. quæ redd̃e potest *ad uictū soldarioꝝ* regis. vł ad expetitionē t̃ræ uł maris; & hoc ñ. ẽ. ad firmā. Et hoc sit si rex soldarios

and upon conditions which he dictated; as here, that the husband should maintain her mother. Obs. on Domesd. for Worc. p. 13.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 241 b.

[2] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 372. "IIII. *francig̃. milites*" occur on the lands of St. Augustine Canterbury, at Cistelet in Kent. tom. i. fol. 12.

[3] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 56 b.

habuerit uł expetitionē fecerit. Et propt̄ hos vi. denarios tota ciuitas ex om̄ib3 debitis reddebat tēpr̄. r. e. xv. lib. 7. v. sol. 7. iii. d. in unoquoq3 anno."[1]

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6. LIBERI HOMINES appears to have been a term of considerable latitude; signifying not merely the freemen or freeholders of a manor, but occasionally including all the ranks of society already mentioned, and indeed, all persons holding in military tenure. Many of the liberi homines were tenants of the King in capite. We find the same latitude of expression in the Conqueror's laws:[2] and the term is used in a sense equally general by William of Malmesbury, even at a later period.[3]

The ordinary freemen, before the Conquest, says Kelham, and at the time of compiling Domesday, were under protection of great men; but what their quality was, further than that

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[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 107.

[2] LL. Will. Conq. 55. 58. 59. Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. pp. 228. 229.

[3] In his account of Henry the First, it is said, "Filium habuit rex Henricus ex Matilde nomine Willelmum dulci spe, et ingenti cura in successionem educatum, et provectum. Nam et ei, vix dum XII. annorum esset, omnes LIBERI HOMINES Angliæ et Normanniæ, *cujuscunque ordinis et dignitatis*, cujuscunque domini fideles, manibus et sacramento se dedere coacti sunt." Malmesb. ed. Savile. fol. Lond. 1596. fol. 93. In Domesday, tom. ii. fol. 204 b. "lib hō teinn[9]" occurs.

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their persons and blood were free, that is, that they were not nativi or bondmen, it will give a knowing man trouble to discover to us.[1] These freemen under protection, are called in the Survey *Liberi homines commendati.* They appear to have placed themselves by voluntary homage under this protection; their Lord or Patron undertook to secure their estates and persons; and for this protection and security they paid him an annual stipend, or performed some annual service.[2] The great similarity of this bond of homage to that of the Patron and Client among the Romans, will not be overlooked by the most ordinary reader. The origin of this "Commendatio" is unquestionably to be sought for in the Roman civil law.

According to the Returns of the Survey, some appear to have sought a patron or protector for the sake of obtaining or establishing their freedom: such, the *Liberi homines commendatione tantum* may be interpreted. According to the Laws of the Conqueror a quiet residence of a year and a day, upon the King's demesne lands, would enfranchise a villein who had fled from his lord. "Item si Servi permanserint sine calumnia per annum et diem in Civitatibus nostris vel in Burgis in muro vallatis, vel in Castris nostris, a die illa liberi efficiuntur

[1] Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 254.

[2] Ibid, p. 178. Pref. to Brady's Hist. p. 56.

et liberi a jugo servitutis suæ sint in perpetuum." [1]

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The *Commendati dimidii*, says Kelham, were

[1] LL. Will. Conq. 66. Wilk. p. 229. Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 657. fol. edit. quotes a remarkable instance of the Appeal to this Law. Sir John de Clavering, in 1312, sued William Fiz and seventeen others, villanes of his Manor of Cossey, for withdrawing themselves, their goods and chattels, out of his manor, and dwelling in other places, to his and the King's prejudice, upon which a writ was directed to force them to come and dwell in the Manor, and bring all their goods with them; upon execution of which, six of them pretended to be free-men, and came to their trial, and pleaded that they came by their freedom in this manner, viz. by being citizens of the City of Norwich, having lived there, and paid scot and lot for above thirty years with the free citizens there; and two of them pleaded they were born in the walls of the City, and, as such, produced the Conqueror's Charter, in which it was contained that if any Servants or Villanes lived without claim of their Lords, (i. e. without paying Chevage, or a fine for licence so to do,) for a year and a day, in any of the King's Cities, walled Towns, or in the Camp, from that day they should be free-men, and their posterity for ever; upon which these six were declared Free-men and an Appeal from the King's Charter was not admitted: and two more pleaded and obtained their freedom, by proving that Edward I. granted their Fathers houses and lands in Norwich, to hold of him and his heirs, according to the custom of the City, and that they were their fathers heirs: but all the rest were forced to return and live in Villenage under their Lord. The original of this case is on the Placita Roll. Term. Pasch. 6 Ed. II.

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persons who depended on two several lords, and were to pay half their annual rent for their protection to one, and half to the other. *Sub-Commendati* were such as, like under-tenants, were under command of those who were themselves depending on some superior Lord. *Sub-Commendati dimidii* were those who were under the Commendati dimidii, and had two patrons or protectors, and the same as they had.[1] *Liberi homines integri* are occasionally mentioned as those who were under the full protection of one lord, in contradistinction to the *Liberi homines dimidii*, whose homage was divided. Under Vluestuna in Suffolk, we have a singularly minute division of the Commendatio. "Aluin^{9} p̄br. lib. hō. 7 *sexta pars cōm̄dationis suæ erat cuidam Commendato.*"[2]

This Commendatio appears in the Domesday Survey under different forms, most frequently in the second Volume, and principally in the Descriptions of Norfolk and Suffolk.[3] From numerous entries it is clear that it existed in the

[1] Kelham, p. 178. In Suffolk, tom. ii. fol. 442, we find, "Hardekin liber homo commend. Durandi hom. Edrici dim. et dim. Heroldi."

[2] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 376 b.

[3] In Norwich, it is said, tom. ii. fol. 116. "Sup L [burgenses] habebat Stigand^{9} socā 7 sacā 7 cōmendationē & sup XXXII. habebat herold^{9} socā 7 sacā 7 cōmendationē. Quoꝝ un^{9} erat ita ei đnic^{9} ut ñ poss& receđæ nec homagiū facere sine licentia ipsius."

time of King Edward the Confessor.[1] It is possible that it might have fallen into disuse

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[1] See foll. 139. 182. 185. 187. 287. At Grundesburh in Suffolk, fol. 300. we have, "1. lib. hō. comdatus heroldi. t. r. e. 7 uxor eius comd haldein [tenentes] LX. ac ꝟræ. p 1. m. m°. tenent IIII. libi." At Dersa in the same county, among the lands of Robert Malet "1. lib hō. Edric^{9}" occurs: "Hic Edric^{9} comdat^{9} fuit Edrico de Laxefelda antec Rotbti Malet pri^{9}q. rex. E. obiss&. P^{9}ea udlagauit Edric^{9}; Rex. E. saisiuit totā suā ꝟram. P^{9}ea conciliat^{9} est regi. E. 7 concessit ei ꝟrā suā. dedit etiā breuē 7 sigillū ut quicūq; de suis libis cmd hominib; ad eū uellent redire. suo concessu redirent; Hunc Edricū saisiuit. R. E. in sua manu p^{9}ea n uidit Hundret ut ad Edricum dm suū redir& s; tnc ipse dicit 7 offert iuditiū qd rediit. et libos hōes quos ht sub se comd tenet; et ex eis reuocat Robtū Warant." tom. ii. fol. 310 b. 311. At fol. 401 b. we read "Aluenelega ten brungar lib hō Rotbti comd tantum. t. r. e. p man." "Sup hanc habuit. scs. e. soc et sacā. t. r. e. 7 Rodbtus fili^{9} Wimarce 7 pat sueni. comd tantū. Eodē tpr fuer furati equi inuenti. in domo istius brungari. ita qd abbas cuius fuit soca 7 saca & Rodbt^{9} qui habuit comdationē sup istū. uener de hoc furto ad placitū 7 sic H. testat^{r}. discesser amicabilit sine iuditio qd uidissed hundrt." Du Cange, quoting two extracts from this part of Domesday, says: "Ex quibus patet Commendatos fuisse liberos homines, quibus licitum fuit cui vellet sese commendare. Ranfredus Jurisconsult. qui vixit sub Frederico II. in Ordine judiciario, tit. de Villanis: '*Recommendati* dicuntur, qui veniunt sub alienis partibus, et habitare volunt in civitate tua, elegit patrocinium tuum, et dicit, Domine, volo esse tuus Recommendatus, ut habeamus tuam defensionem annis singulis, et serviam in Pascha vel in Natali duas gallinas, vel libram piperis, vel aliquid aliud.

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after the Conquest as a separate and distinct reciprocal duty, in consequence of the prevalence of military tenure: but it seems not unlikely that some of our present existing manorial rights may be traced, for their origin, to the Commendatio of the Survey. Commendatio sometimes signified the annual rent paid for the protection.

Liberi homines ad nullam firmam pertinentes were those who held their lands independent of any lord. Of others it is said, "qui remanent in manu regis."[1]

In a few entries of the Survey we have LIBERÆ FEMINÆ;[2] and one or two of *liberæ feminæ commendatæ*. At Aspeleia in Bedfordshire it is said, "Hoc ⅭⅮ. tenuit Leueua cõmdata Wallef comitis 7 quo uoluit cũ terra sua recedere potuit."[3]

7. The SOCHEMANNI, or *Socmens*, says Nichols, were those inferior land-owners who had lands

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De istis multos invenies apud Neapolim, in villis eorum et Bononiæ. Isti de jure nihil aliud debent conferre; sed Neapolitani ab illis multa exigunt, et fere omnia quæ exigunt Domini a vassallis." Glossar. tom. ii. col. 849.

[1] See Kelham, pp. 253. 254. Of two "liberi homines" upon the manor of Bertune, belonging to the King in Gloucestershire, tom. i. fol. 162 b. it is said, "Ipsi *se non possunt*, nec *terram separare*, a manerio."

[2] In the Laws of Æthelberht we find the term ƿıpıƿ used. LL. Æthelb. 72.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 213. In Surrey, tom. i. fol. 32 b. we read "Rainald$^{\odot}$ teñ unā hid in Aissela de ipsa

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in the *Soc* or franchise of a great baron; privileged villans, who, though their tenures were absolutely copyhold, yet had an interest equal to a freehold. Their services were fixed and determinate. They could not be compelled to relinquish these tenements at their lord's will, nor against their own: et ideo, says Bracton, denominantur liberi.[1] It seems idle, Nichols adds, to suppose that they took their name from the *soca* or plough;[2] for it no where appears that they held by plough service. Such men were actual freeholders, and a certain number of them were necessary in every manor to hold the pleas of the Manor Court. Socmen were, of consequence, those who owed suit and service to the lord's court; and it is from the word *Soc*, which gave them their name, that we must derive our tenures in free and common socage.[3]

Domesday, however, exhibits different conditions of Socmen; sometimes enjoying the usu-fruct within the soke freely, and sometimes performing certain inferior services of husbandry. On the manor of Bochetone in Yorkshire, it is said, "In hac uilla ẽ soca de XII. carucatis 7 VI. bouatis ad glđ. Ibi sunt nẽ VII.

Abbatia [de Certesyg] 7 p̄ XV. acris deđ geld. Quedā femina tenuit T. R. E. 7 potuit ire quo voluit. s; p̄ defensione sub Abbatia se misit."

[1] Compare also Blackst. vol. ii. p. 100.

[2] See Blomef. Hist. Norf. fol. edit. vol. iii. p. 539.

[3] Hist. Leic. introd. vol. p. xlvi.

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socħi hñtes XII. uiłłos. 7 VI. bord cū IX. caꝛ. 7 I. molend. II. solidoꝫ."[1] In the five wards of Stamford in Lincolnshire, it is said, "sunt LXXVII. mañs sochemanoꝫ qui hñt ꝓras suas in dñio. 7 qui petunt dominos ubi uolunt. sup quos rex nichil aliud hꝫ nisi eñdationē forisfacturæ eoꝫ. 7 heriete. 7 theloneū."[2] "Sochemanni cū omni c̄suetudine" occur several times in Norfolk. Among the lands of Roger Bigot in Norfolk we read, "In Hadescou unus sochemanus Edrici de Laxsefelda XXX. acras et III. bordarios. 7 una carruca & dimidia. VI. acræ prati. & IIII. liḃos homines sub illo XIX. acras. tc̄ uaꝫ. X. solidos: modo. XIII. & IIII. d. Ibi ē &iam pastura ad L. oues. hic socheman⁹ coñdauit se Aluuino tempore. Willi regis. & erat inde saisitus quando rex dedit terram Rogero bigoto."[3]

Lord Lyttelton says, by mistake, that in Domesday Book the Socmen are distinguished from other free tenants called there liberi homines, by not having the power, which these enjoyed, of giving away or selling their estates without leave of their lords.[4] This certainly

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 314 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 336 b. [3] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 182.

[4] Hist. Hen. II. 4° Lond. 1767. vol. ii. p. 251. "Potuit ire cum terra quo volebat," is a phrase which frequently occurs in the Domesday Survey. The tenant could either part with his land, or place himself under the protection of any lord he pleased. So again, "recedere non poterat a domino suo," he could not depart

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was the case with a description of Socmen different from those which have been just noticed: but it is not a general description of tenure in socage. At Widemondefort in Essex, it is undoubtedly said, "Isti Sochemani sic̃ comitat⁹ testat'. non pot⁹ant remouere ab illo mañ."[1] At Holeslea in Essex, it is said, "Huic manerio ptinent v. soc̃. de LVI. ac̃r. Hii. v. non potuer̃ uendere ⁹rā suam nec dare alicui."[2] And at Brumeswella in Suffolk, "In ead̃. I. soc̃. xxx. ac̃r. 7 ñ potuit uendere nec dare."[3] These

from his lord; or, as Dr. Nash interprets it, he was unalienable from the manor; he could not separate himself from the manorial soke, the court-baron of later times. Among the customs of the Lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, we find a heavy compensation paid by those who withdrew from the King's protection. "Si quis de ⁹ra regis recedere uolebat. dab. XL. sol. 7 ibat quo uoleb." tom. i. fol. 269 b. Of Contune in Hampshire, it is said, "Quinq; *teini* tenuer̃. de rege E. 7 quo voluer̃ ire potuerunt." tom. i. fol. 48 b. In the second Volume of the Survey, we read, "In Hund̃ de Ceffeorda ē. I. lib̃ hō. de XL. ac̃. q⁹ ptinebat ad hauelingas. t̃. r̃. ē. quē m° h̃. Sc̃s Petr⁹ de uuestmonas⁹rio. *q⁹a sua sponte uenit ad abb'iam.* 7 ñ reddit consuetudinē ad hauelingas." tom. ii. fol. 100. Of one of Ernulf Hesding's tenants in Wiltshire, tom. i. fol. 70. it is said, "Hic T. R. E. poterat ire ad quem vellet dominum et T. R. W. *sponte se vertit ad Ern.*" At Hiwi in the same County, fol. 72. "Toti emit eā T. R. E. de æccla Malmesbiensi. ad etatē triū hōum. 7 *infra h'c t'minu' poterat ire cu' ea ad que' uellet d'n'm.*"

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 66. [2] Ibid. fol. 317.
[3] Ibid. fol. 324.

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appear rather like exceptions from the general condition of the Socmen.

The following entries afford proofs that the Socmen sometimes performed services of Husbandry: "In Soca de Walecote," in Lincolnshire, it is said, "Ibi. I. socħs arat. IIobz. bobȝ."[1] On the manor of Brochelesbi in the same county, it is said, "Ibi Nigellus hō Iuoñ hŧ II. socħ cū. II. bob9 arantes."[2] And in Tavelesbi in the same county, we find, "III. socħ arantes v. bobȝ."[3]

In one entry of the Survey we have a Socwoman, Suff. tom. ii. fol. 325 b. "Una *Sochemanna femina* Ieua commend. Edrici."

8. Of this description of tenantry also were the Rachenistres or *Radchenistres*, who appear likewise to have been called Radmanni, or *Radmans*. From the following, which appear to be the principal entries relating to the Radchenistres, it will be seen that like the Socmen some were less free than others. At Gosei in Berkshire, "I. Racheneste cū sua caŕ."[4] is mentioned. At Berchelai in Gloucestershire, "XIX. liƀi hōes Ŗadchenisŧ hñtes. XLVIII. caŕ cū suis hōibȝ."[5] At Teodechesberie, "Ibi erant uiłti. XXI. 7 IX. Radchenisŧ hñtes. XXVI. caŕ 7 V. coliƀti 7 un9 borđ cū V. caŕ. Hi Radchenisŧ arabant 7 herciabant ad curiā dñi."[6] At Derheste in the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 345 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 350 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 352.
[4] Ibid. fol. 59.
[5] Ibid. fol. 163.
[6] Ibid.

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same county, on the land of Saint Peter Westminster, it is said, "De terra huj^{9} ꝏ teneƀ Radcheñ id est liƀi hões T. R. E. qui tam oms ad op^{9} dñi arabant 7 herciabant. falcabant 7 metebant."[1] In Herefordshire, upon the King's manor of Maurdine, we read, "Terrā W. filij Norman. tenueř. III. Radchenist. nec poterant de hoc ꝏ separari."[2] "Radcheñ [de Leofminstre T. R. E.] dabant XIII. soł. 7 IIII. denař 7 III. sext meł."[3] Upon a manor in the Hundred of Tornelais in Herefordshire, we read, "Ibi fueř 7 sunt III. Radcheñ cū. III. cař. 7 seruiunt dño."[4] Of the Radmanni at Longdune in Worcestershire, on land tenanted from St. Peter Westminster by Roger de Laci, it is said, "De eo teñ. I. Radman Lefric unā hid 7 unā v̄. 7 ibi hł. I. cař. 7 III. uił. 7 VIII. bord. cū. IIII. cař."[5] In Poiwic in the same county, belonging to the same abbey, "Ibi fueř. VIII. Radmans. Ageluuard. Eduuard. Brictmer. Saulf^{9}. Aluuin^{9}. Godric. Aluui. Ketelbert. hñtes inter se x. cař. 7 plures bord. 7 seruos. cū VII. cař. Qd teneƀ ualƀ. c. solid. Ibi Radmans secabant. I^{na}. die in anno in p^{a}tis dñi. 7 oñe seruitiū qd eis iubebat^{r} faciebant."[6] In one instance we find the transfer of two Radmen to

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 166.

[2] Ibid. fol. 179 b. So under Malpedresham in Hampshire, "Duo rachenistre tenueř. nec alicubi recede potuerunt."

[3] Ibid. fol. 180 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 187.

[5] Ibid. fol. 174 b.

[6] Ibid.

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another manor. At Merlie in Herefordshire, "Ipse Comes deđ Radulfo de bernai. II. Radmans. 7 misit eos extra hoc m̄. cū p̄ra quā teneb̄. Hi hnt̄. II. car̄."[1] Dr. Nash conjectured that the Radmanni and Radchenistres were probably a kind of freemen who served on Horseback.[2]

9. VILLANI. The clearest notion of the tenure of the VILLANI is probably to be obtained from Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries. "With regard to folk-land," says that learned writer, "or estates held in *Villenage*, this was a species of tenure neither strictly feodal, Norman, or Saxon; but mixed and compounded of them all:[3] and which also, on account of the Heriots that usually attend it, may seem to have somewhat Danish in its composition. Under the Saxon government there were, as Sir William Temple speaks,[4] a sort of people in a condition of downright servitude, used and employed in the most servile works, and belonging, both they, their children and their effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 180.

[2] Obs. on Domesd. for Worc. pp. 9. 10. Rað-cnihc is usually interpreted by our Glossarists *Equestris homo* sive *Miles*; and Rað-heþe *Equestris exercitus*.

[3] See Wright, p. 215. "A Tenure of a mixed nature, advanced upon the Saxon bondage, and which gradually superseded it."

[4] Introd. Hist. Eng. p. 59.

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of the cattle or stock upon it. These seem to have been those who held what was called the folk-land, from which they were removable at the lord's pleasure. On the arrival of the Normans here, it seems not improbable that they, who were strangers to any other than a feodal state, might give some sparks of enfranchisement to such wretched persons as fell to their share, by admitting them, as well as others, to the oath of fealty; which conferred a right of protection, and raised the tenant to a kind of estate superior to downright slavery, but inferior to every other condition.[1] This they called Villenage, and the tenants Villeins, either from the word *vilis*, or else, as Sir Edw. Coke tells us[2] *a villa;* because they lived chiefly in villages, and were employed in rustic works of the most sordid kind.

"These villeins, belonging principally to lords of manors, were either Villeins *regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor or land; or else they were *in gross*, or at large, that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferrable by deed from one owner to another.[3] They could not leave their lord without his permission; but, if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action, like beasts or other chattels. They held, indeed, small portions of land by way of sustain-

[1] Wright, p. 217. [2] 1 Inst. 116. [3] Litt. § 181.

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ing themselves and families, but it was at the mere will of the lord, who might dispossess them whenever he pleased; and it was upon villein services, that is, to carry out dung, to hedge and ditch the lord's demesnes, and any other the meanest offices:[1] and these services were not only base, but uncertain both as to their time and quantity.[2] A villein could acquire no property either in lands or goods; but if he purchased either, the lord might enter upon them, oust the villein, and seize them to his own use, unless he contrived to dispose of them again before the lord had seized them; for the lord had then lost his opportunity. In many places also a fine was payable to the lord, if the villein presumed to marry his daughter to any one without leave from the lord;[3] and, by the common law, the lord might also bring an action against the husband for damages in thus purloining his property.[4] For the children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin *nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called *a neife*.[5] In case of a marriage between a free man and a neife, or a villein and a free woman, the issue followed the condition of the father, being free if he was free, and

[1] Litt. § 172. [2] Bracton. l. iv. tr. 1. c. 28.
[3] Litt. § 177. [4] Ibid. § 202. [5] Ibid. § 187.

villein if he was villein; contrary to the maxim of the civil law, that *partus sequitur ventrem.* But no bastard could be born a villein, because by another maxim of our law he is *nullius filius;* and as he can gain nothing by inheritance, it were hard that he should lose his natural freedom by it.[1] The law, however, protected the persons of villeins, as the King's subjects, against atrocious injuries of the lord."

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"Villeins," continues Sir William Blackstone, "might be enfranchised by manumission, which is either express or implied: express; as where a man granted to the villein a deed of manumission:[2] implied; as where a man bound himself in a bond to his villein for a sum of money, granted him an annuity by deed, or gave him an estate in fee, for life, or years:[3] for this was dealing with his villein on the footing of a freeman; it was in some of the instances giving him an action against his lord, and in others vesting an ownership in him entirely inconsistent with his former state of bondage. So also if the lord brought an action against his villein, this enfranchised him;[4] for as the lord might have a short remedy against his villein, by seizing his goods, (which was more than equivalent to any damages he could recover,) the law, which is always ready to catch at any thing in favour of

[1] Litt. § 187. 188.
[2] Ibid. § 204.
[3] Ibid. § 204. 205. 206.
[4] Ibid. § 208.

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liberty, presumed that by bringing this action he meant to set his villein on the same footing with himself, and therefore held it an implied manumission. But, in case the lord indicted him for felony, it was otherwise; for the lord could not inflict a capital punishment on his villein, without calling in the assistance of the law.

"Villeins by this and many other means, in process of time, gained considerable ground on their lords; and in particular strengthened the tenure of their estates to that degree, that they came to have in them an interest in many places full as good, in others better than their lords. For the good-nature and benevolence of many lords of manors having, time out of mind, permitted their villeins and their children to enjoy their possessions without interruption, in a regular course of descent, the common law, of which custom is the life, now gave them title to prescribe against their lords, and, on performance of the same services, to hold their lands, in spite of any determination of the lord's will. For though in general they are still said to hold their estates at the will of the lord, yet it is such a will as is agreeable to the custom of the manor; which customs are preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts baron in which they are entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lie.

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And as such tenants had nothing to shew for their estates but these customs, and admissions, in pursuance of them, entered on those rolls, or the copies of such entries witnessed by the steward, they now began to be called *tenants by copy of court roll*, and their tenure itself a *copyhold*.[1]

"Thus copyhold tenures, as Sir Edward Coke observes,[2] although very meanly descended, yet come of an antient house; for, from what has been premised, it appears, that copyholders are in truth no other but villeins, who, by a long series of immemorial encroachments on the lord, have at last established a customary right to those estates, which before were held absolutely at the lord's will. Which affords a very substantial reason for the great variety of customs that prevail in different manors, with regard both to the descent of the estates, and the privileges belonging to the tenants. And these encroachments grew to be so universal, that when tenure in villenage was abolished (though copyholds were reserved) by the Statute of Charles II. there was hardly a pure villein left in the nation. For Sir Thomas Smith testifies,[3] that in all his time (and he was Secretary to Edward VI.) he never knew any villein in gross throughout the realm; and the few villeins regardant that were

[1] F. N. B. 12.
[2] Cop. § 32.
[3] Commonwealth. B. iii. c. 10.

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then remaining were such only as had belonged to bishops, monasteries, or other ecclesiastical corporations, in the preceding times of popery."[1]

There are, however, numerous entries in the Domesday Survey which indicate the Villani of that period to have been very different from Bondmen.[2] They appear to have answered to

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[1] Blackst. Comment. edit. 4°. Oxf. 1766. vol. ii. pp. 92-96.

[2] At Chingestune in Surrey, tom. i. fol. 30. it is said, "De uiłłis huj^{9} uillæ habuit 7 hẽ Hūfrid^{9} camerarius unū uillañ in custodia. causa codunandi lanam reginæ. De ipso etiā accep̃. xx. sol. in releuañ cū pa^{ł} ej^{9} fuit mor̃." At Merchelai in Herefordshire, Ibid. fol. 179 b. we read, "In dñio sunt IIII. car̃. 7 XXXVI. uiłłi.—hi uiłłi arant 7 seminant de ꝑp^{i}o semine q^{a}^{ł} xx. acras frum̃ti. 7 totidē ad auenas p̃ter. IX acras." In Leofminstre, Ibid. fol. 180. "Viłłi arabant. CXL. ac^{a}s ł̄ræ dñi. 7 seminab de ꝑp^{i}o semine frum̃ti. 7 dab de c̃suetud. XI. lib. 7 LII. deñ." In Shropshire, "uillani integri" occur, Ibid. fol. 252.: and, in different entries "uiłłi arantes" and "uiłłi ñ arantes." Archbishop Lanfranc had no fewer than two hundred and nineteen villani on his manor of Mellinges in Sussex. tom. i. fol. 16. At Pageham in the same county, he had, "de Herbagio. uñ. porc̃ de unoq^{o}q^{b} uiłło qui. hẽ. VII. porcos." Ibid. fol.16 b. In Hampshire, under Cilbodentune, we read, "de ł̄ra huj^{9} ꝺ Ricard^{9} Sturmid teñ alias hid. Quidā ꝑfect^{9} tenuit. 7 ñ potuit ire q^{o}libet. 7 II. hid ex his habuit *quasi uill's.*" and again, in Crundele, "De eod ꝺ. teñ. Wiłłs. III. v̄. de ep̃o in Beddeleie. Aluric^{9} tenuit de ep̃o *quasi uillan*^{9}." Ibid. fol. 41. There is a remarkable entry in the first page of the second volume of Domesday, under Benflet, respecting the *Villanus.* It refers to

the Saxon Leorls while the Servi answered to the Þeopar or Ꮐrnen. By a degradation of the Leorls and an improvement in the state of the Ꮐrnen, the two classes were brought gradually nearer together, till at last the military oppression of the Normans thrusting down all degrees of tenants and servants into one common slavery, or at least into strict dependance, one name was adapted for both of them as a generic term, that of *Villeins regardant.*

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It has been already noticed that six Villans of each vill formed a part of the Jury or Inquest who made the Domesday Returns.[1] The Relief of a Villan will be noticed in a future Section. The *Dimidii Villani* appear to have been persons who held moieties only of villenage tenements:[2] or who were half liberi and half villani.

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the time of Edward the Confessor. "In hoc manerio erat tc̄ tēporis quidā lib̄ homo de dimidia hid *qui mo effect*ꝰ *e' unus de uillanis.*" He was a yeoman and became a tenant.

In Hampshire there is an Entry under the land of Hugo de Porth, which contrasts the villans with the free-men: "Ista ꝟra calumniatr Wiłłs de chernet. dicens ptinere ad ꝏ de Cerdeford feudū Hugonis de Port: ꝑ hereditatē sui antecessoris. 7 de hoc suū testimoñ adduꝫ de *melioribus et antiq's hominibus* totius comitatꝰ 7 hund. 7 Picot contraduxit suū testimoniū *de uillanis et uili plebe,* 7 de prepositis qui uolunt defendere ꝑ sacramentum aut ꝑ đi judicium. qđ ille qui tenuit ꝟrā lib̄ hō. fuit," &c. Tom. i. fol. 44 b.

[1] "VI. uillani uniuscujusque villæ." See p. 22.

[2] Kelham, p. 361.

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10. The Bordarii of the Survey appear at various times to have received a great variety of interpretations. Lord Coke calls them "boors holding a little house with some land of husbandry, bigger than a Cottage."[1] Some have considered them as cottagers, taking their name from living on the *borders* of a village or manor:[2] but this is sufficiently refuted by Domesday itself, where we find them not only mentioned generally among the agricultural occupiers of land, but in one instance as "circa aulam manentes," dwelling near the manor house; and even residing in some of the larger towns. In two quarters of the town of Huntingdon, at the time of forming the Survey as well as in King Edward's time, were a hundred and sixteen burgesses, "7 sub eis" it is said "sunt c.. bordarii qui adjuuant eos ad persolutionē geldi."[3] In Norwich there were no less than four hundred and eighty bordarii, "q^{i} ꝑpt̄ pauperiē. nullā redd̄nt c̄suetudinē."[4] And of twenty bordarii in Thetford it is said, "De sup^{a}dictis bord̄. hab& rex scotū de suo capite tantū."[5]

Bishop Kennett says "The Bordarii often mentioned in the Domesday Inquisition were distinct from the Servi and Villani, and seem to be those of a less servile condition, who had a

[1] Inst. lib. i. sect. 1. fol. 5 b. fol. edit. 1628.
[2] See Nichols's Leic. Introd. Vol. p. xliv.
[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 203. [4] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 116 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 173.

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bord or cottage with a small parcel of land allow'd to them, on condition they should supply the Lord with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions for his *board* and entertainment."[1] Such also is the interpretation given by Blomefield in his History of Norfolk.[2] Brady says "they were drudges, and performed vile services, which were reserved by the lord upon a poor little house, and a small parcel of land, and might perhaps be domestic works, such as grinding, threshing, drawing water, cutting wood, &c."[3]

Bopð, as Bishop Kennett has already noticed, was a Cottage. In a Charter of King Edgar, printed in the Monasticon, we read "quinque videlicet mansas cum xv. carucis terræ, cum xviii. servis, et xvi. villanis; et x. *Bordis* cum lx. acris prati."[4]

Bordarii, it should seem, were Cottagers merely: and in the Ely Manuscript, we find *bordarii* where the Breviate of the same entry in Domesday itself reads *Cotarii*. Their condition was probably different on different manors. In some entries in the Survey we have "Bordarii arantes." At Evesham, on the abbey demesne, we have "xxvii. Bordarii servientes

[1] Gloss. Par. Antiq.

[2] See also Morant, Hist. Essex. vol. i. p. xxvii.

[3] Brad. Pref. p. 56.

[4] Mon. Angl. last edit. tom. i. p. 209.

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curiæ."[1] On the demesne appertaining to the castle of Ewias were twelve Bordarii "opantes una die ebdomad."[2] At St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk the Abbat had a hundred and eighteen "homines," "7 sub eis LII. bord. a q'bz abb potest habe aliq'd adjutorii."[3]

Serjeant Heywood, in his Dissertation on the Ranks of the People under the Anglo-Saxon Government, p. 301. 310. treats both of the Bordarii and Coscets, but throws no new light upon their history.

The COSCETS, *Coscez*, *Cozets*, or *Cozez*, were apparently the same with the COTTARII and COTMANNI; cottagers who paid a certain rent for very small parcels of land: although, tom. i. fol. 71. they are named separately: "XIII. *coscez*. 7 II. *cotar'*." The shade of difference however is undiscoverable. At Tateshale in Yorkshire, "XVI. COTERI" occur.[4]

Bishop Kennett says, "Spelman and Du Fresne make Cotarius and Coterellus to be both servile inhabitants. But I think in the Domesday Register and other antient Manuscripts there does appear a distinction, not only in their name, but

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 175 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 186. See also Du Cange.

[3] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 372. Bordmen occur in the Abbreviatio Placitorum, vol. i. p. 211. "Tenentes sic vocati in manerio de Wyham; servitia multum servilia facere debent." Pasch. 14 E. I. Kanc. rot. 19.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 316 b.

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in their tenure and quality. The Cotarius had a free socage tenure, and paid a firm or rent in provisions or money, with some customary service. But the Coterellus held in absolute villenage, and had his person and goods dispos'd at the pleasure of the lord."[1] *Coterellus*, however, does not occur in Domesday. In a solitary instance, at Stoches in Shropshire, "IX. *Feminæ Cotar'*" occur.[2]

11. The BURES, *Buri*, or *Burs* are noticed in the first Volume of Domesday itself as synonimous with Coliberti. In an entry relating to the manor of Dene in Hampshire, fol. 38, "ł *Bures*" is an interlineation, in a coeval hand, above the word Colibti.[3]

The name of the COLIBERTI was unquestionably derived from the Roman Civil Law. They are described by Lord Coke as Tenants in free socage by free rent.[4] Cowel says, they were certainly a middle sort of Tenants, between servile and free, or such as held their freedom of

[1] Glossar. Par. Antiq. "Cotarii debent talliari ad voluntatem Domini; facere servitia incerta; nihil dare, nihil vendere, nihil proprium habere, nec possunt acquirere, nisi ad promotionem Domini sui. Ex Lib. irrotul. Eccles. Christi Cantuar. fol. 211." Nash, Obs. on Domesd. Worc. p. 14.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 260 b.

[3] Lambard in his Gloss. LL. Anglo-Sax. ed. Whel. p. 218. says, "*Colonus.* Sax. ȝebuꝛe; villicus ad certum censum singulis annis pendendum ascriptus."

[4] Inst. edit. 1628. lib. i. sect. i. fol. 5 b.

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tenure under condition of such works and services; and were therefore the same landholders whom we meet with [in after times] under the name of Conditionales.[1] In Du Cange's Glossary the tenure of the Coliberti is discussed at considerable length.[2]

12. SERVI. It is observed by Bishop Kennett, and by Morant after him in his History of Essex, that the Servi and Villani are, all along, in Domesday, divided from each other; but that no author has fixed the exact distinction between them. The Servi, Bishop Kennett adds, might be the pure villanes, and villanes in gross, who without any determined tenure of land were at the arbitrary pleasure of the lord appointed to servile works, and received their wages and maintenance at the discretion of the lord. The other were of a superior degree, and were called Villani, because they were Villæ et glebæ adscripti, i.e., held some cottage and lands, for which they were burthened with such stated servile works as their lords had annexed to them.[3]

"Our Northern Servi," says Bishop Kennett, "had always a much easier condition than the Roman slaves. "Servis nos in nostrum morem descriptis per familiam ministeriis utuntur. Suam quisque sedem, suos penates regit. Fru-

[1] Law Interpr. in *voce*. See also Kelham, p. 176.

[2] Gloss. *v.* COLLIBERTI.

[3] Kennett Gloss. Par. Antiq. Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. p. 27.

menti modum Dominus, aut pecoris, aut vestis, colono injungit, et servus hactenus paret." Tacit. de Morib. German. which plainly describes the condition of our Saxon and Norman Servants, Natives, and Villanes."

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The Saxon name for Servus was ϵɼne. The amelioration of the Servi from any thing like absolute slavery, forms a strong feature in the Anglo-Saxon laws: and we have the authority of Bracton, at a later period, for asserting, that however unhappy the condition of the Servi was in other respects, yet their lives and their limbs were under the protection of the laws; so that if the master killed his bondman, he was subject to the same punishment as if he had killed any other person.[1]

The form for emancipation of the Servi is minutely described in the laws of the Conqueror.[2] And we have one instance, at least, in Domesday, where such an emancipation took place. "In Terra Willi Levric," at Heile in Gloucestershire, it is said, "Ibi erant XII. serui *quos Will's liberos fecit.*"[3]

The ANCILLÆ of the Survey were females

[1] Bract. lib. i. c. 9.

[2] LL. Will. Conq. 65. Wilk. p. 229. By Servi, bond-men in general seem here to have been intended.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 167 b. In many cases, Nichols observes, in Leicestershire, the Servus seems to have been like a bailiff or steward, to direct the rest of the tenants, farmers, and labourers. There is frequently no more than one at a place, and he is then always named

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under circumstances nearly similar to the Servi. They were disposed of in the same way at the pleasure of the lord. The laws, however, protected their chastity; they could not be violated with impunity even by their owners.

At Witelavesford in Warwickshire, the Abbey of Evesham is said to have had "v. serui. 7 II. ancillæ 7 IIII. uillani in dñio."[1]

13. CENSARII, CENSORES, or CENSORII, were also among the occupiers of land. They appear to have been free persons *censum reddentes.*[2] The Relief of such persons is noticed in the Conqueror's Laws.[3]

14. PORCARII. Although in one or two instances in the Domesday Survey, mere Swineherds seem to have been intended by *Porcarii*,[4]

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before the Villani and Bordarii. Hist. Leic. Introd. Vol. p. xliii.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 239.

[2] Tom. i. fol. 287. we have "II. bord. 7 II. censor. hñtes. III. car." Fol. 299 b. "IIII. censores q^{i} reddt. XXX. sol." Fol. 302 b. "XV. censores hñtes VII. car." Fol. 331. "Ibi II. censores *h'nt* IX. *uill'i cu'* III. *car.*" Fol. 314. "III. censarios. 7 *alios* XIIII. *uill'os.* Fol. 371. "I. censorium cum I. car. de IIII. solid." Tom. ii. fol. 15. "XX. censarii" occur upon the Bishop of Durham's lands in Essex. Du Cange explains CENSARII, "villani censui obnoxii, qui censum præstant." Gloss. ii. 489.

[3] See hereafter, under "Heriots and Reliefs."

[4] As in Herefordshire, tom. i. fol. 180. "Ibi moliñ de VI. solid. 7. I. porcari^{9} 7. I. uacarius:" and among the lands of the Church of Evesham in Worcestershire,

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yet in the generality of entries in which they are mentioned they appear in the rank of free occupiers, who rented the privilege of feeding pigs in the Woodlands, some for money,[1] and some for payments in kind.[2]

15. The HOMINES, who are so frequently mentioned, included all sorts of feudatory tenants. They claimed a privilege of having their causes and persons tried only in the Court of their Lord:[3] to whom they owed the duty of submission and professed dependance.[4]

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tom. i. fol. 175 b. "In Oleberge sunt. XII. acræ ꝟræ. 7 ibi sunt II. rustici porcarii."

[1] In Devonshire, at Otrei, "Ibi v. porcarij redd. xxx. sol. 7. xv. den." tom. i. fol. 104.

[2] At Cadeberie in Somersetshire, "unꝰ porcarius redd. XII. porcos p ann." tom. i. fol. 97 b. At Lideford, "una leu siluæ in lg 7 lat. 7 porcarius redd x. porcos." Ibid. fol. 99. At Peintone in Devonshire, "Ibi v. porcarij redd. L. porc." At Nimetone "XVII. porcarij redd qnꝟ. xxti. 7 x. porcos." Ibid. fol. 102. In Herefordshire we find a porcarius who had held half a hide in the time of the Confessor: "Isd. Rog. [de Luci] ten dimid hid qua tenuit unꝰ porcarius T. R. E." At Writelam in Essex, tom. ii. fol. 5 b. "in tepr haroldi fuit I. porcariꝰ reddens consuet huic manerio sedens sup. I. uirg ꝟræ. 7 xv. ac. sꝫ Rob grino pꝰq rex venit accepit eum de manerio. & fec foristariu de silua reg."

[3] Kennett, Par. Antiq. p. 152. and Glossar.

[4] Consult Du Cange *v.* HOMINIUM. Homage. In Hertfordshire, tom. i. fol. 133. under Daceuuorde, among the lands of the See of Canterbury we read "Hanc terram tenuit Aluric Blac de abbate Westmonasterii tempore Regis Eduuardi nec poterat eam ab æcclesia

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That the tenure of a Manor was not incompatible with the service of a *homo*, may be seen in an entry in the account of Huntingdon. "Dicunt [homines qui juraverunt in Huntedune] trā Wluuini chit de Westone p se fuisse maneriū. 7 non pertinuisse ad Kenebaltone. sed tam eū fuisse hōem haroldi comitis."[1]

16. *Angli* and *Anglici* occur frequently in the Survey among the under tenants, holding in different capacities. At Hanlege in Dorsetshire we have "duo Angli liberi."[2] "Angli liberi homines" likewise occur at Dorchester in Oxfordshire. The Angli and Francigenæ were alike called upon in the valuation of property before the Conqueror's Commissioners, as we learn from the Ely Inquest. At Newentone in Wiltshire, among the possessions of Alured de Merleberge, we read of certain land held by Girardus. "Valuit x. lib. modo. XVIII. lib. Ab anglis appciat' XII. lib."[3] The "Angligenæ

separare ut Hundred testatur *sed pro aliis terris* HOMO Stigandi archiepiscopi fuit;" and in the same volume, fol. 225 b. in Northamptonshire, among the lands of William Pevrel, "Socħi de Risdene 7 Irencestre 7 Rande fuerunt homines Burred et iccirco G. eps clamat HOMINATIONEM eorum."

In the Abingdon Chartulary, MS. Cotton. Claud. C. IX. fol. 140. we have this explanation of HOMO; "Abbas Picotum in hominem, id est homagium, suscepit, eo tenore ut militis unius servitium ab eo ubique ecclesiæ debitum inde exhiberet."

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 208. [2] Ibid. fol. 78 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 70.

burgenses" of Shrewsbury will be hereafter noticed.

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Such are the different descriptions of Tenantry, and their rights, more particularly noticed in Domesday.

17. Among the OFFICES attached to names we find *Accipitrarii* or *Ancipitrarii, Arbalistarii* or *Balistarii, Arcarii, Biga,*[1] *Camerarii,*[2] *Campo, Coci Coqui* or *Koci,*[3] *Constabularius,*[4] *Cubicularius, Dapifer,*[5] *Dispensator, Equarius,*[6] *Forestarii, Huscarli,*[7] *Ingeniator, Interpres, Lagemanni,*[8] *Latinarius,*[9] *Legatus, Liberatores, Marescal* or

[1] An Officer appointed to provide Carriages, &c. for the use of the King. See De Bigariis capiendis. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix. p. 261. Kelham, Domesd. Book. Illustr. p. 163.

[2] Tom. i. fol. 151 bis.

[3] Glouc. tom. i. fol. 162 b. "Hanc [dimid. hidam] dedit W. com̃. *cuidam Coquo suo.*" Tezelinus *coquus*, at Addington in Surrey, is supposed to have originated the tenure of the dish of Malpygurnon, produced by the owner of that manor at the coronation-banquet of our Kings. See Lyson's Environs of London, *in loco.*

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 151.

[5] "Ivo Dapifer Hugonis de Grentemaisnil." Tom. i. fol. 218.

[6] "Quidam equarius regis." Tom. i. fol. 218 b.

[7] These were domestic Servants, although among them we find Thanes, and some of the higher tenantry. "Huscarle regis E." is not an uncommon entry. Huscarles, however, were not confined to the King. Tom. i. fol. 213. we have Auti "huscarle comitis Algari."

[8] Lagemanni. Law-men, or lesser Thanes.

[9] Latimer had the same meaning. "Gilbertus Latemer, id est interpres." Reg. Mon. Abingd. MS. Cotton. Claud. C. ix. fol. 139 b.

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Marescalcus, Medici, Monitor,[1] *Pincerna, Presbyter R. E.*[2] *Rector navis Regis, Scutularius,*[3] *Stalre,*[4] *Stirman* or *Stiremannus Regis,*[5] *Thesaurarius,* and *Venatores,* of a higher description.[6]

Offices of an inferior description, and Trades, are, *Aurifabri, Carpentarii,*[7] *Cementarii, Cervisiarii, Fabri,*[8] *Ferrarii, Figuli, Fossarii, Fos-*

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[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 104 b. [2] Tom. i. fol. 151.

[3] Tom. i. fol. 85.

[4] Kelham, p. 339. says "Master of Horse, Constable, Standard-bearer." He quotes Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 612. In a curious Manuscript enumerating the possessions, relics, abbats, &c. belonging to the monastery of Waltham in Essex, I find the following interpretation of Stalre. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. 3776. "Esgarus regiæ Procurator Aulæ, qui et Anglice dictus STALRE, id est Regni Vexillifer." Bondi *stalrus* occurs, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 218 b.

[5] Vlfech Stirman regis E. Tom. i. fol. 217 b.

[6] The officers of the King, it is to be observed, had great deference paid to them, and the meanest situations about the court entitled them to a high degree of pre-eminence. When Hardicnute sent persons to dig up the body of Harold, he appointed for that purpose Ælfric archbishop of York, Godwyn the eorl, Styr master of the household, Edric the steward, Trouhd his cook, AND OTHERS *of high Dignity.* See Sim. Dunelm. col. 180.

[7] Tom. i. fol. 202. we have, "Duo Carpentarii Regis," among the tenants in chief in Cambridgeshire.

[8] *Faber;* Kelham says, "a Smith, also a Carpenter." In the account of Herefordshire, however, tom. i. fol. 187. these are distinct persons; "Ibi p̄posit^{9} 7 *fab'* 7 *carpentari*^{9}." In general the Fabri seem to have been Smiths; though in one or two instances the men

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sator, Granetarius, Hostiarius,[1] *Inguardi, Joculator Regis, Joculatrix,*[2] *Lauatores, Loricati, Lorimarius,*[3] *Loripes, Mercatores, Missatici, Monetarii,*[4] *Parcher,*[5] *Parm't, Piscatores, Pistores, Portarius, Potarii*[6] or *Poters, Prebendarii,*[7] *Prefecti, Prepositi,*[8] *Salinarii,*[9] *Scutularius, Servientes, Sutores, Tonsor,*[10] and *Vigilantes homines.*

Among ecclesiastical Offices, we have *Capicerius* Æccl. Winton. the Sacrist; and *Matri-*

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employed in fusing and working iron ore are certainly intended. Dr. Nash, Obs. on Domesd. for Worc. p. 16. remarks, "A person who could shoe horses and work in iron was a valuable appendage to a manor."

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 98 b.

[2] Joculator and Joculatrix were minstrels. "Bardic *joculator* Regis," tom. i. fol. 162. Under Cladford in Surrey, tom. i. fol. 38 b. "De isto manerio tenet Abbas de Lire III. virg̃. terræ et decimam villæ et Adelina *joculatrix* unam virgatam quam Rogerus Comes dedit ei."

[3] Tom. ii. fol. 117.

[4] See the section upon "Moneyers and the Liberty of Coinage," hereafter.

[5] Tom. i. fol. 98 b.

[6] Tom. i. fol. 65. "Ibi potarii reddt. xx. sol. p annū."

[7] Purveyors. "Vluard prebendarius Regis," tom. i. fol. 74. "Quidam prebendarius Regis Vlsi," tom. i. fol. 218.

[8] "Prefecti" and "Prepositi" were synonimous. See Domesd. tom. i. fol. 218 b.

[9] Com. Dors. tom. i. fol. 80. "XVI. Salinarii."

[10] Durandus tonsor. tom. i. fol. 49.

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cularius Æccl. S. Johannis Cestriæ. *Buzecarls* were Mariners:[1] *Hospites*, occupiers of Houses.

18. Among the ASSISTANTS *in* HUSBANDRY we find *Apium custos, Arantes homines,*[2] *Berquarii,*[3] *Bovarii,*[4] *Caprarum mediator,*[5] *Daia, Granatarius, Mellitarii,*[6] *Mercennarius,*[7] *Porcarii,*[8] and *Vacarius.*

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[1] Under Malmesberie in Wiltshire, "Q'do rex ibat in expeditiõ t ꝥra t mari: habeƀ de hoc burgo aut xx. solid ad pascendos suos *buzecarl'*. aut unũ hominẽ duceƀ secũ ꝑ honore. v. hidarũ." When Earl Tosti was driven from the Humber, where he had arrived with sixty ships, by Earl Edwin, it is said in the Saxon Chronicle p. 172. þa Butȝe-carlaȝ hine ƿoƿȝocan. His sailors left him.

[2] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 176 b.

[3] A corruption or rather abbreviation of Berbicarii. Shepherds. See Du Cange, pp. 1128. 1129. 1130.

[4] Neat-herds.

[5] Hantesc. Domesd. tom. i. fol. 47. in Neteham hundr. "Wiłłs de Braiose teñ de rege diñ hidã. Wenesi tenuit de rege E. ad c̃suetud sic̃ ejꝰ antecessor tenuit qui fuit *mediator caprarum.* Non potuit se vertere ad aliũ dñm." One who attends the she-goats. A goat-herd, a keeper, or feeder of Goats. Kelham, p. 270.

[6] Tom. i. fol. 65. "xxiii. bord 7 ix. mellitarij."

[7] Tom. ii. fol. 26 b. A hired servant. Kelham.

[8] See p. 89.

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Sect. 2.—LANDS.

1.—*Their Denominations.*

In the Domesday Survey, four principal descriptions of Land are mentioned: *Terra; Silva; Pastura;* and *Pratum.*

Terra, put simply, uniformly signifies arable land, as distinct from wood, meadow, and common pasture.[1]

"Cultura Terræ," "Frustum Terræ," "Lucrum Terræ," "Membrum Terræ," "Particula Terræ," and "Parum Terræ," were names for inferior parcels or slips of land. Among the King's lands in the Isle of Wight, it is said, tom. i. fol. 39 b. "In insula hẗ rex uñ frustū ℈ræ. unde exeunt vi. uomeres." "Plañ," "Planum," or "Plana ℈ra," was *plain*, or open ground, opposed to woods and coppices. In Worcestershire, tom. i. fol. 176 b. it is said, "T. R. E. fuit numerata pro xv. hid. in℈ *siluā* 7 *planū.*"

In folio 8. of the first volume of the Survey, we read of "II. Mansuræ ℈ræ in Cantuaria de

[1] See Kennett, Glossar. Par. Antiq. *Terra arabilis*, however, is nevertheless occasionally mentioned; several times in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and once in Essex. In one or two entries in the first volume of the Survey, "terra arabilis duplex" or "ad duplum" occurs: and once, "terra duplicit̃ ad arand." Once the phrase occurs "xli. ac̃. de aratura." tom. ii. fol. 2 b. Tom. i. fol. 306. we have "campus arabil."

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xii. denar." as appertaining to the manor of Otringdene. Hasted says that these were pieces of land of no determined size. Thorn, Script. X. Twysd. p. 180 b. speaks as if the Solidata and Mansura terræ were the same, sub ann. 1144. "Illas uero tres solidatas terræ quas monachi in curia Romana conventionati sunt reddere, sicut exitus ipse probat, prædicti abbas et monachi de proprio jure suo dederunt præfato Archiepiscopo et Ecclesiæ suæ extra aquilonalem portam civitatis Cant. tres videlicet *Mansuras* simul conjunctas contra scilicet australem angulum cimiterii Sancti Gregorii juxta magistram viam a dextris sicut itur in civitatem."

Silva and Nemus are the usual terms in the Survey for wood: and in a few entries Silvula. The woodland appears to have been every where carefully entered. "Not that the timber was at that time of great value," says Nichols, "but principally on account of the acorns and beech mast, which, when the country was in a very imperfect state of cultivation, had a degree of importance of which we can form a very inadequate idea at this time."[1]

At Broteham in Kent, tom. i. fol. 3. we have, "Silua qdo fructific. q'ngent porc." At Marovrde in the same county, fol. 14. "tant

[1] Diss. on Domesday Book. Introd. Vol. Hist. Leic. p. xliii.

siluæ unde exeunt. LX. porc̃ de pasnag̃." At Seneorde in Hampshire, fol. 44 b. "Silua de IIII. porc̃. maxima pars ej⁹ uento corruit." Of the manor of Adelingham in that county, fol. 50. it is said, "De isto ⅏. ẽ. una hida in foresta regis. 7 tantū siluæ unde exibant. xx. porc̃ de pasnag̃." At Fuleham in Middlesex, fol. 127 b. on the land in the Bishop of London's demesne, "Silua mille porc̃" occurs; and on the tenemental land of the See held by Fulcheredus on the same manor, "Silua ccc. porc̃." At Totehele in the county of Middlesex, we have, "Silua CL. porc̃;" and at Westminster, "Silua c. porc̃." Ibid. 127 b. 128. At Mundene in Hertfordshire, "Silua CL. porc̃. 7 altera Silua unde. cc. porc̃. pascerent'." At Cestrehunt in the same county, "Silua mille cc^tis porc̃ 7 XL. denar̃." Ibid. fol. 137.

Pasnagium, or Pannage, had a double acceptation in the Survey. It meant first the running and feeding of Hogs in the Woods, and, in a secondary sense, the price or rate of their running. In one or two entries it is termed *Pastio*.

In Huntingdonshire, under the possessions of Thorney Abbey, the abbat of Bury is stated to have held of that monastery a fishing vessel, two fisheries, two fishermen, and a virgate of land, "7 p̱ his dat *pastionē* sufficientē CXX. porcis. 7 si pastio deficit' de annona pascit &

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impinguat LX. porcos:"[1] and at Stanlei in Warwickshire we have "*past* ad II° mil porc."[2] Among the rents of Patricesy, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, it is said "De uillo habente x. porc. uñ porc9. si min9 nil dat."[3] And again at Leofminstre in Herefordshire, "Quisq, uillanus hñs x. porcos dat uñ porcū de pasnagio."[4] Under Cedesfelle in Sussex, we have "Silua III. porc. 7 *herbag'* v. porc."[5] So at Cherchefelle in Surry, "Silua CXL. porc de pasnag. 7 de herbagio .' XLIII. porc."[6] and in numerous other instances. Under Wochinges in Surry, it is said, "Istud ꝏ habet 7 habuit csuetudinē in silua regis de Wochinges hoc ē qđ dñs uillæ huj9 potest haḃe in ipsa silua CXX.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 205.

[2] Ibid. fol. 238. [3] Ibid. fol. 32.

[4] Ibid. fol. 180. Bishop Kennett says, "In Scotland the tithe or tenth hog was paid for pannage; as in those forest laws—'Iste autem est modus pannagii, videlicet de qualibet *cindre*, id est de decem porcis, Rex habebit meliorem porcum, et forestarius unum hogastrum.' This custom," he adds, "obtained in England, and was here called *Tack*. 'Dabit pannagium vocatum Tack, videlicet, pro decem porcis unum porcum meliorem, et si non habet decem, dabit Domino decimum denarium porcorum suorum cum appretiati fuerint per vicinos suos.' Ex Lib. Baroniæ de Sherborn. MS." Gloss. Par. Antiq.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 18.

[6] Ibid. fol. 30.

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porc̃ *sine pasnagio.*"[1] In the Second Volume of Domesday, Suffolk, fol. 433 b. "In Brictrices haga est silva qua poterant pasci XVI. porc̃. Tempore Regis Edwardi. Modo IIII."

"Silua infructuosa,"[2] "Silua inutilis," "Silua ad ignem tantum," "Silua nil reddens," and "Silua sine pasnagio," are terms of frequent occurrence in the Survey, indicating that the woods so described afforded nothing that could, comparatively speaking, become an object of attention. The Saxons, Nichols observes, even estimated the value of a tree by the number of Hogs that could lie under it.[2] In the laws of Ina, it is said, "Si quis autem detruncet arborem sub qua triginta porci consistere queunt, et fiat convictus, solvat sexaginta solidos."[3] Even trespasses on the woods were punished with severity. "Si quis in querceto suo porcum

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 31. Of payments in money for Pannage, the following may serve as instances. In Hampshire, at Rincvede, "Silua de c. q^{a}ter XX. 7 IX. porc̃. de pasnag̃. Hoc qd̃ rex hr̃ ual̃et VII. lib̃. 7 X. sol̃ numero." tom. i. fol. 39. In Oxfordshire, at Cherielintone, we read, "De p^{a}tis 7 pascuis 7 pasnagio 7 aliis consuetud̃ VIII. lib̃." Again, under Sciptone, "De p^{a}tis 7 pasnagio 7 gablo 7 aliis c̃suetud̃ XII. lib̃. 7 XVII. solid̃:" and at Blochesham and Edbvrgberie, "De pasnagio XXIIII. sol̃ 7 VII. den̄. 7 XL. porc̃ cū onerat 7 aliqdo LXVI. porc̃." Ibid. fol. 154 b. Compare Manwood's Treatise of the Laws of the Forests, 4°. Lond. 1665. chap. x. p. 195.

[2] Hist. Leic. ut supra. [3] LL. Inæ. 44. Wilk. p. 22.

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absque Domini venia inveniat, sumat tunc sex solidos pignoris pretium. Si ibi non fuerint plus una vice tunc unum solvat solidum proprius ejus Dominus, et confirmet per capitale suum, quod amplius non sit intraturus ibi. Si duo ibi fuerint, solvat duos solidos. Si pasnagium a porcis sumatur, de tridigitali tertius, de duo digitali quartus, de pollicis crassitudine quintus porcus sumatur."[1] The laws of Hoel Dha, which were written not long before the time of the Survey, afforded similar protection to Wood-land.

It must not however be passed over that wood, such as might be useful, even for domestic purposes, is occasionally particularly specified in Domesday. "Silua ad clausuram," for making fences, is commonly noticed: as well as "Nemus ad sepes reficiendas." "Nemus ad sepes et domos," "Nemus ad domos Curiæ," and "Silua ad faciendas domos," also occur. "Silua in defenso," or "in defenso Regis," implied that it was fenced in to secure its growth. "Silua minuta" or "modica" was underwood or coppice. Once we have "Rispalia ad sepes."[2] And in a few entries "Broca" or brushwood,[3] and "Grava."[4] "Alnetum"

[1] LL. Inæ. 50. Wilk. p. 22. [2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 140 b.

[3] In Dorsetshire at Lichet "Brocæ I. leũ in lg̃ 7 laẗ" occurs: tom. i. fol. 80 b. and at Bortone in Lindesig we have "LXX. ac̃ brocæ." tom. i. fol. 347.

[4] See tom. i. foll. 155 b. 156. 157. 157 b. 158 b. 159.

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occurs several times, and at Spallinge in Lincolnshire, "Silua alnorum."[1] "Fraxinetum," a grove of Ash trees, a furlong both in length and breadth, is mentioned at Langeport in Northamptonshire.[2] "Querci," Oaks, are mentioned by name but three times: yet the great encouragement which the cultivation of the oak received is not proved merely by the entries already quoted concerning pannage: in Dorsetshire, under Bridetone, it is said "Boscus teñ Havocumbe. ptiñ ad Bridetone. ita qđ T. R. E. duæ partes ejꝰ erant in firma. regis ☜cia uº pars ł ☜cia *quercus* erat Edwini comitis quæ mº ptinet ad Frantone ⅏ S. Stefani Cadoñsis."[3] At Tovetune in Nottinghamshire we have "paruum Salictum," and in Ciluuelle in the same County "IIII. aĉ Salicti:" plantations of Osiers.[4] "Spinetum" occurs several times,[5] according to Kelham for thorney ground,[6] or perhaps for a Spinney, as it is provincially called, or young plantation.[7] In two entries we have "Virgultum:" and once, "x. aĉ Runceti."[8] "Dena

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 351 b. [2] Ibid. fol. 226 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 75. [4] Ibid. foll. 287 b. 289 b.
[5] Tom. i. foll. 156. 158.
[6] Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 338.
[7] Nichols's Dissert. on Domesd. ut supra.
[8] "Roncaria, or Runcaria," says Lord Coke, "signifieth land full of brambles and briers, and is derived o. Roncier, the French word, which signifieth the same." *Runcalis, Roncalis, Roncaria,* ager incultus, *runcandus*

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siluæ," a Valley or low ground of wood, occurs in different entries in both volumes of the Survey. At Tarentefort in Kent we have "de Silua VIII. denæ paruæ 7 III. magnæ."[1] We have also "Silua pastilis per loca," in many instances, where the woods appear to have been mixed with pasturage. Once the word "Lucus" is used.[2]

In the mention of "*Essarz*" we have probably the earliest notices of increasing cultivation. In the account of Merchelai in Herefordshire we read, "In eoď ꝏ sunt LVIII. acræ ꝺræ ꝑjectæ de silua. 7 ꝑpositus 7 alii II. hões teñ plures acᵃs de ipsa ꝺra."[3] Under Leofminstre it is said "de Exsartis siluæ exeunt XVII. solid 7 IIII. denaŕ."[4] At Wibelai in the same county "ꝺra ad I. caŕ de Essarz" occurs.[5] Essarts was a forest-phrase for a cultivated spot, from the French *assartir*, to make plain.[6]

PASTURE was another of the leading features into which the Domesday Survey appears to have divided the face of the country. "Pastura

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a noxiis et inutilibus herbis et sentibus, quas inde *Ronces* vocant Galli." Du Cange. *Runco*, is a weeding-hook.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 2 b.

[2] At Bedwinde in Wiltshire, tom. i. fol. 64 b. "In hoc ꝏ fuit T. R. E. *lucus* hñs dimid. leũ lg̃. 7 III. q̃ŕ laŕ."—"Modo tenet eũ Henricus de Ferreres."

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 179 b. [4] Ibid. fol. 180 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 184 b.

[6] See Spelm. Glossar. *v. Essartum.*

ad pecuniam Villæ" perpetually occurs,[1] and in a few instances "Pasturæ communes."[2] Of a small parcel of land at Svere in Dorsetshire we read "prius erat pascualis m° seminabilis."[3] At Sunburne in Hampshire the King's bailiff claimed for the manor a virgate of land and "pascuā quā vocant dunā," a Down.[4] "Herbagium" is a term also used for feed.

"PRATUM bobꝫ" or "Carrucis," is to be interpreted Meadow sufficient for the Oxen employed in tilling the arable land, or proportionable to the ploughlands. "Pratum sufficiens carucis," tom. i. fol. 162 b. At Fuglemære in Cambridgeshire we have "Pⁿtum oīb⁹ caꝛ."[5]

MARESC, *Mersc*, or *Mora*, is Marsh or Fen Land, and occurs principally in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire, the rent being chiefly paid in eels.

Forests, Parks, &c.

FORESTS, being no objects of assessment, and being of private and especial jurisdiction, are rarely noticed in the Domesday Survey; the

[1] The different acceptations of *Pecunia* will be noticed in another page.

[2] In Suffolk, Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 339 b. "In Hund. de Colenes est quædam pastura communis omnibus hominibus de Hundret."

[3] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 80 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 39 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 196 b.

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names of four only, exclusive of the New Forest in Hampshire, being discoverable in that Record: viz. Windsor Forest in Berkshire,[1] the Forest of Grauelinges in Wiltshire,[2] Winburne in Dorsetshire,[3] and Hucheuuode or Whichwood in Oxfordshire.[4]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 58 b. Neither the Forest of Middlesex, nor the forest of Essex are mentioned, though both must have existed: "Forestarius de silva Regis" occurs under Writtle in Essex, tom. ii. fol. 5 b. We have evident notices of forest land also in Worcestershire.

[2] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 74. "Forestarii Regis teñ. i. hid. 7 dim̃ in foresta de Grauelinges. val. xxx. sol."

[3] Ibid. fol. 78 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 154 b. "In Scotorne. Stauuorde. Wodestoch. Corneberie. 7 Hucheuuode dñice forestæ regis st̃. hñt. ix. leū lg̃. 7 totid lat̃."

In Gloucestershire, tom. i. fol. 166 b. under the lands of William de Ow at Wigheiete, "Alestan tenuit T. R. E. Nc̃ est jussu Regis in foresta sua." At fol. 167 b. under Dene, among the lands of William Fitz Norman, it is said, "Has terras concessit rex E. quietas a geldo *pro foresta custod'*," evidently alluding to what is now the forest of Dean. In Langebrige Hundred in Gloucestershire, another Forest is mentioned. A Forest also in Herefordshire, but without a name, is several times alluded to, foll. 179 b. 181. 184. 186.

Lewis, in his "Historical Inquiries concerning Forests and Forest Laws," 4°. Lond. 1811. p. 2. says, "*At the time of the Conquest*, the number of Forests in this kingdom, according to Cowel, was sixty-eight." Cowel, however, only says that "besides New Forest, there are sixty-eight Forests in England." He

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The formation of *The New Forest* has added much to the load of reproaches laid on the memory of the Conqueror. Our historians concur in accusing him of laying waste the country in Hampshire to a very large extent, of expelling the inhabitants from their houses, seizing their property, and even destroying Churches, without giving the sufferers any compensation for the injury. Knyghton, who makes William Rufus a partner in the devastation with his father, represents opinion to have varied in the number of Churches destroyed, from twenty-two, beside dependent Chapels, to fifty-two.[1] Voltaire raised a doubt on this occasion. He thought he had found a sufficient argument against the story, in the little likelihood there was that William should hope to see trees which he had planted when he was sixty-three, grown up to shelter beasts of chace.[2] Domesday however itself bears testimony to the afforestation. William was acquainted with a speedier method of making a Forest than that of waiting for the growth of trees, as we learn by perpetual entries in the Survey, and numerous entries occur in which portions only of Manors appear to have been afforested. Under Borgate we read, "Silua

took his list from Spelman's Glossary, and Spelman says nothing of the Conquest, or its time.

[1] Script. X. Twysd. col. 2354. 2373.

[2] Essaye sur l'Histoire Generale, tom. i. p. 240.

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huj^{9} ⅏. ẽ in foresta regis:"[1] under Avere, "Toť nem^{9} huj^{9} ⅏ est in foresta regis:"[2] under Bichetone, "Pastura huj^{9} ⅏ est in foresta Regis. 7 quædam pars siluæ:"[3] under Riple, "De isto ⅏. sunt III. hidæ in foresta regis. 7 totũ nemus:"[4] under Esselei, "Siluã huj^{9} ⅏. de VIII. porc̃. teñ rex in sua foresta."[5] Besides these, the lands "in Nova Foresta et circa eam" form a distinct division of Hampshire in the Survey, in the Hundreds of Rodbridge, Rodedic, Egeiete, Rincuede, and Bovre.[6] The enquiry after the condition of property in the time of Edward, and the circumstance that numerous plots of land were in part only afforested, were perhaps the reasons why so much notice was taken of the forest.

On the destruction of Churches by the Conqueror, we have only to observe that the fact is allowed even by his own chaplain, Willelmus Gemeticensis; who, speaking of the death of William Rufus and his brother Richard,[7] in the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 39.
[2] Ibid. fol. 44 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 50 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 51 b.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid. fol. 51. 51 b.

[7] In that part of the Survey which relates to Hertfordshire, Aldene is said to hold Teuuinge under Peter de Valoines. "Hoc ⅏," it is added, "tenuit isd̃ teign^{9} R. E. 7 uenḍe potuit. Sed W. rex ded̃ hoc ⅏ huic Aldene 7 matri ej^{9} *pro anima* RICARDI *filii sui*, ut ipsemet dicit 7 p̱ breue suũ ostend̃. Modo dicit Petrus qd̃ habet hoc ⅏ ex dono regis." tom. i. fol. 141 b. See

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Forest, says, "Ferunt autem multi, quod ideo hi duo filij Willielmi Regis in illa silva judicio Dei perierunt; quoniam multas villas et *Ecclesias*, propter eandem Forestam amplificandam, in circuitu ipsius destruxerat."[1]

It is remarkable, that out of seventy-three allotments of territory noticed in this part of the Survey of Hampshire, two Churches only occur, one at Melleford, and the other at Broceste, while, in the rest of the county, we find no fewer than a hundred and fifteen.

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a similar entry in the Exeter Domesday for Dorsetshire, p. 20.

[1] Will. Gemeticens. lib. viii. c. 9. Hist. Normann. Script. antiqui a Duchesne. fol. Par. 1619. p. 296.

From the following passage in the Abingdon Chartulary, "De quatuor hidis de Winckefeld," William the Conqueror appears to have extended the limits of *Windsor Forest*. "Preterea de villa Winckefeld versus Wildeshoram sita Regis arbitrio ad forestam illic amplificandam iiij. hidæ tunc exterminatæ sunt. Adeo autem saltus ille Abbatiæ noxius illo tempore extitit quod non solum loca dudum hominum habitacula nunc ferarum fierent cubilia: verum etiam super hoc major oppidi quod in vicino super flumen Tamisiæ locatum nomen silvæ continet, duas silvas quarum una Jerdelea altera Bacsceat dicebatur illi villæ Winckefeld attinentes sibi usurparet. Dicebatur is Walterus filius Oti, cujus potestati illo obniti parum profuit, cum esset illius Castelli et forestarum per comitatum Berkescire ubique consitarum primas et tutor, et milites nostri penes eum excubias oppidi observarent. His itaque causis quod sibi ille contraxerat tunc retinuit." MS. Cotton. Claud. C. IX. fol. 134 b.

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It has been clearly proved that the names of places, such as *Church Place* in one walk, and *Church Moor* in another, Castle Malwood, Peel Hill, Castle Hill, Lucas Castle, the castle in Burley, Thomson's Castle, Roe Castle, and Queen's Bower, are not the only indications of former edifices within the present circuit of the Forest. These different spots, by ridges and inequalities of surface, and by fragments of building materials which have been found within them, upon digging, shew strong marks of former foundations. At the castle in Burley the foundation of a church or chapel is said to have been formerly visible.[1]

Gough, in his edition of Camden,[2] and Warner, in his Topographical Remarks relating to the South-western parts of Hampshire,[3] gave, each, a tabular estimate of the quantum of injury which William was supposed really to have occasioned to the population and agriculture of this part of England by the afforestation, abstracting the quantity of land in hides, virgates, and acres, with the respective values of the different allotments of property in the Confessor's and the Conqueror's reigns. A third

[1] See the Researches of Mr. William Stewart Rose, as they are detailed in his Notes to the Red King. pp. 204-208.

[2] Addit. to Camden's Britannia. edit. 1789 vol. i. p. 129.

[3] 8°. Lond. 1793. vol. i. p. 182-189.

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tabular arrangement was made by the late Mr. Bingley, among his preparations for a history of Hampshire. From this table it appears, that at least a hundred and forty hides had been afforested between the time of Edward the Confessor, and that of the Survey. These, reckoning four virgates in each hide, and thirty acres to make a virgate, will amount to nearly seventeen thousand acres. The greater part of the additions, thus made, appear to have been on the borders of an anterior forest, mentioned by several writers under the name of Ytene, and, in the making of them, there can be little doubt of the destruction of numerous habitable places. The latter is evident, from the names of many of them terminating in *ham* and *ton*, or *tune*: as Truham, Greteham, Adelingeham, Wolnetune, Bermintune, and others, all indicating former villages or hamlets. Two hundred and fifteen hides, four virgates, four acres of land, producing in the reign of Edward the Confessor £363. 19. 10. appear to have been reduced by the *Conqueror* to seventy-six hides, one virgate, twenty-six acres, yielding only £129.

Gough's Table was the least extensive of the three already mentioned; taking in only that part of the Survey which in itself purported to relate immediately to the New Forest and its environs, and omitting all the other parts of

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the Survey of the county in which lands are stated to have been afforested: thus reducing the quantity of land really added by the Conqueror almost an half.

Of certain manors in the Hundred of Broctone, it is said, "De istis ꝯ habebat olim ꝑposit⁹ mel 7 pasturā ad firmā suā. 7 siluā ad faciendas domos. Modo hñt ħ forestarij. ꝑpositi nichil."[1] Under Edlinges, we read, "T. R. E. ualb. XXXVIII. lib. 7 VIII. solid 7 IIII. deñ. 7 post ⁊ simili⁹. Modo ⁊ XX. lib. 7 tañ redd. LII. lib. 7 VI. sol. 7 uñ deñ. cū illis reb3 *quæ cadunt in Foresta.*"[2]

The VENATORES in the Survey are numerous. They appear frequently among the officers of the great barons. Waleran the huntsman is entered in Hampshire as holding several manors in that county in capite: with still larger possessions held in chief in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.[3] He also held lands in Hampshire under the abbey of Saint Peter Winchester.[4] Croch the huntsman likewise occurs among the tenants in chief in Hampshire.[5] Eduinus the huntsman held two hides in Hampshire, which had been given to him by King Edward the Confessor.[6] Vluiet, Wluuinus, and Wigot are mentioned as

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 38 b.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid. foll. 48 b. 72. 82.
[4] Ibid. fol. 42 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 49.
[6] Ibid. fol. 50 b.

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huntsmen to the Confessor.[1] Aluuin[9] was the Venator to Editha the Confessor's Queen.[2] Richard the Forester, who is also called Richard Venator and Richard Chinen, is said to have held his lands in Warwickshire, of the gift of the Conqueror, by the service of keeping the forest of Kenoc in Staffordshire, and paying to the King ten marks yearly.[3]

Among the customs of Berkshire, as existing in the time of Edward the Confessor, it is said, "qui monitus ad *stabilitionem venationis* ñ ibat. L. sol. regi emdabat."[4] The "Stabilitio in silua," mentioned under Hereford, will be noticed among the customs of the Burghs. The "Stabilitio Venationis" also occurs in the account of Shrewsbury.[5] *Stabilitio* meant stalling

[1] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 64 b. 190 b. 217.

[2] Ibid. fol. 139 b.

[3] Kelham, Illustr. of Domesd. Book. p. 112. from Dudg. Warw.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 56 b. In the Laws of Henry I. we have one "*De Placitis Forestarum.*" "Placitum quoque Forestarum multiplici satis est incommoditate vallatum, de essartis, de cæsione, de combustione, de venatione, de gestatione arcus et jaculorum in Foresta, de misera canum expeditatione. *Si quis ad STABILITATEM non venit.* Si quis pecuram suam reclusam dimiserit de ædificiis in Foresta, &c." Wilk. 245.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 252. "Quando rex jacet in hac civitate seruabant eū vigilantes. XII. hões de melioribus ciuitatis. Et cū ibi venationem exerceret similit custodiebant eū cū armis meliores burgses caballos habentes. Ad *stabilitionem* u° mittebat uicecomes.

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the Deer. To drive the Deer and other Game from all quarters to the centre of a gradually contracted circle where they were compelled to stand, was *stabilitio*. Malmesbury, Script. post Bedam. edit. 1596. p. 44. speaking of the mildness of Edward the Confessor's temper, says, "Dum quadam vice venatum isset, et agrestis quidam *Stabulata illa, quibus in casses cervi urgentur*, confudisset, ille sua nobili percitus ira, per Deum, inquit, et matrem ejus tantundem tibi nocebo, si potero."

At Fledberie in Worcestershire, the Bishop of Worcester had a Wood, "II. leẅ lg̃ 7 dimid̃ lat̃. de qua hẗ eps quicquid de ea exit in uenatione et melle."[1] Among the lands of Osbern Fitz Richard, "in Marcha de Walis" it is said, "excreuer̃ silua in quibꝫ isd̃ Osb̃nus uenationē exercet. 7 inde hẗ qd̃ cape potest. Nil aliud."[2] At Chingestune in Herefordshire, upon the King's demesne, we read, "Ibi silua nōe Triueline, nullā reddens c̃suetudinē nisi uenationem. Vilti T. R. E. ibi manentes. portab̃ uenationē ad Hereford. nec aliud seruitiū facieb̃ ut scira dicit."[3]

The Forests, consisting of woody and desert tracts which had never been disposed of in the

xxxvi. hōes pedites. quādiu rex ibi esset. Ad parcū aut̃ de Marsetelie. inuenieb̃. xxxvi. hōes p c̃suetudinē viii. diebꝫ."

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 172 b. [2] Ibid. fol. 186 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 179 b.

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first distribution of lands, were considered, even in the Saxon times, as belonging to the Crown. Freeholders, however, had the liberty of sporting on their own territories, as is fully expressed in the following law of King Canute: "Volo etiam, ut quilibet homo sit dignus venatione sua in sylva, et in agris sibi propriis, ac abstineat quilibet a venatione mea ubicunque pacem haberi volo pro plena mulcta."[1] So, also, in the laws of the Confessor: "Et omnis sit venatione sua dignus in nemore, in campo, in dominio suo, et abstineat omnis homo a venariis Regis, ubicunque pacem eis habere voluerit, super plenam witam, i.e. Forisfacturam."[2]

These laws, it is probable, gave rise to the PARKS, which we find entered in the Survey; some of which were of considerable extent. The persons who are enumerated as holding Parks, beside the King, are the Bishop of Baieux, the Earl of Ow, Earl Roger, the Bishop of Winchester, Ernulf de Hesding, Hugh de Grentemaisnil, Peter de Valongies, Walter Giffard, Urso, Roger de Laci, the Countess Judith, Hugh de Belcamp, Suein of Essex, the Earl of Moretaine, Robert Malet, and Robert Blund. The usual term is "Parcus," "Parcus bestium siluaticarum," or "Parcus ferarum siluatica-

[1] Leg. Canut. 77. LL. Anglo-Sax., Wilk. p. 146.
[2] Leg. Edw. Conf. 35. Ibid. p. 205.

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rum." The Monastery of Saint Alban appears to have had a Park in the vill adjoining.[1] Stow, in his Annals,[2] and Sir William Dugdale in the History of Warwickshire, appear to have been mis-led by John Ross into the opinion that the Park of Woodstock in Oxfordshire, said to have been made by King Henry the First, was the earliest in England.[3]

The HAIÆ noticed in the Survey occur chiefly in Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire. In the first of these counties, under Chintune, we find, "I. Haia in qua capiebant' feræ."[4] In Herefordshire, under Rviscop, it is said, "Ibi ẽ una Haia in una magna silua:"[5] and under Bernoldune, "Silua ẽ ibi magna. sed qtitas ñ fuit dicta. Ibi ẽ una Haia. in qua qđ potest cape captat." This is among the lands of Hugh Lasne.[6] In Shropshire, at Lege, "III. Haiæ firmæ" are noticed:[7] at Wrdine, "Silua in qua sunt IIII. Haiæ:"[8] at Cortune, "Ibi ẽ Haia capreolis capiend':"[9] and at Lingham, on the land of Ralph de Mortemer, "III. Haiæ capreol capiendis."[10] In Cheshire,

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 135 b. [2] Edit. 1631. p. 143.
[3] Joannis Rossi Hist. Regum Angliæ, edit. Hearne, 8°. Oxon. 1716. p. 138.
[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 176. [5] Ibid. fol. 185 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 187. [7] Ibid. fol. 254 b.
[8] Ibid. fol. 255 b. [9] Ibid. fol. 256 b.
[10] Ibid. fol. 260.

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at Wivreham, "II. Haiæ capreolorum:"[1] at Chingeslie, "IIII. Haiæ."[2] In Warwickshire, upon the Earl of Mellent's lands at Dornelei, we read, "Ibi haia hñs dimid leuũ lg̃. 7 tantd lat̃."[3] At Lailand in Lancashire, among the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, it is said, "Hões huj^{9} ꝏ 7 de Salford non opabunt^{r} ad aulã regis. Tantm^{o}. I. haiã in silua facieb̃."[4] and, among the possessions of Saint Peter Gloucester at Hamme and Nortune in Gloucestershire, it is said, "Ibi habuit Æccl̃ia uenationẽ suã p III. haias."[5] Beasts were caught by driving them into a hedged or paled part of a wood or forest, as elephants are in India, or deer in North America. This is the Haia.[6]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 263 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 267 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 240.
[4] Ibid. fol. 270.
[5] Ibid. fol. 165 b.

[6] "HAIA, *Sepes, Sepimentum, Parcus,* a Gall. *Haie* et *Haye.* Rot. Inquisit. de Statu Forest. in Scaccar. 36 Edw. III. tit. Woolmer et Aisholt Hantisc. 'Dominus Rex habet unam Capellam in Haia sua de Kingesle.' Bract. lib. ii. cap. 40. nu. 3. 'Vallatum fuit et inclausatum fossato, *haya,* et Palatio. Hinc extensius illud Rete quo è campis redeuntes cuniculos intercipiunt, *an Haye* dicitur; eosque sic intercipere et prædari, *to haye,* a Gall. haier, i. sepire." Spelm. Gloss. edit. fol. Lond. 1687. p. 272. The well-known Rothwell *Haigh,* near Leeds, was the Park belonging to the Manor house of the Lacies at Rothwell. The out park of Skipton Castle is called the *Hawe-Park;* and that of Knaresborough the *Haye-Park.* Whitaker's Hist. of Whalley. 4. Blackb. 1800. p. 175.

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In one instance only, at Hache in Lincolnshire, on the lands of Earl Alan, we have WARENNA LEPORUM.[1]

Vineyards.

A Controversy arose a few years ago, relating to the culture of the Vine in England. Agard first started a doubt, whether by Vineæ we were not to understand Orchards.[2] The lovers of paradox encouraged the interpretation, which was patronized by Sir Robert Atkyns in his History of Gloucestershire,[3] and pursued at considerable length by Daines Barrington, first in his Observations on the Statutes, and afterwards in the Archaeologia of the Society of Antiquaries.[4] Dr. Pegge, however, considered the question still farther, and proved from undeniable authorities, that by the term Vineæ true and proper Vineyards only could have been intended.[5]

Domesday furnishes, at least eight and thirty times, in the different counties, entries of Vineyards, which are usually measured by the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 347.

[2] Spelm. Glossar. edit. 1687. p. 44. *v.* ARPENNIS.

[3] Antient and present State of Gloucestershire, edit. 1768. p. 17.

[4] Observ. on the Statutes. 4^to^. Lond. 1775. 4th edit. p. 233. Archaeol. Soc. Antiq. vol. iii. p. 67.

[5] Archaeol. vol. iii. p. 53.

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Arpent, or Arpenna.[1] At Bistesham in Berkshire, on the land of Henry de Ferrieres "XII. arpendi uineæ" are entered.[2] At Wilcote in Wiltshire, "Æccła noua 7 dom⁹ obtima 7 uinea bona."[3] At Holeburne in Middlesex, it is said, "Wiłłs Camerarius redd uicecomiti regis p annum VI. soł. p terra ubi sedet uinea sua."[4] In the village of Westminster, at Chenetone in Middlesex, and at Ware in Hertfordshire, Vineyards recently planted occur.[5] At Hantun in Worcestershire, "uinea nouella."[6] Under Ra-

[1] In several entries in Wiltshire the Arpenz or Arpenni are used as measures of Meadow-land, tom. i. foll. 73. 74 b. and once we find "II. arpenz siluæ." ibid. fol. 74 b. The Arpen, Arpent, or Arpenna, properly signified an Acre or Furlong of Ground. Cowel, however, quotes the Register of Wormsley Priory in a passage where it seems to be a quantity something less than an Acre. In England, probably, as in France, the measure of the Arpenna was various. See Spelman's and Du Cange's Glossaries. The latter, from Gregory of Tours, Hist. lib. v. cap. 29. says, "statutum fuerat ut possessor de propria terra unam Amphoram Vini per Aripenne redderet." Quoting the Vetus Regestum Cameræ Computor. Paris. the same writer says, *voce* ACRA, "XL. perticæ terræ faciunt virgatam: duæ virgatæ faciunt *Arpentum*." Compare also the Glossary to the Codex Legum antiquarum of Lindenbrogius, p. 1358. *v.* ARIPENNIS.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 60 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 69.

[4] Ibid. fol. 127.

[5] Ibid. foll. 128. 129 b. 138 b.

[6] Ibid. fol. 175 b.

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geneia, in the second volume of the Survey, among the lands of Suein of Essex, we have the most remarkable of all. "M°. I. parc^{9} 7 VI. arpenni uineæ. 7 *reddit xx. modios uini si bene procedit.*"[1] At Wdelesfort in Essex, on the land of Ralph Baignard, "II. arpenni uineæ portantes. 7 alij ñ portantes" are entered.[2] Again, under Stabinga, "II. arpenni uineæ 7 đ. 7 dimidi^{9} portat:"[3] and lastly, on the property of Alberic de Ver, at Belcamp in Essex, "M°. XI. arpenni uineæ, I. portat."[4] In four instances, Vineyards are measured by the acre.[5]

That our records and historians were as well acquainted with the words *Pomerium* and *Hortus* as with *Vinea*, cannot be questioned. Pomerium, indeed, occurs but once in the Domesday Survey, but that once is quite sufficient for our purpose. At Nottingham, it is said, "Willmo Peurel c̃cessit rex x. acras terræ. *ad faciendū Pomeriū.*"[6]

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[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 43 b. The Cottonian Manuscript Galba E. IV. mentioning the Vineyards belonging to the Monks of Christ Church Canterbury, in France, "apud Sanctum Bricium," fol. 30. says, "Item. Memorandum quod una Arpenta Vini quando vinum communiter bene se habet, respondebit de viij. mod vini, et aliquando de vj. et aliquando de x."

[2] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 73 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 74.

[4] Ibid. fol. 77.

[5] Tom. i. foll. 69 b. 86 b. 212. tom. ii. fol. 71.

[6] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 280.

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Horti, Orti, and *Hortuli* occur in the Survey. At Warwick, it is said, "Extra burgū. c. borđ cū hortulis suis redđt L. solid." [1] Our word *Orchard* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Orceard, and that from an elder word Ortgeard or Peortgeard, a plantation of Herbs; so that its application to fruit-trees is of later date.

Vopiscus carries the antiquity of the Vine in England at least as far back as A.D. 280. He informs us that the Emperor Probus, toward the latter part of his reign, restored the privilege of the Vineyard to most of the provinces to the North and West. "Gallis omnibus, et Hispanis, ac Britannis hinc permisit ut vites haberent vinumque conficerent." [2] We have the authority of Bede, for the existence of the Vine amongst us in the middle of the eighth century: and Vineyards are noticed in the Laws of Alfred. [3] Exclusive, however, of the testimony of Vopiscus, or Bede, or Alfred's Laws, the following

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 238. "In Barnestaple unus hortus redđ. III. denar." tom. i. fol. 102 b. "In Cloptune teñ. Picot unū hortū de soca Regis E. qui reddeb. I. jneuuard vicecomiti Regis." Ibid. fol. 200 b. At Haliwelle by Oxford, tom. i. fol. 158 b. we have "XXIII. hoīes hortulos hñtes."

[2] Hist. Augustæ Script. VI. edit. Casaub. fol. Par. 1620. p. 240.

[3] LL. Anglo-Sax. Wilk. p. 31. LL. Ælfr. 26. "Si quis damnum intulerit alterius *Vineæ* vel agro, vel alicui ejus terræ, compenset sicut ejus illud æstimet."

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passage in Malmesbury's History "de Gestis Pontificum," lib. IV. affords a decisive proof, if any were wanting, that the difference between the Vineyard and the Orchard was sufficiently known in the Norman times. He is describing Gloucestershire, "Terra omnis frugum opima, fructuum ferax hic et sola naturæ gratia, illic culturæ solertia, ut quamvis tædiosum per socordiam provocet ad laboris illecebram, ubi centuplicato fœnore responsura sit copia. Cernas tramites publicos *vestitos pomiferis arboribus* non insitiva manus industria, sed ipsius solius humi natura." —— "Regio plusquam aliæ Angliæ provinciæ *Vinearum frequentia densior, proventu uberior, sapore jucundior. Vina enim ipsa bibentium ora tristi non torquent acredine, quippe parum debeat Gallicis dulcedine.*"[1] In another passage, relating to Thorney, he describes the very growing of the Vine. "Nulla ibi vel exigua terræ portio vacat, hîc *in* POMIFERAS ARBORES terra se subigit; hic *prætexitur ager* VINEIS *quæ vel per terram repunt, vel per bajulos palos in celsum surgunt.*"[2]

[1] Gulielm. Malmesb. Script. ap. Savile, fol. Lond. 1596. fol. 161.

[2] Ibid. fol. 167 b. In the Register of Spalding Priory, is the following short character of Prior John the Almoner, who lived in the thirteenth Century. "Non est autem silendum qualiter se gessit in Officio Elemosinarii. Permissione Prioris emit terras, edificavit domos et capellam, fecit ortum, plantavit *Vineam* et

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From the entries in the Survey, and from other authorities, we gather that in the Norman times few of the great Monasteries were without their Vineyards.[1] *Vinitor*, a vine-dresser, once occurs in the Survey.[2]

The compiler of the life of Bulleyn, in the last edition of the Biographia Britannica, says, "It is affirmed we have still upon record some treaty of peace between France and England, in which it is stipulated, that we should root up our Vineyards, and be their customers for all our Wine. If such extirpation of the English Vineyards was not owing to this, it might be to the falling of Gascony into the hands of the English, whence Wine was imported cheaper and better than we could make it."[3]

Other proofs beside those which Domesday affords might readily be brought, that Wine of native growth was formerly used in England. The quantity, however, produced, never could have been sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants; and its inferiority is probably a better reason for its having been supplanted by foreign produce than any stipulated destruction

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Pomaria, congregavit miseros, prebens eis necessaria alimenta." MS. Cole. Brit. Mus. vol. xliii. p. 93.

[1] Compare Gunton's Hist. of Peterb. pp. 23. 290. 295. Bentham, Hist. Ely, pp. 127. 157.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 36.

[3] Kippis's Biogr. Brit. vol. iii. p. 2.

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of the Vines by treaty. The encouragement of the Vine as a fruit has continued in England at all periods.

Mills.

In Domesday Book wherever a Mill is specified we generally find it still subsisting.[1] Mills antiently belonged to Lords of Manors; and the tenants were permitted to grind only at the Lord's Mill. This circumstance sufficiently accounts not only for the great number of Mills noticed in the Survey as objects of profit to the landholder, but for the large sums which they are continually stated to yield. Sometimes even the site of a Mill is mentioned, which had formerly existed, evidently as a valuable capability. In one instance, "fract^{9} molin^{9} q^{i} nichil redd," a broken Mill, that is out of repair, occurs:[2] and at Merchelai in Herefordshire, "Moliñ nil redd nisi tanť uictū ej^{9} qui eū custodit."[3] The "Molinum hiemale ñ æstivum" meant a Mill, the water-course of which was dry in summer.

The produce of Mills is variously stated in the Survey; sometimes in money, sometimes in grain, sometimes partly in money and partly in grain, and occasionally from the fishery in the

[1] Warton's Hist. of Kiddington. p. 30.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 210 b. [3] Ibid. fol. 179 b.

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Mill stream. In one instance we have "I. Moliñ de v. Ores."[1] At Lolingeston in Kent we have, "Uñ Moliñ. de xv. solid. 7 CL. anguill."[2] At Wichendone in Buckinghamshire, "I. moliñ de xx^ti. sol. 7 q^a p̄ xx^ti. anguill."[3] At Maurdine in Herefordshire, "Moliñ de xx^ti. solid. 7 xxv. stiches anguill."[4] At Avretone in the same county, "Moliñ redd. IIII^or. modios annonæ 7 xv. stiches anguill." At Wasmertone in Warwickshire, it is said, "Ibi moliñ de xx. sol. 7 IIII. sūm sal. 7 mille anguill."[5] At Dovere in Kent, "Hugo teñ uñ moliñ. qui reddit. XLVIII ferlingels de fruñto. 7 ñ ptiñ ulli Manerio."[6] At Arundel Castle, we have "Uñ moliñ reddens x. modia fruñti. 7 x. modia grossæ annonæ. Insup. IIII^or. modia."[7] The

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 146 b. At Stamford, in Lincolnshire, we have "I. moliñ de xxx. solid."

[2] Ibid. fol. 6.

[3] Ibid. fol. 147.

[4] Ibid. fol. 179 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 239.

[6] Ibid. fol. 11.

[7] Ibid. fol. 23. In Herefordshire, tom. i. fol. 186 b. we have, "p̄cia pars molini reddtis XIIII. sol. 7 VIII. denar." Mills are mentioned, in Records of a later date, as things of considerable value. In Stratford upon Avon, the Bishop of Worcester had in the year 1291, two carucates of land rated at twenty shillings, and one Mill yielding a hundred shillings. In the year 1299, part of the Bishop's revenues there consisted of eleven score acres and an half of arable land, at five pence per acre yearly; twenty-seven acres of meadow at two shillings and sixpence per acre yearly; seven acres of pasture value seventeen shillings and eight-pence; his Mills

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average payment for each in Sussex, where were a hundred and forty-eight Mills, was eight shillings and two-pence.

In the very first page of the Survey, we are told, "In introitu portus de Douere est unū molendiñ. qđ oms̃ pene naues confringit p magnā turbationē maris. 7 maximū dānū facit regi 7 hominibꝫ. 7 non fuit ibi. T. R. E. De hoc dicit nepos Herberti. quod eps̃ baiocensis concessit illū fieri Auunculo suo Herberto filio Iuonis." This must have been a Tide-Mill; probably worked by a reservoir filled at high water.

Another complaint relating to a Mill erected after the time of Edward the Confessor, occurs among the Clamores in Lincolnshire. "In Crosbi debet haꝺe Wiłłs blundꝰ unū hortū. in ťra Iuonis tallebosc sed impediť ppťꝰ Molendiñ qđ non fuit ibi T. R. E." [1]

Barrington, in his Observations on the Statutes,[2]

there nine pounds per annum. See Nash's Observ. on the Return of Domesday for Worcestershire, p. 12. from Dugd. Warw. Thomas's edit. p. 683. col. a.

In the eleventh and twelfth years of K. Henry III. the bishoprick of Durham was in the King's hands. Master Stephen de Lucy accounted to the Crown for the issues and revenues of it arising in the vacancy. He answered to the King, amongst other issues, "de DCCCC & xxvj *l.* xij *s.* & v *d. ob.* de firmis Molendinorum de eodem tempore." See Madox, Hist. Exchеq. 4to. edit. vol. ii. p. 717. note *l.*

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 376. [2] 4°. Lond. 1775. p. 212.

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says, "less is to be found with regard to Mills in the laws of England, than perhaps those of any other European country."[1] The Statute de Pistoribus, between the 51st of Hen. III. and 13th of Edw. I. is the first in which they are mentioned. The toll is directed to be taken according to the custom of the land, and according to the strength of the water-course, either to the twentieth or four and twentieth Corn.[2]

At Cetelingei, in Sussex, we find the miller valued with the Mill.[3] Molinarii occur, tom. i. foll. 176 b. 180 b. 260 b. 264.

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[1] Mills form one of the principal heads of the Law of Scotland. To *thirl*, in the Scottish dialect, which in its primary sense signifies to enslave or thrall, in a secondary meaning signifies "to bind, by the terms of a lease, or otherwise, to grind at a certain Mill." Thirlage is the Scottish term for the servitude by which lands are so astricted. The jurisdiction attached to a Mill, or that extent of ground, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain thither, is called in the Scottish Law *the Sucken of a Mill.* Probably from the Anglo-Saxon ꝑocne, privilegium. Compare Jamieson's Etym. Dict. of the Scottish Language. See also Erskine's Instit. B. ii. tit. 9. s. 20. For the Laws of the more ancient nations concerning Mills, the inquisitive reader may consult the Codex Legum antiquarum of Lindenbrogius, fol. Francof. 1613. Ll. Wisig. lib. vii. Tit. 2. 12. p. 145. viii. Tit. 4. 30. p. 174. Lex. Sal. Tit. 24. p. 324. Ll. Longob. lib. i. Tit. 19. 4. 5. p. 547. See also Spelman, Glossar. edit. 1687. p. 416.

[2] Stat. of the Realm, vol. i. p. 203.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 22 b.

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The "Molini reddentes plumbas ferri"[1] were Mills belonging to Iron Works.

Salt Works.

The frequent occurrence of Salt Works in the Domesday Survey, requires explanation. Those mentioned in counties bordering on the coasts, were, unquestionably, ponds and pans for procuring Marine Salt by evaporation. Those in more inland parts were what are called the Refineries of Brine or Salt Springs.

At the time of forming the Survey, Rock or Fossil Salt was not known in England. The first pits of it were accidentally discovered in Cheshire, (on the very spot where Domesday mentions Brine Springs,) as late as the year 1670.[2]

In the Returns for Kent and Sussex, Salinæ occur frequently: though in Surrey, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Warwickshire, and Shropshire, we find them more sparingly entered. In the earlier counties returned in the Survey, the Salt Works do not seem to have been objects of the greatest importance; sometimes yielding scarcely any thing. Two hundred and eighty-five Salinæ in Sussex averaged

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 91 b. 94.

[2] See the Philos. Transact. vol. v. p. 2015.

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the payment of two shillings and five-pence halfpenny each. At Stollant in Dorsetshire,[1] thirty-two Salt-pans yielded only forty shillings. In Devonshire, at Flueta, eleven Salinæ yielded but eleven pence per annum.[2] At Ermentone in the latter county, however, we have a Salina yielding thirteen pounds ten shillings "ad pensā 7 arsurā."[3].

Berkshire, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, seem to have been, some almost, and some entirely, without them. At Sopeberie in Gloucestershire, it is said, "Ad hoc M ptiñ una ṽ in Wiche. quæ reddeb. xxv. sext salis. Vrsus uicecoñ ita uastauit hões. qđ m° redđe ñ possunt sal."[4]

In Worcestershire, the Salinæ are very numerous. At Bremesgrave, in the King's demesne, thirteen Salt Works were appendant to the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 80. [2] Ibid. fol. 104.

[3] Ibid. fol. 100 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 163 b. Lysons says, "The Survey of Domesday for Cornwall mentions ten Salt Works at Stratton. Dr. Borlase speaks of a place in the parish of Sennen, near the Land's-end, where traces of Salt Works were to be seen; and adds, that, according to the tradition of the place, the Works were discontinued; not through any deficiency of materials, or incongruity of situation, but through the neglect or dishonesty of the persons employed." Mag. Brit. Cornw. p. ccxiii.

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Manor, and three Salinarii, wallers or boilers of the Salt,[1] who rendered three hundred mitts, or measures, for which, in the time of King Edward, three hundred cart-loads of wood were given by the managers of the timber. In the Conqueror's time here were six "plumbi," or leaden vats for boiling the Salt.[2] In Wich, in the same county, also in the King's demesne, King Edward is stated to have had eleven houses, and his share in five Salt Pits. At one Pit, Upewic, fifty-four Salinæ and two Hocci yielded six shillings and eight-pence. At another Pit, Helperic, were seventeen Salinæ. At a third Pit,[3] Midelwic, twelve Salinæ and two portions of a Hoccus, or lesser Pit,[4] yielding also six shillings and eight-pence. At five other Pits there were fifteen Salinæ. Of all these, it is said, King Edward had for rent fifty-two pounds. In

[1] From the Anglo-Saxon Þeallan, *furere, bullire.* A *lead-walling*, Bishop Kennett says in his Manuscript Glossary, is the brine of twenty-four hours boiling for one house. MS. Lansd. Brit. Mus. num. 1098. Dr. Nash was of opinion, that Salina, in Worcestershire, meant a portion of Brine rather than the Seal or Furnace in which the Brine is boiled. See his Collect. for Worcest. vol. i. p. 296.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 172.

[3] From the Pit the brine was pumped into the Salt Pans for evaporation before boiling.

[4] Dr. Nash, in his Observ. on Domesd. for Worc. p. 10. conjectures that Hoccus signified a small measure of Salt-water.

these Pits Earl Edwin had fifty-one Salinæ and a half, and from the Hocci six shillings and eight-pence. The whole paying twenty-four pounds rent. At the time of forming the Survey, King William had in his demesne both the share of King Edward and that of the Earl. The Sheriff, to whose care the Salt Works seem to have been consigned, paid thence sixty-five pounds,[1] and two measures of Salt when he was allowed wood. If the wood (used in boiling the Salt) was not allowed, the rent went unpaid.[2]

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In Terdeberie were seven Salinæ and two Plumbi, paying twenty shillings and a hundred measures of Salt.[3] In Norwiche in the same county, a Salina paid a hundred measures of Salt for a hundred cart-loads of wood.[4] Dr. Nash observes that a Salt-pan in Droitwich was worth four shillings, when a house at Worcester was valued at one.[5]

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[1] "LXV. lib ad peis." [2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 172.

[3] Ibid. fol. 172 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 173 b. It is afterwards said, "Ad eund ꝺ ptiñ in Wich. III. dom⁹ redd̃t. III. mittas Salis 7 de fabrica plumbi. ii. solid." *De fabrica plumbi* is presumed to mean, upon the construction of a new leaden pan or vat for boiling the Salt. In very early times we find conveyances made of salt-pans, or places to boil salt in; as, "with four vessels for the boiling of salt," and "with all the utensils and wells of salt." See Heming. Chart. Wigorn. pp. 144, 48.

[5] Nash, Observ. on Domesd. for Worcest. p. 10.

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The Salt Works of Cheshire, however, were those of the greatest consequence. The detail of the laws and customs of the Cheshire WICHES form a singular and a very curious article in the Survey.[1]

In Warmundestrou hundred, it is said, in King Edward's time, was a Wich with a Pit for making Salt, and eight Salinæ. Of the rents and profits of these Salinæ, King Edward had two portions, and Edwin Earl of Chester the third: beside which, the Earl had a Salt Work

[1] Norden in his Historicall and Chorographicall Description of Middlesex," 4to. Lond. 1593. p. 27. gives an explanation of the word WYKE or WICHE. He says "KINGSTON WYKE. It is a hamlet neere Kingstone upon Thamis, standyng in Myddlesex, and is so called, for that it is a rowe of houses leading into Kingstone, which rowe of houses in Latin is called *Vicus*, in our toong *Vyke* or *Wyke*, of the Saxon pýc. Vadianus, an excellent Geographer, saith that *Vicus in oppido via est domorum seriem complexa*, Vike is a way or passage in a towne being orderly compact of houses, which we also call a streete. In Rome are divers of these streets, as Vicus Affricus, &c."

Bullein in his Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, 4to. Lond. 1562. p. lxxv b. says "Much Salt is made in England, as of Sand and Salt-water in pits, in Hollande in Lincolnshire; and *onely by a marvellous humor of water, at the WITCH*, far from the Sea. And in the North there is Salt made at the Shiles by Tinmouth Castle. I Bullein, the author hereof, have a Pan of Salt upon the same water. At Blithe in Northumberland is good Salt made, and also at Sir Jhon Delaval's panes."

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of his own, adjacent to the Manor of Acatone, from which his own household was supplied. If the Earl sold any from it, the King had two-pence as toll, and the Earl the third penny. The owners of private Salt Works were also permitted to have Salt, for the use of their families, toll-free; but paid toll for all which they sold, whether at the works or in any other part of the county of Chester. The Salinæ, both in and out of demesne, were encircled in one part by a stream, and on the other by a foss. In King Edward's time the rent of this Wich, including the profits of the hundred, amounted to twenty pounds. When Earl Hugh received it, one Salina only was productive: the rest of the Wich was disused. At the time of forming the Survey the rent was reduced to ten pounds. In Mildestvich, now Middlewich hundred, was another Wich, the Salt Works of which had also belonged jointly to King Edward and Earl Edwin, though none were in demesne. In King Edward's time this Wich had yielded a rent, excluding the profits of the hundred, of five pounds. When Earl Hugh received it, in King William's time, the disuse of the Wich had reduced the rent to twenty-five shillings. A third Wich, called Norwich, in Mildestvic hundred, likewise belonging in the Saxon time to King Edward and Earl Edwin, also produced eight pounds. When Earl Hugh received this Wich it was

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totally unproductive; but at the time of making the Survey it produced thirty-five shillings.[1]

It is probable, say the authors of the new Magna Britannia, that the chief exportation of Salt at this early period, from Cheshire, was to Wales; the people of which country are said to have called Nantwich, Hellath Wen, or the White Salt Pit, from the whiteness of the Salt there made.[2]

It is singular that at Lentune, now Lymington, in Hampshire, no Salt Works are entered in the Survey, although in the year 1145 a tithe of the Salt manufacture there was granted by Richard de Redvers to the abbey of Quarre in the Isle of Wight.[3] Lymington has still the most considerable manufacture of Marine Salt of any place upon the Southern coast of England.

In fol. 265 b. of the first volume of the Survey, William Malbedeng is said to hold Actune of

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 268.

[2] Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. part ii. p. 409.

[3] Dugd. Mon. tom. i. pp. 760. 763. Warner in his "Topographical Remarks relating to the South-western parts of Hampshire," vol. ii. p. 28. speaking of Hurst Castle, says, "The coast from hence to the westward, for four or five miles, was anciently occupied in some degree by salt-works, as appears from Domesday Book, in which mention is made of the Salinæ, both in Milford and Hordle manors. They have long since disappeared; though by certain wooden stakes, which may be discovered at very low ebbs, as I am informed, their former situation is nearly ascertained."

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Earl Hugh, " 7 in Wich. I. domū quietā ad sal faciendū." At Spallinge in Lincolnshire " Area Salinarum " occurs.[1]

In Essex and Norfolk, in the second volume of the Survey, the Salinæ are numerous; but not so numerous in Suffolk.

The Measures of Salt noticed in the Survey, are *Ambræ, Bulliones, Mensuræ, Mittæ, Sextaria,* and *Summæ.*

An *Ambra* was four bushels.[2] At Wassingeton, in Sussex, we have " v. salinæ de cx. ambris salis."[3] *Bulliones* occur but once in the Survey: fifteen are said to have made a Summa or Horse-load of Salt.[4] *Mensuræ* are mentioned at Muceltude in Gloucestershire: " XXIIII. mensuræ Salis in Wich."[5] The *Mitta,* according

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 368.

[2] See the Registr. Honoris de Richm. App. p. 44. where in an Extent of the Manors of Crowhurst and Fylesham, in Sussex, 8 Edw. I. we read " XXIIII. Ambræ salis, quæ faciunt XII. quarteria secundum mensuram Londoniæ." Ibid. p. 258. it is added " Quarterium Londinense octo Modios sive Bussellos continet, AMBRA *igitur quatuor modios.*" It is singular that Cowel, and Kelham in his Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 154. should represent the Ambra as a Measure the quantity of which is not now known. Wilkins, LL. Anglo-Sax. Glossar. p. 389. considered the modern Firkin as coming nearest to it.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 28. Ibid. fol. 268.

[5] Ibid. fol. 166. " Mensuræ frumenti" occur, tom. i. fol. 255.

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to some writers, was ten bushels.[1] At Hadesore in Worcestershire, seven Salinæ yielded a hundred and eleven Mits of Salt.[2] The *Sextarium* appears to have been of uncertain quantity. In most of the entries in the Survey in which it occurs, it is mentioned as a measure of honey,[3] and two or three times for corn or flour.[4] The *Summa*, Seme, or Horse-load, is used in the Survey for Salt, Corn, Flour, Malt, Peas, and Fish.[5] Its relative quantity for Salt has been already noticed under Bulliones.

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[1] Kelham, Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 275.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 177.

[3] For honey, at least, there seem to have been sextaries of different capacities. In King Edward's time, the city of Gloucester, among other rents, paid "xii. sextaria mellis ad mensurā ejusd. burgi." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 162. Under Chenemartune in the same county, we have "viii. sextaria mellis ad mensuram regis." Ibid. fol. 166. And in the account of Warwick, it is said, "Modo inter firmā regaliū Manerioꝝ 7 placita Comitat$^{\text{ꝰ}}$ — redd xxiiii. sextaſ melſ cū majori mensura. 7 de Burgo. vi. sextaſ melſ. Sextaſ scilicet pro. xv. denaſ." Ibid. fol. 238.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 179 b. 254 b. 257 b. Compare Seld. Jan. p. 98. Tit. Hon. p. 618. Spelm. Glossar. in *v.*

[5] The abbat of St. Peter Westminster had in Lewes, "p̄ forisfactura uillanoꝝ. ix. liƀ 7 iii. sūmas de pisis." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 17 b. At Holecome in Devonshire, We have "iii. salinarij. reddt. iiii. solid 7 ix. denaſ. 7 v. sūmas salis. 7 unā sūmā piscium." Ibid. fol. 115. A Seam of Corn is still a term used in some parts of England. See Kennett's MS. Glossary. Spelman says

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Iron and Lead Works.

The circumstance that the arts of refinery and working Metals could not have been unknown even in the Saxon times, renders it singular that so few notices should occur in the Domesday Survey concerning the mineral productions of the country. No mention whatever of *Tin* occurs in that part of the Survey which relates to Cornwall;[1] but *Iron* is mentioned in

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Summa Annonæ was an horse-load or eight London bushels. According to Mat. Paris, in anno 1205, "Suma frumenti duodecim solidis vendebatur."

[1] The conquest of Cornwall by Athelstan, it will be remembered, was not completed till the year 935. In 997 the province was ravaged by the Danes: and again in 1068 by Godwin and Edmund the sons of Harold, in their return to Ireland. These convulsions will probably account for the neglect of the Cornish Tin Mines in the Eleventh Century. Certain it is, that from the time when Cornwall was governed by its native Earls, till after the formation of the Domesday Survey, its product of Tin must have been inconsiderable. Had Edward the Confessor received any revenue from the Mines, there can be no doubt but it would have been noticed in the Survey.

Madox informs us, Hist. Exchеq. 4°. edit. vol. ii. p. 132. that "in the tenth of K. Richard I. William de Wroteham accounted at the Exchequer for the ferm and issues of the Mines of Devonshire and Cornwall, and for several receipts as well in money as in tin, for one whole year." Mag. Rot. 10 R. I. rot. 12 b. He adds, "In the fourteenth year of K. John, William de Wrotham accounted for CC. marks, the ferm of the

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different Counties; and *Blomes*, *Masses*, and *Plumbæ* of Iron, are several times noticed as rents. In Somersetshire, under "Terra Regis," at Sudperet, we read, "Huic ⅏ reddebat[r] T. R. E. de Cruche ꝑ anñ c̃suetudo. hoc. c̃. VI. oues cū agnis totidē. 7 q[i]sq; lib̃ hō. I. *blomā ferri.*"[1] In the same county, under the head of "Terra Eꝑi Sarisberiensis," under Seveberge and "Seveberge alia," it is said, "jacuer̃ in Crvche ⅏ regis. 7 qui tenet̃ inde ñ poterant separi. 7 reddet̃ in Crvche ꝑ consuetud̃. XII. oues cū agnis. 7 *una bloma ferri* de unoq[o]q; lib̃o homine."[2] Among the Earl of Moretaine's lands, at Stantune, we have, "CCLX. ac̃ siluæ. 7 L. ac̃ pasturæ redd̃. IIII. *blomas ferri:*"[3] at Bichehalle, "Hoc ⅏ debet ꝑ c̃suetud̃ in Cvri ⅏ regis. V. oues cū totidem agnis 7 q[i]sque lib̃ hō *unā blomā ferri:*"[4] and at Aldedeford, "de uillis. VIII. *blomas ferri.*"[5] At Alwintune in

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Stannary of Cornwall for the 13th and 14th years of that King; and for CC *l.* the ferm of the Stannary of Devonshire for the same space of time; and for Dxlij *l.* v *s.* for the Marks proceeding from the Tin of Cornwall and Devon for the 13th year, and for DClxviij *l.* xij *s.* ix *d.* for the like for the 14th year." Mag. Rot. 14 Joh. rot. 8 b. post Devenesciram. These seem to be the earliest notices we have of the Tin Mines of Cornwall, during the reign of the Norman Princes.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 86. [2] Ibid. fol. 87 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 91 b. [4] Ibid. fol. 92.

[5] Ibid. fol. 92 b. Bloma, Sax. *metallum.* Iɼenebloma, *massa ferri.* Bloom of Iron. From a Sow of

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Herefordshire, we read, "In dñio sunt II. caꝛ 7 XII. uillti cū. IX. caꝛ 7 reddt. XX. *blomas ferri* 7 VIII. sextaꝛ mellis."[1] At Pulcrecerce in Gloucestershire, belonging to Glastonbury Abbey, it is said, "Ibi x. serui. 7 VI. hões reddt C. *massas ferri. x. minus.*"[2] In Herefordshire, at Merchelai, in the King's demesne, we find a single hide yielding fifty massæ. "De hoc ⅏ est una hida ad Turlestane quæ T. R. E. reddeb L. *massas ferri.* 7 VI. salmones."[3] The *plumbæ ferri* occur in two entries only, in Somersetshire. Among the lands of Earl Eustace at Lecheswrde, we read, "Ibi. IIº. molini redd. II. *plūbas ferri*;"[4]

Iron rolled into the fire, the workmen melt off a piece called a Loop, which they beat with iron sledges, and then hammer it gently, which forces out the cinder and dross, and then beat it thicker and stronger till they bring it to *a bloom*, which is a four square mass of about two feet long. This operation they call shingling the Loop. Kennett's Glossary. MS. Lansd. num. 1098. fol. 43. Blomary or Bloomery is still the name for the first forge in an Iron work, through which the metal passes after it is melted out of the Ore.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 185 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 165. In the time of Edward the Confessor the Burgesses of Gloucester paid to the King, in part of rent for their Burgh, thirty-six dickers of Iron and a hundred iron rods for making nails for the King's Ships. Macpherson, Annals of Commerce, vol. i. p. 295. observes, "The copious Mines of Iron near Gloucester are noted in the following century by Giraldus Cambrensis." Itin. Cambriæ. lib. i. c. 5.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 179 b. [4] Ibid. fol. 91 b.

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and at the same place, in the enumeration of the possessions of Baldewin de Execestre, "Ibi moliñ redd. II. *plūbas ferri.*"[1] In Cheshire, in the Hundred of Atiscross, we find Robert de Roelent holding, beside a moiety of the castle and burg of Roelent, "medietatem æccl̃æ 7 monetæ. 7 *Minariæ ferri ibid' inuentæ.* 7 medietatē aquæ de Cloith." &c.[2] In Lincolnshire, at Westbitham, seven foreigners appear to have held two carucates of land and three Iron-forges, yielding forty shillings and eight-pence. "Ibi VII. francigene hñt II. car̃. 7 III. *fabricas ferri* de XL. solid 7 VIII. den̄."[3]

Fabri, smiths, occur several times in the Survey, as will be hereafter noticed; but in two instances, in the Return for Northamptonshire, from the great sums paid, they seem to have been rather Iron-workers. At Norton in that County, it is said, "Fabri reddeb VII. lib. T.R.E." In the same page,[4] at Tovecestre, "Fabri reddeb c. sol m° nichil."[5]

The LEAD-WORKS mentioned in the Survey are almost all upon the King's demesne in Derbyshire. In Mestesforde, we read, "Ibi VIII. ac̃ p'ti 7 *una Plūbaria.*"[5] In Werchesworde, "Ibi sunt *III. plumbariæ.*" "In Badeqvela, *una plumbaria.*" "In Aisseford, *una plumbaria.*"[6]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 94.
[2] Ibid. fol. 269.
[3] Ibid. fol. 360 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 219 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 272.
[6] Ibid. fol. 272 b.

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After Badeqvella, Aisseford, and Hope, it is said, "H. tria maneria reddebant T. R. E. xxx. lib. 7 v. sestarios mell 7 dimidiū 7 *v. plaustratas plūbi de* L. *tabulis.* Modo reddunt. x. lib. 7 VI. solid. Wills Peurel custodit."[1] Kelham translates "v. plaustratas plūbi de L. tabulis," five cart-loads of Lead of fifty tables. Pilkington, speaking of the pieces, or blocks of Lead cast in moulds, of which two make a pig, says, "Lead is not always disposed of in this state and form. Sometimes it is first rolled into *sheets* at works erected for that purpose in the neighbourhood of the furnaces."[2] The *Tabulæ* of Domesday Book, for roofing Cathedrals, must have been cast at the Foundery.

Stone Quarries or *Stone Pits,* are mentioned in the Survey in but fewinstances. Tom. i. fol. 23. we have "Quadraria de VI. sol. 7 VIII. d." Ibid. fol. 23 b. "Quadraria de x. sol. 7 x. denar." Ibid. fol. 29 b. "Quadraria de IX. sol. 7 IIII. den." In Surrey, tom. i. fol. 34. "*Duæ fossæ Lapidum* de II. sol." occur in the property of Battle Abbey at Limenesfeld.

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 273. Among the lands of Ralph Fitz-Hubert in Derbyshire, tom. i. fol. 277. at Criche, we have "una plumbaria."

[2] Pilkingt. View of the present State of Derbyshire, vol. i. p. 123.

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Fisheries.

FISHERIES form another of the more important sources of rent noticed in the Domesday Survey. Where the produce in kind is mentioned it seems to have consisted chiefly in Eels, Herrings, or Salmon.

The rent in *Eels* appears sometimes to have been paid numerically, as at Thapeslav, one of the Bishop of Bayeux's manors in Buckinghamshire, "De piscar. mille anguill."[1] At Archelov in Shropshire, we have, "Piscaria de mille 7 q'ngent 7 II. anguill magnis:"[2] and in Yorkshire, under Bevreli, "Piscar. VII. miliū Anguillarū."[3] Sometimes they were paid by *stiches* or sticks, every stick having twenty-five.[4] Among the Bishop of Lincoln's dependents at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, we find, "Piscator redd. xxx. stich anguill."[5] At Leofminstre in Herefordshire ninety stiches were paid to the King, which were not included in the computation of the rent of the manor.[6] The payment of Eels in rent from mills has been already noticed in a former page; it was then that they were usually

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 144.

[2] Ibid. fol. 253 b. [3] Ibid. fol. 304.

[4] In the Chartulary of Christ Church Canterbury, MS. Cotton. Brit. Mus. Galba E. IV. fol. 28 b. we read, "Bind Anguillarum constat ex x. stikes et quelibet stik ex xxv. anguillis."

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 155. [6] Ibid. fol. 180.

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measured by stiches. At Patricesham in Surrey, we have, "Piscar̃ de mille anguill̃ 7 mille Lampridul̃."[1]

The *Herring Fisheries* occur in Kent and Sussex, once in Norfolk, and very numerously in Suffolk. Sandwich in Kent, which belonged to Christ Church Canterbury, yielded annually forty thousand Herrings for the refectory of the monks.[2] The church of Saint Peter Winchester had thirty-eight thousand five hundred Herrings from the villeins on their manor at Lewes in Sussex.[3] William de Warene had sixteen thousand Herrings from the burgesses of Lewes.[4] He had also four thousand "de gablo" from the villani and bordarii of Bristelmestune.[5] The manor of Beccles in Suffolk, in King Edward's time, yielded thirty thousand Herrings to the abbey of Saint Edmund. This rent in the Conqueror's time was increased to sixty thousand.[6] Hugh de Montefort's manors in Suffolk yielded numerous rents of Herrings.[7]

Salmon are mentioned in the Survey, by name, but in few entries. Among the possessions of Judhel de Totenais in Devonshire, we find two Fisheries, one at Lodeswille, and the other at Corneorde, each yielding thirty Salmon as rent.[8]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 32 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 3.
[3] Ibid. fol. 18.
[4] Ibid. fol. 26.
[5] Ibid. fol. 26 b.
[6] Ibid. tom. ii. 370.
[7] Ibid. tom. ii. foll. 407. 407 b.
[8] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 109.

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Both in the time of Edward, and in King William's time, the Church of Saint Peter Gloucester received sixteen Salmon in part of rent from its own burgesses in the city.[1] A hide of land belonging to Merchelai in Herefordshire, in the time of King Edward, yielded six Salmon in part of rent to the crown.[2] Earl Hugh had a Fishery at Etone in Cheshire, which yielded annually a thousand Salmon.[3] Fisheries in the Severn and the Wye, no doubt principally for Salmon, are frequently noticed in Gloucestershire. Under Tedeneham, among the lands belonging to the crown, we find, "In Sauerna. XI. piscariæ in dñio. 7 XLII. piscariæ uillanoꝝ. In Waia. I. piscaria. 7 uillanoꝝ II. piscariæ 7 dimidia. Rogerꝰ comes creuit in Waia II. piscarias."[4]

At Mortelage in Surrey, "Una Piscaria sine censu" occurs. It is added, "Hanc Piscariã habuit Heraldus comes in Mortelaga T. R. E. 7 Stigandꝰ arcħ habuit diu. T. R. W. 7 tañi dñt qđ Heraldꝰ ui construxit eã T. R. E. in terra de Chingestune. 7 in terra S. Pauli."[5] This Fishery was a Weir. There are Haiæ for fishing at Kingston now.

At Saham in Cambridgeshire, we find, "VII. Piscatores reddentes regi p̄sentatioñ Pisciũ ter in anno sc̃dm quod possunt."[6] The abbey of

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 165 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 179 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 263 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 164.
[5] Ibid. fol. 31.
[6] Ibid. fol 189.

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Ely appears to have enjoyed great advantages from the fisheries in the two Hundreds of Ely: as, "ℳ Dodinton. De piscariis. XXVII. mil anguill. 7 CL. De ꝑsentationib⁹ XXIIII. sol." "ℳ Litelport. De piscar. XVII. mil anguill. De ꝑsentatioñ pisciū: XII. sol 7 IX. den." "In Stuntenei. De Piscar. XXIIII. mil Anguill. De ꝑsent. XVIII. sol."[1] At Saham, also, "una nauis quæ piscat' in mara ꝑ consuetud" is reckoned, with the demesne there, belonging to the abbat.[2] At Saham too, the abbat of Saint Edmund had his Fishery. "In Sahā teñ ipse abb. VI. acras ꝑræ. Ibi ē un⁹ piscator hñs. I. sagenā in lacu ejusd uillæ."[3] At Wisbece in Cambridgeshire, it is said, "hī abb de Ramesi. VIII. piscatores. redd. V. mil 7 CCLX. anguill."[4] Of the burgesses of Nottingham, it is said, "In aqua Trente soliti erant piscari. 7. m° querelā faciunt eo qd piscari ꝓhibent'."[5] In the second volume of the Survey *Piscatio*, occurs twice for Piscaria.[6]

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 191 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 190 b. [3] Ibid. fol. 192.

[4] Ibid. fol. 192 b. The Fisheries and *Meers*, "piscariæ 7 *maræ*," in Huntingdonshire, belonging to the abbat of Ramsey, were valued in the Survey at ten pounds; those of the abbat of Thorney at sixty shillings; and those of the abbat of St. Edmund at four pounds. See tom. i. fol. 205.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 280.

[6] In the Exeter Domesday, p. 97. *Piscatia* occurs more than once for Piscaria: and p. 105. *Piscatoria*.

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Twenty-four fishermen in Gernemutha [Yarmouth] were appendant to the royal manor of Gorlestuna in Suffolk.[1]

The *Piscinæ* or *Vivaria* were stews or fish-pools, the greater number belonging to the religious. At Tudeuuorde in Yorkshire, among the possessions of Robert Malet, it is said "Ibi xx. Piscinæ redd xx. milia anguillaꝝ."[2] The Abbat of St. Edmund had "II. vivaria ℩ piscinæ in villa ubi quiescit humatus Sc̃s Eadmundus" appropriated to the refectory of his monastery, "ad victum monachorum."[3]

At Svafam in Cambridgeshire, the Abbat of Ely is said to have received six shillings, "de theloneo retis:"[4] and Walter de S. Waleri, at Hamntone in Middlesex, "de Sagenis et Tractis in Aqua Temisiæ III. sol."[5]

The *Heiemaris* was a Sea-hedge, now called a Pitched Net, or Choll Net. It is mentioned in the following entry under Sudwolda in Suffolk, among the lands belonging to the abbey of Saint Edmund: "Medietas uniꝰ Heiemaris. 7 qꝝta pars alt̃iꝰ medietatis. Tc̃ reddebat xx. mill.

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 283. [2] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 321.

[3] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 372. [4] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 190 b.

[5] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 130. *Sagena.* Dr. Dunham Whitaker, quoting some Household Accounts of the Cliffords of Skipton Castle of the sixteenth century, gives this extract in his History of Whalley. "Item there is in the Gallary nets, viz. a great *sene* and less *sene* as draught nets."

alletiũ. m°. xxv. mł. s̃. e. soc̃. 7 sac̃." [1] Saint Edmund having the Soc and Sac seems to imply more than a mere inclosure of the sea.

2.—*Measurement of Land.*

The following is Bishop Kennett's definition of the HIDE. "Hide of Land. Not as Polydore Virgil fancies, from the hide of a beast, as if an English hide of land were like the extent of Carthage, *Quantum taurino possint circundare tergo;* but from the Saxon hẏð, a house or habitation, from hẏðan to cover: the word was sometimes taken for a house, as we still preserve the word Hut for a cottage. And what Bede calls *Familias* (which Familia seems to have been a circuit of ground sufficient for the maintenance of a family) his Saxon interpreter King Alfred calls hẏðelanðeƒ.[2] The quantity of it was afterwards described to be as much as was sufficient to the cultivation of one plough. "Hida Anglice vocatur terra unius Aratri cul-

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 371 b. Kelham, p. 229. noticing this passage, says, "Lector! tu tibi Œdipus esto."

[2] Compare Bedæ Hist. Eccles. cura Jo. Smith, lib. iii. cap. 24. lib. iv. cap. 13. 16. 19. The Hide was a very old denomination of Land among the Saxons. It is mentioned in the Laws of Ina. LL. Inæ, 14. Wilk. p. 17.

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turæ sufficiens," whence our term of Ploughland. The quantity of a Hide was never expressly determined. The Dialogus de Scaccario makes it one hundred acres.[1] The Malmsbury manuscript cited by Spelman, computes it at ninety-six acres: one hide four virgates, and every virgate four acres. And yet the history of the foundation of the Abbey of Battle[2] makes eight virgates go to one hide. But Polydore Vergil blunders most, who reduces a hide to twenty acres. The truth seems to be that a hide, a yardland, a knight's fee, &c, contained no certain number of acres, but varied in different places. In the Domesday Inquisition the first enquiry was how many hides." [3]

Selden says, the just value of a hide that might fit the whole kingdom never appears from Domesday, and was ever of an uncertain quantity.[4] From an entry in Buckinghamshire, one might suppose the hide in that county at least had been measured with peculiar exactness.

Latesberie, it is said, " teñ Eps Lisiacensis

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[1] " Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum sicut ab ipsis accepimus, Hida a primitiva institutione ex centum acris constat." Madox, Hist. Exchcq. 4°. Lond. 1769. vol. ii. p. 399.

[2] Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 313. from MS. Cotton. Domit. A. ii.

[3] Glossar. Par. Antiq.

[4] Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622. Kelham, Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 231.

de Epo Baiocsi I. hid *v. pedes minus.*" [1] Hutchins, in his Dissertation on Domesday Book, prefixed to the History of Dorsetshire, says, "The Hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign; the Carucate that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard." Among the possessions, however, of Goisfridus de Werce in Leicestershire, we read, "Ipse G. ten Medeltone. Ibi st. VII. hidæ 7 una car ꝟræ 7 una bouata. In unaqª q, hida. st. XIIII. car ꝟræ 7 dimid." [2] In the same county, under Cilebi, we read, "Ogerus Brito ten de rege. II. partes uniꝰ hidæ. id est XII. car ꝟræ." [3] And, in the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey in Lancashire, it is expressly stated, "in unaquaque hida sunt. VI. caruc ꝟræ." [4] Even at Odetun in Dorsetshire, we read, "Bricsi tenuit. miles regis E. 7 geldb ꝑ XII. hid. T'ra est XVI. car. De ea st in dnio IIII. carucatæ." [5]

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Agard takes considerable pains to prove, that both before and after the conquest, six score acres went to the Hide. He quotes a manuscript entitled, "Restauratio ecclesiæ de Ely," in

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 145. Under "Terra Epi Constantiens" in Gloucestershire, it is said, "Isd Eps ten un manet de una hida 7 Goismerꝰ de eo. In ista hida qdo arat non sunt nisi. LXIIII. ac ꝟræ." tom. i. fol. 165.

[2] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 235 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 236.

[4] Ibid. fol. 269 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 83.

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which were these words: "Et non invenerunt de terra quæ mulieris jure fuisset, nisi unam HIDAM *per sexies xx. Acras*, et super Hidam XXIV. Acras:" and again, "In Wilberham emit Abbas ab Alfuuino et uxore ejus duas HIDAS *duodecies xx. Acrarum*, et totum Hundredum unius cujusque emptionis fuit in testimonium."[1]

In illustration of the same measure, as having been used for the Hide subsequent to the Conquest, Agard quotes the "Placita de Jur. et Assis. coram Joh. de Vallibus et aliis Justic. Itin. apud Cant. 14 Edw. I. Dicunt quod

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[1] Reg. Honor. Richm. Append. p. 10. The circumstance that six score went to the hundred, is countenanced by an entry relating to the mansiones in Lincoln. "Ex p̄dictis mañs quæ T. R. E. fuer̄ hospitatæ. sunt m° waste. cc. *anglico numero. CCXL.*" Domesd. tom. i. fol. 336. So, before, in the same folio, "In Civitate Lincolia erant tēpore regis Edwardi nouies centū 7 LXX. mansiones hospitatæ. *Hic numerus Anglice computat*r I. *centu*' p c^{tu}'. xx^{ti}." Hence probably the old Saw,

"Five Score of Men, Money, and Pins,
Six Score of all other things."

Of this remarkable mode of computation by the greater decads, or tens which contain twelve units, called the *Tolfrædic*, see Hickesii Thesaurus. Gramm. Isl. p. 43. The Hundred of six score occurs in one of the Harleian charters of Kirksted Abbey, A. D. 1159. in a Grant of Stephen Fitz Herbert chamberlain of the King of Scotland (marked 47 I. 8.) "pro quingentis ovibus PER MAJUS CENTUM."

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sunt in Hokinton XII. Hidæ terræ, quarum quælibet HIDA continet in se *sexies viginti acras terræ.*"[1]

Under Caplefore, in Herefordshire, a distinction is made in Domesday between the *English* and *Welsh Hides.*[2] Bishop Kennett says, that in the 15th of Henry the Second, A.D. 1169, a hide of land at Chesterton contained sixty-four acres. He adds, the yearly value of a hide of land at Blechingdon in Oxfordshire, in the 35th of Henry III. was forty shillings.[3]

In the account of the lands of the cathedral church of St. Mary of Rouen, in Devonshire, tom. i. fol. 104. we find the Hide as a measure applied both to pasture and wood, "*VIII. hide pasturæ,*" "XX. acr. prati et *dimid. hida siluæ.*"

The CARUCATA, which is also to be interpreted the plough-land, was as much arable as could be managed with one plough and the beasts belonging thereto in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders and cattle, belonging to it.[4] The Ca-

[1] Reg. Honor. Richm. ut supr.

[2] "In Caplefore sunt. v. hidæ Anglicæ geld. 7 III. hidæ Waliscæ." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 181 b. "Hida Walesca" also occurs, fol. 182 b. So previously in fol. 181. in Arcenefeld, under Westuode we have "Ibi VI. hidæ. una ex his hẽ Waliscã cs̃uetud. et aliæ Anglicam."

[3] Paroch. Antiq. edit. 1818, vol. i. pp. 173. 345.

[4] Hence the expressions "P^{a}tū XXX. caī" [i. e. caru-

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rucate was of Norman introduction, and usually, in the Domesday Survey, follows the measure of the Hide. Thus, in most parts of the Survey, the vill or place is said to have paid geld for so many hides T. R. E. and then follows its present measure of so many carucates. It has been already shewn that with reference to the Hide the measure of the Carucate was various, even in the Survey. It probably differed according to the nature of the soil, or the custom of husbandry in every county. Agard thought that in those counties of Domesday where no Hides are mentioned, the Carucate and the Hide were co-extensive:[1] as in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutlandshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire.[2] He quotes Walter Wyttlesey, a monk of Peterborough, who, as far as one

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cis.] "Pª tū bobꝫ." "Ibi pª tū sufficiens carrucis." "Tra ē. IIII. bobꝰ. 7 pª tū totid bobꝰ." tom. i. fol. 196 b.

[1] Reg. Honor. Richm. Append. p. 10.

[2] In the Survey of Dorsetshire, tom. i. fol. 77. of sixteen Carucates of land at Shirburn, it is said "H' ꝺra nunq̄ p hid diuisa fuit." It is possible this might have been the case with the Counties above mentioned.

In the Chartulary of Whitby Abbey in Yorkshire, MS. Donat. Mus. Brit. 4715. we have a Grant of King Henry the First to the Cell of Godeland belonging to that Monastery, fol. 171 b. which mentions the Carucates of Pikering. The charter says, "Sciatis me concessisse Fratribus de Godeland cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ipsum locum de Godeland, et *unam carucatam terræ arandam secundum* CARUCATAS DE PIKERING."

county is concerned, writes, "In provincia *Lincolniæ* non sunt Hidæ sicut in aliis Provinciis, sed pro Hidis sunt *Carucatæ terrarum, et non minus valent quam Hidæ.*" He also cites a passage from Knyghton, "de qualibet Hida, id est *Carucata* terræ." Bishop Kennett informs us from a Deed in the Monasticon that a Carucate in the reign of Richard the First was computed at sixty acres.[1] "Yet," he adds, "another charter, 9 Rich. I. allots a hundred acres to a Carucate. And Fleta temp. Edw. I. says, if land lay in three common fields, then nine score acres to a Carucate, sixty for winter tillage, sixty for spring tillage, and sixty for fallows. But if the land lay in two fields, then eight score acres to a Carucate, one half for tillage, and the other for fallow."[2] "The measure of a carucate," he continues, "was different according to time and place. In 32 Edw. III. one carucate of land in Burcester in Oxfordshire, contained a hundred and twelve acres; and two carucates in Middleton were three hundred acres."[3]

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[1] So Carpentier in the Supplement to Du Cange. "Charta Richardi reg. Angl. an. 20 regni ejusd. in Chartul. abbat. Boniportus: 'Dedimus circa locum illum xx. carrucatas terræ, scilicet unicuique carrucatæ lx. acras terræ ad perticam nostram, scilicet xxv. pedum.'"

[2] Fleta, lib. ii. cap. 72 § 4.

[3] Glossar. Par. Antiq.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

Of certain lands in Wales, tom. i. fol. 162. it is said, "In eodem feudo dedit Willelmus comes Radulfo de Limesi L. carucatas terræ *sicut fit in Normannia.*"

In abbreviating the Domesday returns, the Norman scribes appear occasionally, even in the same county, to have used the contraction caʳ or caʳ both for *caruca* and *carucata:* although the one signified the plough and team, and the other, as Dr. Nash expresses it, the team's tillage. The omission to observe this has led many of the translators of Domesday into error.

In different parts of the Survey we have frequent intimations that the land could maintain more ploughs, that is, was capable of improvement. As in Herefordshire, at Bertune, "In dñio possent esse II. caʳ plusquā sunt."[1] Again, at Moneslai, in the same county, "una caʳ plus potest esse."[2] In Yorkshire the entries of this description are extremely numerous. As "x. carucatæ 7 VI. caʳ possʒ ẽẽ:" "XII. carucatæ 7 VII. caʳ possʒ esse:" "XXV. carucatæ 7 XIII^{cim}. carucæ possʒ ẽẽ:" "quaʳ XX. 7 XVI. carucatæ ꝛræ in qᵗbʒ possʒ esse LX. carucæ."[3] These latter entries are perhaps to be ascribed to the slow recovery of Yorkshire from devastation. In Norfolk, at Caustituna, after the description

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 181 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 185 b. [3] Ibid. fol. 303. 305 b. 302 b.

of the manor in the time of King Edward the Confessor, it is said, "Tñc 7 p^{9} IIII. cañ in dñio. m^{o} III. & due posſnt restaurari." "Tñc 7 p^{9} XXVI. cañ. hom̃. [belonging to the tenemental lands] m^{o} XVI. & alie possent restaurari."[1]

The SOLIN is a measure of land only found in Kent. In the Register of Battle Abbey, preserved among the Cotton Manuscripts in the British Museum, the Manor of Wi in Kent, which was given to that monastery by the Conqueror, is noticed, "cum omnibus appendiciis suis septem *Swulingarum*, id est HIDARUM."[2] In the second folio of the Survey of Kent is this entry: "In cōmuni ῦra S. Martini sunt cccc^{te} acræ 7 dimid. quæ fiunt II. SOLINOS 7 dimid." "Now," says Agard, "this word *dimidium* first named, must have relation to half an Hundred, and not to half an Acre. For in all the whole book there is not named half an Acre.[3] And then I take it, that a Solin of ground, after English account, containeth two hundred and sixteen Acres. If after Norman tale, then nine score Acres. And to this agreeth somewhat near a

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 115.

[2] MS. Cotton. Domit. A. ii. fol 13 b. So Somner, from a Charter granted to Christ Church Canterbury: "Terram trium Aratrorum, quam Cantiani Anglice dicunt *three Swolinges*." Antiq. Cant. p. 21.

[3] In this assertion Agard was incorrect; See Domesd. tom. i. fol. 23. under Treverde. Ibid. fol. 26 b. under Wintreburne, "una ac^{a} p^{a}ti 7 *dim'*."

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

Note taken out of a Leiger Book, which the Bishop of Norwich Dr. Redman hath, in these words: 'Item Abbas dicit quod in libro vocato Domesday Sancti Edwardi apud Westm. sic habetur, Abbas Sancti Augustini tenet Manerium de Langeport. Ibi est unum *Solin* et unum Jugum, &c. Et ulterius idem Abbas dicit secundum interpretationem antiquorum terminorum unum Solin continet cc. Acras.'" [1]

The Carucate probably bore the same variety of proportion to the Solin as to the Hide. Sometimes when it is said of land, "p *uno Solin* se defd." it is added, "Terra ē VI car." At others, "T'ra ē III. car." "T'ra ē v. car." "T'ra ē IIII. car." "T'ra ē II. car."

On the JUGUM, or Yoke of land, a measure likewise confined to Kent in the Survey, the opinions of writers also differ. Matthew Paris, Ralph de Diceto, Bromton, and the Annalist of Dunstaple, write as if the Jugum and the Hide were the same. But this is not the case in the Domesday returns. Agard notices a passage in which the Jugum appears to have been equivalent to half a Carucate. It is among the entries relating to the property of the Bishop of

[1] Registr. Honor. Richm. Append. p. 9. "Unum Solinum, or Solinus terræ," says Sir Edward Coke, Inst. fol. Lond. 1628. part i. sect. i. fol. 5. "in Domesday Booke, conteyneth two plow lands and somewhat lesse than an half, for there it is said, 'septem Solini or Solinæ terræ sunt XVII. carucat.'"

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

Baieux. "Odo teñ de ep̃o in Hadone I. jugum. T'ra ẽ dim̃ car̃."[1] From another entry, however, it should seem as if four Juga went to the Solin. "Hugo de Montfort teñ uñ ⅏ Estwelle. qđ tenuit Frederic de rege E. 7 ꝑ uno Solin se defđ. Tria Juga sunt infra divisionē Hugonis. 7 q̃rtū jugū ẽ extra. 7 ẽ de feudo ep̃i Baioc̃."[2]

The VIRGATE, it is probable, differed from itself in different places at the time of the Survey, as much as at subsequent periods. In the Account of Oxford, the "uirg̃ quæ c̃suetudinariæ erant T. R. E." are mentioned.[3] Webb, from the consideration of the Ely and Exeter Manuscripts, decides that four virges or virgates must have formed the Hide of the Survey:[4] although the Register of Battle Abbey,[5] which is of early authority, says eight Virgates made the Hide. Agard says, "Virgata is taken diversly, as I find in a Register Book of Ely, which now the Dean hath, in sundry towns sundry measures, as in Leverington a Yard-land is LX. acres, in Fenton XXX. acr., in Tyd XXXII. acr. In bundello Eschaet. 26° E. I. infra Turrim Lond. sunt

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 9.

[2] Ibid. fol. 13.

[3] Ibid. fol. 154.

[4] Short Account of Danegeld, p. 27. It may also be gathered from the entries respecting Werste in Sussex, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 20. and Svei in Hampshire, tom. i. fol. 51. Dr. Nash quotes two Records of the time of John, to shew the same.

[5] Registr. Honor. Richm. Append. p. 11.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

ibi VII. Virgatæ terræ in dominico continentes quinquies XX. & XII. acras, quarum quælibet Virgata valet VIII. *s.* prec. Acr. VI. *d.* Ergo XVI. Acr. pro Virgata. In Coln Virgata operabilis XV. Acr. And in another Town, not named by my note, XX. Acr. And so I have seen in Extents."[1] Dr. Nash says, the Virgata is explained in a MS. *t.* Hen. V. to contain thirty acres, sometimes twenty-four, and sometimes fifteen. He adds, in the Receipt of the Exchequer is an antient Deed from John Wace to St. Mary's of Stanleig of a Virgate of land in Henton, where the Virgate appears to be eighteen acres.[2]

The BOVATA, or Oxgang, was originally as much as an Ox-Team could plough in a year. Eight bovates are usually said to have made a Carucate: but the number of acres which made a Bovate are variously stated in different records, from eight to twenty-four. Dr. Nash says, "Bovata terræ continet VIII. acras terræ in campis Doncastriæ." Trin. 21 Edw. I. Rot. 26. Ebor. coram Rege. "Una Bouata de XVI. acris, et alia bovata continet XVII. acras." Trin. 26 Edw. I. Ebor. de Banco.[3]

In a few entries of the Survey we find the FERDING mentioned as a measure of Land. At

[1] Nash, Obs. on Domesd. for Worc. p. 9.

[2] Wilts bag.

[3] Nash ut supr. In another place, p. 15. he says, Masura, when applied to land, contained four Oxgangs. For further information consult Spelman and Du Cange.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

Dolvertune in Somersetshire, it is said, "Huic ⁊ sŧ additæ. II. hidæ ⁊ræ dimiđ *ferding min*ꝺ."[1] It is, no doubt, the same with the FERLING which occurs several times in Somersetshire and Devonshire, and evidently in its original signification meant the ꝑeoꝛðlinʒ, or fourth part.[2] From a comparison of different entries it appears to have been even less than the Virgatê. Agard considered it of the same dimensions with the Oxgang, about fifteen Acres.[3] Lord Coke is certainly wrong in making the Ferling and Quarentena the same.[4]

ACRA an acre, from the Anglo-Saxon Æceꝛ a field, and that from the Roman *Ager*, appears originally to have signified no determined quantity of land. It is mentioned however as a measure at a very early period; and from a passage in the Battle Abbey Register, so often quoted, it appears that the Normans had an Acre confessedly differing from that of the Saxons. We find a grant in it of "triginta acras prati, *ad mensuram Normanniæ* dimensas, in fundo

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 86 b. See also in Hampshire, fol. 50 b.

[2] The FERLINGS at Huntingdon were a different thing. They were the quarters or Wards into which the town was divided. "XLVIII. FERLINGEL *de frumento*," tom. i. fol. 11. were Quarters of Corn.

[3] Registr. Honor. Richmond. App. p. 11.

[4] Instit. fol. Lond. 1628. part i. sect. i. fol. 5 b.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

manerii sui vocabulo Bodeham."[1] The different proportions of the Acre in the time of King Edward the First, with the intermediate admensurations, are laid down in the "Statutum de Admensuratione Terrarum:" when the Acre was ten perches in length, it was to be sixteen in breadth; and when eighty perches in length, to be two in breadth.[2] The elementary Acre, however, was forty perches long by four perches wide.

The PERCA, or PERTICA, according to the Register of Battle, consisted of sixteen feet.[3] Agard says, in the Arrentations of Assarts for Forests, made in the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First, for forest ground the commissioners let the land "per perticam xx. pedum."[4] Spelman says, the Pertica Regis upon the Close Rolls of the 11th of Henry the Third was of twenty-four feet.[5] Different measures of the Perch, from ten to twenty feet, may be found in deeds in the Monasticon.[6] Abroad, it extended to twenty-five, and even

[1] MS. Cotton. Domit. A. II. fol. 30.

[2] Stat. of the Realm. vol. i. p. 207.

[3] MS. Cotton. Domit. ut supr. fol. 14.

[4] Registr. Honor. Richm. ut supr. Compare the Glossary to Kennett's Parochial Antiquities.

[5] Glossar. ut supr. Rot. Claus. 11 H. III. m. 6.

[6] Mon. Angl. last edit. tom. iii. p. 241. tom. vi. pp. 281. 282. 332. 417. 1025.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

twenty-seven feet.[1] By the Statutum de Admensuratione Terrarum five yards and a half of the Ulna Regis, or yard of three feet, were to make a Perch.[2]

The LEUCA and QUARENTENA of the Survey were most commonly applied to Woodland. The LEUCA, LEUGA, and LEUUA, according to the Register of Battle Abbey, consisted of four hundred and eighty perches, or twelve Quaranteines. Ingulphus, however, who is good authority, speaks of the Leuca as a mile.[3] The ordinary mile of England, it will be remembered, in former times, was more of a traditionary than an ascertained measure. It was nearly a mile and a half of the present standard.[4]

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[1] *v.* Du Cange.

[2] The Cottonian Manuscript, Galba E. IV. of the time of Edw. III. fol. 28 b. says, "Recta Mensura Ulnæ et Perticatæ. Memorandum quod Ulna continet quinque pedes. Et quinque Ulnæ et dimidia faciunt unam Perticatam, secundum standardum Mariscalliæ domini Regis." A larger Perch than that fixed by the Statute of Measures is still in use for wood-land.

[3] Compare Spelm. Glossar. edit. 1687. p. 356. See also Dr. Nash's Observ. on Domesday for Worc. p. 9.

[4] Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, renders Leuua a *league*, meaning by the term a distance not exceeding two miles, which appears to have answered in the generality of places he examined as to their extent. Du cange says, LEUCA, *Leuga*, Lewa, vox et mensura itineraria Gallica, 1500 passuum, uti passim testantur Scriptores. *Leuga Anglica* duodecim quarenteinis

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 2. *Lands.*

The QUARENTENA, called *Quadragenaria* in the Exeter Domesday, was the Forty long, or Furlong: from the French *Quarente*, forty. A measure of forty Perches.[1] The mention of it occurs very frequently in our ancient Laws.

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confici dicitur in Monastico Angl. (ed. vet.) tom. i. p. 313.

It must not be forgotten that LEUUA or LEUGA has another meaning in a few entries of the Domesday Survey. The Leuua or Lowy, as it is called, of Tonbridge Castle in Kent, will be found noticed hereafter. See a particular account of the "Leuga S. Wilfridi," in Yorkshire, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 303. The "Carucata S. Johis liba a geldo regis" in Beverley, ibid. fol. 304. was the same thing.

[1] Kennett, Glossar. Par. Antiq. In this computation the Perch, according to the Monasticon Anglicanum, new edit. tom. vi. p. 1025. consisted of twenty feet. "Quælibet Virga unde Quarentenæ mensurabuntur, erit viginti pedum."

Sect. 3.— MONEY.

1. *Different Denominations.*

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 3. *Money.*

The different Computations of Money in the Survey are by the *Libra* or Pound, the *Mark*, the *Ora*, the *Shilling*, the *Penny*, the *Half-penny*, the *Farthing*, and the *Minuta*.

The *Libræ*, or Pounds, appear to have been of three kinds, the *Libræ ad numerum*, the *Libræ ad pensum*,[1] and the *Libræ ad ignem et ad pensam*.

The *Libra ad numerum*, was the pound of ready money, made up not of shillings but of Oræ, and, as we ascertain by different entries, was valued at the rate of twenty-pence to the Ora. The *Libræ albæ*, *de albo argento*, *blancæ*, *candidæ*, *de albis denariis*, *denariorum candidorum*, *alborum nummorum*, or *candidorum nummorum*, appear to have been the same with the *Libræ ad numerum*, as may appear from several quotations, in which they are likewise valued at twenty-pence to the Ora.[2]

The *Libræ ad pensum*, were by weight.

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[1] "Vrso uicecom̃ reddid̃ XXIIII. lib. *ad peis*." Tom. i. foll. 172. 172 b. "Redd. c. lib. *ad pondus*." ibid. fol. 337 b.

[2] Tom. i. fol. 164. we read "XXV. lib̃ de XX. in ora 7 albas." Again, "XL. lib̃ alboꝝ nũmoꝝ de XX. in ora." And, in a third passage, "XXIIII. lib̃ candidoꝝ nũmoꝝ de

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 3. *Money.*

The *Librœ ad ignem et ad pensam, arsœ et pensatæ*, or *ad pensam et arsuram*, formed the payment when the coins offered at the Exchequer were defective in fineness as well as in weight. On this occasion the Receivers at the Exchequer either melted a sample of the money paid, or received sixpence or a shilling over every twenty in lieu of actual combustion. Madox tells us, that in cases where the money had a baser alloy than ordinary, the King's officers required even a larger sum than the shilling in every pound for a compensation. The money so melted, or having the supplemental payment added, was said to be dealbated or blanched.[1] Brady, in his History, says "When Domesday was compiled, there was always a fire ready in the Exchequer, and if they liked not the allay of the

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xx^ti in ora." Tom. i. fol. 39 b. "redd xii. lib blancas de xx^ti in ora." Madox, Hist. Exchcq. edit. 4°. 1769. tom. i. p. 284, makes a variation in some cases between the payments *blank* and *de numero*. He recites some precedents wherein the two are compared together, but acknowledges his inability to adjust the difference. He ascribes it to the temporary corruptness of the money paid; and considers the difference to have varied in some measure after that proportion. In one instance in Domesday, tom. i. fol. 220. we have "xl. lib *ad pondus* de xx^ti in ora."

[1] Madox Hist. Exchcq. 4°. edit. tom. i. p. 275. "Lib ad pondus & *combustionem*" is occasionally the language of the Exeter Domesday, pp. 78. 89.

money, they burnt it, and then weighed it." [1] One of the entries of money paid *ad pensam et*

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 3. *Money.*

[1] See Kelham's Domesd. Book Illustr. p.157. Madox says, " As the Revenue in ancient times was wont to be paid in at the Exchequer, sometimes by weight, and sometimes by tale, so there were proper officers and utensils provided there for weighing, telling, essaying, and laying-up of the Money. There was a Pesour or weigher, a Fusor or melter, Goldsmiths, and others." Hist. Exchcq. ut supr. Among the Escheats in the County of Southampton, temp. R. Joh. Harl. MS. 313. fol. 32. we read, " Thomas de la Fede tenet villam de Fede per ponderacionem denariorum ad Scaccarium." Of the mode of making the Assay we read the following in the Dialogus de Scaccario. Lib. i. cap. 6. " *Quid ad Militem Argentarium.* Porro Miles Argentarius ab inferiori Scaccario ad superius defert loculum examinandi argenti, cujus supra meminimus; quem cum intulerit signatum sigillo Vicecomitis, sub omnium oculis effundit in Scaccario quadraginta quatuor solidos, quos de acervo sumptos prius signaverat, factaque commixione eorundem, ut ponderi respondeant, mittit in unum Vasculum trutinæ libram ponderis, in alterum vero de denariis quod oportuerit, quo facto numerat eosdem, ut ex numero constare possit, si legitimi ponderis sint; cujuscunque vero ponderis inventi fuerint, seorsum mittit in Ciffum libram unam, hoc est xx. sol. ex quibus examen fiat; reliquos vero xxiiij sol. mittit in loculum. Item duo denarii præter libram examinandam, dantur Fusori, non de fisco sed de parte Vicecomitis, quasi in præmium sui laboris. Tunc eliguntur a Præsidente, vel a Thesaurario si ille absens fuerit, alii duo Vicecomites, ut simul cum Argentario nec non et Vicecomite cujus examen faciendum est, procedant ad ignem; ubi Fusor ante præmonitus præparatis necessariis eorum præstolatur ad-

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 3. *Money.*

arsuram seems to indicate a great depreciation of the currency at the time of the Survey. Under Boseham in Sussex we read, "Totū ℔. T.R.E. 7 post: ualuit XL. lib. Modo similiꝫ XL. lib. Tam̃ reddit L. lib. ad arsurā 7 pensū *quæ ualent* LXV. lib."[1] Under Godalminge in Surrey, it is said, "T.R.E. ualb̄ XXV. lib. 7 post: XX. lib. Modo XXX. lib. ad numerū 7 tam̃ redd̄t ad pensū 7 arsurā XXX. lib."[2]

The *Marka Auri* is noticed in the following and probably in other passages. Tom. i. fol. 23. Of the Manor of Salletone in the County of Sussex, it is said, "Modo appciat̄ qt XX^ti 7 XIII. lib. 7 unā mar̄k auri. Tam̃ redd̄ CXX. lib. 7 unā mar̄k auri." Fol. 32. At Totinges in Surrey, "Hanc ꝫrā accep̄. Comes Wallef de Suan. p^9 mortē regis E. 7 inuadiauit ꝑ II. mar̄k. auri Alnodo Lundoniensi." Fol. 50. Of a small portion of land at Herlei in Hampshire it is said "Qui teñ hanc ꝫrā dicit q^ia emit eā de Willo comite II. mar̄k auri. sed nunquam ante habuerat eam." Tom. ii. fol. 287 b. "Rog̃ dicit qd

ventum: ibi iterum præsente Fusore et hiis qui a Baronibus missi sunt, diligenter computantur, et Fusori traduntur. *Quid ad Fusorem.* Quos ille suscipiens manu propria numerat, et sic disponit eos in Vasculum ignitorium cinerum quod in fornace est. Tunc igitur artis fusoriæ lege servata redigit eos in massam, conflans et emundans argentum." Hist. Exchequ. ut supr. vol. ii. p. 377.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 16. [2] Ibid. fol. 30 b.

reddebat plus XL. sol ad numerū 7 unā marcā auri."[1]

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 3. *Money.*

The *Marka Argenti* occurs several times in the first page of the Survey of Dorsetshire. In the account of Bertvne in Gloucestershire,[2] it is said, "Hoc m 7 Bristow redđt regi c. 7 x. marĸ argenti. Burgenses dñt qđ eps G. hŧ XXXIII. marĸ argenti 7 unā marĸ auri p̃ter firmā regis."

The Half-Mark, both of Silver and Gold, occurs in numerous passages referred to in the Index Rerum. Both the Mark and the Half-Mark were computations of money only.

Such also was the *Ora,* whatever it might have been in other parts of Europe. In the Domesday Survey, and (as Dr. Hickes assures us) in many articles of bargain and sale, it is

[1] Wilkins LL. Anglo-Sax. Gloss. p. 416. says "Aureæ Marcæ valor, Saxonum ævo, me adhuc latet, Normannorum autem ex sequentibus colligendus: 'Ebrardus dapifer Willielmi de Albamari reddit compotum de II. Marcis auri, ne sit amplius dapifer Willielmi in Thesauro VI. lib. pro I. Marca, et debet I. Marcam auri.' Sic in Rot. Mag. Pipæ 1 Hen. 2. rot. 3. membr. 1. in tergo. Hinc patet Marcam auri sex argenti libras, aut circiter valuisse, cum in Charta quadam Johannis Regis dat. 7 Junii, anno regni sui primo, Marcam auri decem argenti Marcas valere doceamur: 'Capiatur (charta loquitur) una Marca auri vel decem Marcæ argenti ad opus Cancellarii.'"

[2] Tom. i. fol. 163.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

used for the ounce, or twelfth part of the nummulary pound.[1]

§ 3. *Money.*

The *Shilling* of the Domesday Survey, like the Pound, the Mark, and the Ora, was only Money of account. Tom. i. fol. 180. we have

[1] Clarke on the Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins. 4°. Lond. 1771. p. 316. says, "The perpetual valuation of the Ora at twenty pence is, as Ducange has observed, an abundant proof that there were, or had been, several sorts of Oras then in use; and therefore, to prevent all ambiguity or dispute between the Crown and the subject, the sums payable to the Exchequer were fixed at a certain value in their current cash. In Domesday, tom. i. fol. 2 b. "cxi. solid de deñ. xx^ti. in Ora." Fol. 11 b. "cxxv. lib 7 x. sol de xx^ti. in Ora." Fol. 64 b. "De Wiltescire hẽ rex x. lib p accipitre. 7 xx. solid pro sũmario. 7 p feno c. solid 7 v. Oras." Fol. 145 b. "Ipsi III. [teigni] reddideñ p annũ v. ores de cs̃uetudine ad monasterium de Stanes." Fol. 146 b. "I. moliñ de v. Ores." Fol. 150 b. "I. moliñ. de v. Oris argenti." Fol. 177. "Salina de II. Oris." Fol. 179 b. "Oræ denariorum." Fol. 264. "T. R. E. uait VI. lib. XII. Oras q^as uilli reddeb." Fol. 336 b. "XL. Oræ argenti." In earlier times an Ora had been used of sixteen pence. Gloss. ad Script. X, ap. Twysd. See also Clarke, ut supr. p. 308.

In a manuscript Collection for a Glossary, in Sir William Dugdale's hand-writing, MS. Harl. 1129. fol. 46. under ORA it is said, "Nota quod ORA significat uncia; sic enim reperi in antiquo Registro MS. nuper Abbatiæ de Burton in com. Staff. expositum. Et hoc tempore Unciæ valor numerabatur aliquando pro xvj^d. et aliquando pro xx^d. Unde provenit hæc differentia de xx. in Ora toties in Libro de Domesday. "Homines de

" c. sol. de alb denar." The Saxon Shilling consisted of five-pence.[1] That of Domesday Book is always twelve-pence.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 3. *Money.*

The *Penny* was the only coin known in England till long after the date of Domesday Book. In the Survey it is usually called *Denarius;* but in a few instances *Nummi* occur for Denarii.[2] In one entry we read of the

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Berkholt in com. Suff. dicunt quod tempore Regis H. avi domini Regis nunc, solebant habere talem consuetudinem quod quando maritare volebant filias suas, solebant dare pro filiabus suis maritandis duas HORAS quæ valeant xxxij. denar." Plac. coram Rege term. Mich. 37 Hen. III. rot. 4.

[1] See Wilkins LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 415.

[2] Tom. i. fol. 164. Of Chenvichelle in Gloucestershire, we read, " Modo redd XL. lib alboz nūmoz de XX. in Ora." And, in the same page, of Tochintune, " Modo redd XXIIII. lib candidoz nūmoz de XX^ti in Ora." Fol. 189 b. Under Chavelai in Cambridgeshire, " IIII. den de albis nummis." Tom. ii. fol. 5. Under Stanuega in Essex, " reddebat unoq^q anno huic manet XXXII. nōmos." Fol. 309 b. In Coteduna in Suffolk, " v. acr 7 uat. decē numos."

The " *Denarii* S. Petri " are only once noticed, tom. i. fol. 87 b. They are mentioned in the Laws of William the Conqueror. Wilk. p. 222.

The *Wardepeni* also occurs but once; under Lidlintone in Cambridgeshire. " Hoc Ⓦ tenuit com Algar^9. Hōes huj^9 Ⓦ reddeb Warpennā vicecomiti regis, aut custodiam faciebant." tom. i. fol. 190. It occurs however in various Charters of the Conqueror. See Madox. Formul. Anglic. p. 176: and in the Monast. Anglic.

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penny of Rouen. Of the manors of Otrei and Rovrige in Devonshire, belonging to St. Mary's Church at Rouen, it is said, " H'. II. Manef.

last edit. vol. v. p. 35. vi. pp. 64. 65. 66. 244. 980. in different charters of the Norman period. " Wardpeni, Wardepeni, Warpeni, Denarii Vicecomiti, vel aliis Castellanis persolvi soliti, ob castrorum *wardas* seu custodias." Du Cange.

The " *Denarius tertius Comitis*," or " *de Scira*," is thus commented upon by Bishop Kennett. " In the fines and other profits arising from the County Courts, two parts were allotted to the King, and a third part or penny to the Earl of the County, who either received it in specie, at the Assizes and Trials, or had an equivalent composition paid from the Exchequer." Glossar. Par. Antiq. Madox, Baron. p. 137. says, the most ancient way of creating Earls was by Charter; the King thereby granted the Earl " tertius Denarius Comitatus," the third penny of the County, and then girded him with the sword of the County or Earldom. See Kelham, p. 193. In Domesd. tom. i. fol. 69. in Wiltshire, under " Redditus Edwardi Sarisbef." we read, " Edward^{9} uicecomes hẽt p anñ *de denaf q*^{i} *ptiñ ad uicecomitaf.* CXXX. porc. 7 XXXII. bacons. Frumti II. mod. 7 VIII. sextaf. 7 tñtd brasij. Auenæ: v. mod 7 IIII. sextaf. Mellis XVI. sextaf. uel p melle XVI. solid. Gallinas: cccc^{tas}. 7 q̃t̃ xx^{ti}. Oua: mille 7 sexcenta. Caseos: cenf. Agnos: LII^{os}. Vellera ouiũ: cc^{ta}. XL. Annonæ: CLXII. ac^{a}s." Under Piritone in Dorsetshire, it is said, " Huic etiã ⊡ piretone adjacet ꝑcius denaf de tota scira Dorsete," tom. i. fol. 75. So in Cheshire, under Maclesfeld, " T'cius denarius de Hundret ptiñ huic ⊡. T. R. E."

See the receipt of the third penny further illustrated

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reddt p annū LXX. lib denar rodmensium."[1] The Exeter Domesday, p. 178. reads "Rothomagensium." Libræ Rodomenses are more than once mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Norm. Script. antiq. fol. Par. 1619. pp. 468. 583.

The *Obolus*, or Halfpenny, and the *Ferding*, *Ferdinc*, *Ferting*, or *Quadrans*, were literally fractions, or broken parts of the penny. Parcels of coins, from the Saxon times to the reign of Edward the Third, are rarely found without containing some of these. A remarkable instance occurred a few years ago at Winterslow in Wiltshire; where an earthen pot was discovered, containing a large assemblage of pennies from the Saxon times to the reign of Stephen, many of which were found neatly and accurately cut into halves and quarters. The same occurred in the immense find of pennies of the time of Edward the First at Tutbury in Staffordshire, in 1831. The cross, sometimes double, which appears on the reverse of so many of our early pennies, is presumed to have been intended to facilitate the breaking of the silver.

The *Minuta* occurs once only.[2] From the

in Serjeant Heywood's Dissertation on the Ranks of the People under the Anglo-Saxon Government, pp. 100. 101. & seqq.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 104. [2] Ibid. fol. 268. col. 1.

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circumstance of its being mentioned in Cheshire, it is suspected to have been the small copper coin used by the Northumbrian Kings, called the Styca. The words "duo *Minuta*" in the Latin Gospels, Mark xii. 42. are translated in the Saxon version ꝥpeȝen Sꝥẏcaſ. Leake, in his Account of English Money, Introd. p. 14. speaking of the Saxons, says, "They had copper Stycas also, smaller than the penny, having the King's name on one side, and coiner's on the other, eight of which made a penny, and served them for ordinary change. Of these, a vast quantity were found at Rippon in Yorkshire in the year 1695, before which we had much fewer of brass than silver." Compare also Hickes, Thesaur. Pars iii. Dissert. Epist. pp. 164. 165. tab. x. Ruding's Annals of the Coinage of Britain, 8vo edit. vol. i. p. 332. The Northumbrian Stycas are the only ones we are now acquainted with.[1]

It is remarkable that the Etymology of the word Money (from *Pecus* cattle) should be its usual meaning in Domesday Book, so that the word *Pecunia* appears to occur but three times as denoting Money. Tom. i. fol. 40 b. "per pecuniam suam habuit a rege." Fol. 196 b. Under Papeuuorde in Cambridgeshire, "Hanc ꝑrā Ricardꝰ sup regē occupauit 7 de ea xx. soł

[1] Ruding has engraved a considerable number of them, Pl. 10, 11, 14, of Saxon Coins.

pecuniæ accepit." Fol. 376 b. "Archiēps Ældred adq; siuit Lauintone 7 Schillintone cū Berew Harduic. de Vlf tope sune p pecuniā suā quā ei dedit uidente Wapent. 7 postea uider sigillū regis." &c.[1] In one instance it seems to imply property in general: see tom. i. fol. 1. under Dover, "De latrone qui judicatus est ad mortem, habet Rex medietatem pecuniæ ejus." In all the rest it implies Cattle.[2] "Pastura ad pecuniam uillæ" (for the cattle of the village) is a common entry in the accounts of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Herefordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire.[3]

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As an appendage to this section the *Aurum*

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[1] In the Exeter Domesday, p. 19. *Pecunia* is used for money, with a specification of pounds, shillings, and pence.

[2] The stock of Cattle is probably intended in the entry. Tom. i. fol. 176. "Si quis morte præuentus non diuisisset quæ sua erant: Rex habeb oēm ejus pecuniam."

[3] Tom. i. fol. 32. we read "Ej pecunia cōputat supius cū alia." Fol. 63. "Ipse q°q; transportauit hallā 7 alias domos et pecuniā in alio ⊠." Fol. 68. "Postea u° reddid eas [hidas] æccłæ cū oēm pecunia sua." Fol. 74 b. "Terra ē III. car 7 nil pecuniæ." Fol. 190. in Cambridgeshire, "De pecunia quam inde sumpsit Albericus adhuc retinet cccc. oues xx. minus. et unam caruoam. ut homines de hund. testantur." Fol. 235 b. "Huj terræ pecunia supius ē annumerata." Fol. 280 b. "Si tain hñs sacā 7 socā forisfecit trā suā: int regē 7 comitē hñt medietatē træ ej atq; pecuniæ 7 legalis uxor cū legitimis hæredibz si fuerint hñt aliā medietatē."

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Reginæ, or Queen Gold, must be introduced. The following are the principal passages of the Survey in which it is noticed. At Lestone, in Bedfordshire, under Terra Regis, we read, "In̊ totū redd̄ p annū xxii. lib̄ ad pensum. 7 dimid̄ diē ad firmā regis. in frum̄to 7 melle 7 aliis reb3 ad firmā ptinentib3. *Ad op*^{9} *Reginæ. ii. uncias Auri.*"[1] Again, under Loitone, "*Reginæ. iiii. unc'. Auri.*"[2] Under Houstone, "*Reginæ. ii. unc. Auri.*"[3]

Prynne wrote "Aurum Reginæ; or a Compendious Tractate and Chronological Collection of Records in the Tower and Court of Exchequer, concerning Queen Gold:" dedicated to Katherine Queen-Consort of King Charles II. 4to. Lond. 1668. He defines it to be "a royal debt, duty, or revenue, belonging and accruing to every Queen-Consort, during her marriage to the King of England, due by every person of what quality or calling soever within the realms of England or Ireland, who hath made a voluntary oblation or fine to the King amounting to ten marks or upwards, for any privileges, franchises, dispensations, licenses, pardons, grants, or other matters of royal grace or favour conferred on him by the King, arising from and answerable to the quantity of such his oblation or fine; to wit, one full tenth part over and above the entire fine or oblation to the King;

[1] Tom. i. fol. 209. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. fol. 209 b.

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as one mark for every ten marks, and ten pounds for every hundred pound fine, and so proportionably for every other sum exceeding ten marks; or one mark of gold to the Queen for every hundred marks fine in silver to the King, which sum becomes a real debt and duty to the Queen by the name of Aurum Reginæ, by and upon the parties bare agreement with the King for his fine, without any promise to or contract with the King or Queen for this tenth part exceeding it, which becomes a debt on record to the Queen by the very recording of the Fine."

Lord Coke, in the twelfth part of his Reports or Institutes, says, having "over-much clipped this Gold Coine, and mistaken or misapplied some Records concerning it," Mr. Prynne wrote his Book upon the subject.

"During the reigns of Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, a period of sixty years, there being no Queen-Consort, this duty was suspended, but it was again claimed in the fourth year of King James the First by Queen Anne, and, upon a reference to the Judges, it was determined to be her undoubted right. It was also claimed by Henrietta Maria the Queen of King Charles the First. The oldest account of Queen Gold is that in the Dialogus de Scaccario."[1]

[1] See Madox's Hist. Exchcq. 4° edit. vol. ii. p. 447. Dialog. de Scacc. cap. xxvi. "De Auro Reginæ."

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Payments "de *Gersumma* Reginæ," as a free-gift to the Queen, are mentioned in the entries relating to the customary rents of the Counties of Oxford and Warwick,[1] as well as in the passage which relates to Norwich in the second Volume of the Survey.[2] In the account of the rents from Northamptonshire we have "de *dono* Reginæ 7 de feno x. lib. 7 v. oras."[3]

A payment of this sort occurs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, tom. i. fol. 5. under Edesham. "Modo redd. XLVI. lib. &c. et Archiepo c. sol. de *Garsunne*."

2. *Moneyers, and the Liberty of Coinage.*

From the Laws of Æthelstan, we learn that a mint was antiently one of the usual privileges of a Burgh. In Canterbury, it is said, there are seven Moneyers, four belonging to the King, two to the Bishop, and one to the Abbat; in Rochester three, two belonging to the King, and one to the Bishop; in London eight; in Winchester six; in Lewes two; one at Hastings; one at Chichester; two at [South] Hampton; two at Wareham; two at Exeter; two at Shaftsbury; and one in the other Burghs.[4]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 154 b. 238.
[2] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 117 b. [3] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 219.
[4] LL. Æthelst. Wilkins. p. 59.

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In the Domesday Survey, payments *de Moneta*,[1] for the privilege of coining, are mentioned at Pevensey, Lewes, Malmsbury, Bath, Taunton, Oxford, Gloucester, Roelent, Nottingham, and Thetford: and *Monetarii* occur at Lewes, Wallingford,[2] Dorchester in Dorsetshire, Bridport, Wareham, Shaftsbury, Oxford, Worcester, Hereford, Huntingdon,[3] Leicester, Shrewsbury, Chester, Nottingham, York, Lincoln, Colchester, Norwich, Tingohu, Sudbury, and Ipswich. The workmen who were employed in coining did not enjoy the same liberty with other artists, of following their own fancies, and making such coins as they pleased; but they received all their dies from the Exchequer, and they wrought under the inspection of officers, who were called "*Examinatores Monetæ*," and "*Custodes Cuneorum*," Essayers and Keepers of the dies, whose business it was to take care that their coins were of the standard weight and fineness.[4]

[1] This was probably the same kind of payment which is elsewhere called "Geldum Regis de Monedagio." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 336.

[2] In Wallingford the moneyer had a house, freed from any consuetudinary payment "quamdiu facit monetam." See Tom. i. fol. 56.

[3] Or rather there had been Monetarii in Huntingdon: "In hoc burgo fuer. III. monetarii reddentes XL. solid. int̄ regē 7 comitē. sed m° non sunt." Tom. i. fol. 203.

[4] Henry's Hist. of Britain, edit. 8°. 1805. vol. vi.

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At Hereford there were seven moneyers, one of whom belonged to the Bishop. On a recoinage, the royal moneyers paid twenty shillings to the King, and the Bishop had the same sum from his moneyer. When the King went there, the moneyers were to make as many pennies of the King's silver as he pleased. The seven moneyers had their own soc and sac. If any one of the King's moneyers died, the King had twenty shillings for a relief: and if he died without having disposed of his effects the King became possessed of his property.[1] At Shrewsbury, the King had three moneyers, who, after they had purchased their dies like the other moneyers of the country, on the fifteenth day, gave, each, twenty shillings to the King; and this was done while the money was in coining.[2] At Chester, there were, in the time of Edward the Confessor, seven moneyers. At Norwich, the Bishop was allowed a moneyer if he wished for one.[3]

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p. 298. In the entry concerning Worcester in the Domesday Survey, tom. i. 172. it is said, "Quando moneta vertebatur, [i. e. *mutabatur*] quisque monetarius dabat xx. solid. ad Lundoniā *pro cuneis monetæ accipiendis.*" The custom of receiving the dies from London continued in times long subsequent.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 179. [2] Ibid. fol. 252.

[3] "In hoc burgo si uult ep̄c̄ potest habere I. monetariū." Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 117 b.

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It is a fact worthy of remark that many places of mintage occur upon the coins both of Edward the Confessor and the Conqueror, which are not noticed as such in the Domesday Survey. Exeter, Hastings, London, Rochester, Southampton, Southwark, Stamford, and Winchester, occur upon the coins of both Monarchs. Aylesbury, Bedwind, Chichester, Hertford, Hornidune, and Maldon, are found on those of the Confessor only. Bridgenorth, Bricsi (supposed to be Bristol), Canterbury, Dover, Hithe, Marlborough, Salisbury, Stafford, Wilton, and Witney occur on those of the Conqueror. The only way of accounting for this extraordinary circumstance is by supposing the places upon the different coins to be those of the moneyers residence: and that the name of a town upon a Saxon or a Norman penny, following that of the moneyer, does not uniformly imply that a regular mint was established at the place.

Sect. 4.—Territorial Jurisdictions and Franchises.

Their Denominations.

Counties—Their Subdivision and Customs.

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The greater Subdivisions of the Shires or Counties in the Domesday Survey appear to have been *Tredings* or Ridings, *Lests*, *Rapes*, *Wapentakes*, *Hundreds*, *Half-Hundreds*, and *Half-Lests*.

The Treding, or *Riding*, is only found in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and implies a third part.[1] It had its court, inferior to that of the county, but superior to the jurisdiction of the wapentake.[2] These Ridings in Yorkshire still

[1] "Erant etiam et aliæ potestates super Wapentachia, quas vocabant þꝛihingaꝛ quod erat *tertia pars Provinciæ*. Qui vero super eas dominabantur, vocabantur ðꝛihingeꝛeꝛaꝛ; ad hos deferebantur causæ quæ non poterant definiri in Wapentachiis. Sicque quod Angli vocabant Hundredum, isti Wapentachium: et quod Anglice vocabant 3 vel 4 Hundreda, isti vocabant ðꝛihinga. In quibusdam vero Provinciis Anglice vocabantur Leð, quod isti dicunt trihinge: quod autem in ðꝛihinge definiri non poterat ferebatur in Scyram." LL. Edw. Conf. § 34. Wilk. Leges Anglo-Sax. p. 204.

[2] Among the "Clamores quæ sunt in Sudtreding Lincoliæ et Concordia eorum" we read, tom. i. fol. 375 b. "Testificantᵗ hões de Calnodeshou Waꝑ *consentiente toto Treding* q̃d &c." The Court belonging to the Treding, or Trihing, was called the *Tridingmot*. In a Charter of King Henry the First to the Church of St. Peter York, it is said, "Nemo de terra Canonicorum

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have distinct Lieutenancies and Commissions of the Peace; the three parts of Lincolnshire the latter only.

The LEST, *Last*, or *Lathe* is stated in the laws of Edward the Confessor to have been the same with the Riding. It could not, however, have comprised the third part of the shire, as in Kent the only county in which it is named, no less than seven distinct Lasts occur. It derived its name from the Saxon ȝelaðian to assemble: and Spelman cites a passage in his Glossary,[1] from the "Ordinatio Marisci Romeneiensis," pa. 73, where it has a similar signification. "Si aliquis super hoc convincatur per testimonium ballivi et juratorum *in communi* LASTO, amercietur in x. solidis."[2]

The RAPE of Sussex appears to have answered generally to the Lest or Lathe of Kent. Lye, in his edition of Junius's Etymologicon, calls it "Comitatus portio, cujusmodi sunt sex portiones in agro Sussex."[3]

S. Petri Wapentacmot, nec *Tridingmot*, nec Shiresmot sequebatur, sed calumpnians vel calumpniatus ante ostium Monasterii S. Petri rectitudinem et recipiebat et faciebat." See Cowel's Law Interpr. edit. 1727. Compare also Spelman, Of the ancient government of England, pp. 50, 52.

[1] Spelm. Gloss. fol. Lond. 1687. p. 348.

[2] Bishop Kennett in a manuscript Glossary among the Lansdowne MSS. No. 1098. p. 235, says, "The annual Court at Dimchurch in Romney Marsh, held for the election of a Bailiff and other Officers, is called *Dimchurch-Lath.*"

[3] He adds: "Somnerus derivat à ꝑap *funis*. Ego

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We have no mention in the Domesday Survey of any Mote or Court attached to the Rape: nor is there any reference to its testimony, as in the case of the Hundred. Indeed the Rapes seem to have been intrusted to the jurisdiction of individuals: for in the account of Sussex, in the Survey, we read of Rapum Comitis de Moritonio, Rapum Willielmi de Braiose, Rapum Comitis de Ow, Rapum Willielmi de Warene, and Rapum Comitis Rogerii.[1] The Rapes mentioned by their own names are those of Arundel, Hastings, Lewes, and Penevesel.[2] Chichester Rape does not appear. It was under Earl Roger's authority, but perhaps usurped from the Bishop. *Hrepp* is still a territorial division in Iceland:[3] and it is not improbable that the Rapes of Sussex were military districts for the supply of the Castles which existed in each.

The WAPENTAKE occurs in the Northern Counties, and is synonimous with the Hundred in the Counties of Nottingham, York, and Lincoln to this day. The best explanation of the

malim derivare ab Isl. *repp* vel *ripp*, quod, teste Verelio, districtum vel tractum terræ notat." Sir Thomas Smith, in his work "De Republica Anglorum," lib. ii. cap. 9. gives etymons of *Lathe* and *Rape* of too ludicrous a kind to be gravely quoted.

[1] See tom. i. foll. 16, 17, 17 b, 20, 20 b, 21 b, 22, 22 b, 24, 24 b, 25, 26, 26 b, 27, 27 b, 28, 28 b.

[2] Penevesel is in one instance called a Hundred, tom. i. fol. 22.

[3] See Henderson's Iceland, 8°. Edinb. 1818. vol. i. Introd. p. xxvii.

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Wapentake is given in the laws of King Edward the Confessor: "*De Hundredis et Wapentachiis.* Ewerwickshire, Nicolshyre,[1] Notinghamshyre, Leycestershire, Northamptonshire, usque ad Watlingstrete, et octo miliaria ultra Watlingstrete sub lege Anglorum sunt. Et quod Angli vocant Hundredum, supradicti comitatus vocant Wapentachium: et non sine causa: cum quis enim accipiebat præfecturam Wapentachii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et descendente eo de equo suo omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua ab omnibus secundum morem fœdus accipiebat: Omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. Anglice enim arma vocantur pæpnu, et ταccaɲe confirmare; quasi armorum confirmatio vel, ut magis expresse secundum linguam Anglicam dicamus Wapentac, armorum tactus est; pæpnu enim arma sonat, ταc tactus est. Quamobrem potest cognosci quod hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur Wapentac, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confœderati sunt."[2]

Ranulphus Cestrensis tells us,[3] "quod quoties novus esset Hundredi Dominus ei in subjectionis

[1] Lincolnshire. [2] Wilkins, LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 203.

[3] Lib. i. cap. 5. see Cowel. Compare also Chron. Joan. Bromton, ap. X. Script. Twysd. p. 957.

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signum arma redderent Vassalli:" an explanation which, in some measure, connects the English Wapentake with the *Wapinschaw*, or *Wapinschawing*, of the Scots.[1]

That the Wapentake was one of the earliest terms used by the Saxons in this Country for a district of territory, seems more than probable. It may be traced among the more ancient tribes of the North. Professor Ihre tells us that among the Goths *Wapntak* implied the manner in which decrees were passed by the people at large, by the clashing of their arms. Tacitus, he adds, has described the usage in his time. He further informs us that *Wapntak* also denoted the confirmation of a judicial edict by the touch of arms. The votes being collected, the Judge reached forth a spear, by touching which all his assessors confirmed the sentence.[2]

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[1] See Jamieson's Etymolog. Dict. of the Scottish Language, 4to. edit. *v.* WAPPIN.

[2] " WAPNTAK erat modus per strepitum concussorum armorum plebiscita olim condendi, uti recte hanc vocem explicat Dolmerus, in Notis ad Jus Aul. Norrw. p. 9. conf. Heims Kr. tom. ii. p. 313. *Their bardo saman wapnom sinom, oc dæmdo tha alla utlaga*, arma sua concutiebant, omnesque eos exsules esse jusserunt. Ib. p. 414. *Arni beiddi, at men skuldo gera Wapnatak at Thui, at dæma med lagum Sigurd Jarl oc allam flock Theirra til fiandans:* Arni ad populum ferebat, ut concussis armis plebiscitoque publico Sigurdum Comitem omnesque sectarios illius diabolo adjudicarent. Adde Knytl. S. p. 44. Rem suo jam ævo usitatam describit C. Tacitus de Mor. Germ. cap. xi. " *Considunt armati —si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur: sin placuit,*

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The Gemote, or judicial assembly in the different Wapentakes, is expressly defined in the Laws of Æthelred. "Et ut habeantur Conventus in quolibet Wapentachio, et exeant Seniores XII. Thani et Præfectus cum eis, et jurent super Sanctuarium quod eis in manus datur, quod nolint ullum innocentem accusare, nec aliquem noxium celare."[1] That the Wapentake was in every respect the same, and paid the third penny like the Hundred, is evident from a passage in the very first page of the account of Nottinghamshire, fol. 280. where it is said, "Duo nūmi regis 7 ꝑcius Comitis qui exeunt

frameas concutiunt." Vocatur assensus hic bellicus *Thingtak*, in Jure Aul. Norrw. cap. I. ubi vide a Dolmero annotata. "2. Notat confirmationem sententiæ in Judicio prolatæ per contactum armorum: lectis enim suffragiis hastam Judex proferebat, quam Assessores omnes tangentes sententiam confirmabant." Sir Thomas Smith gives an explanation of the Wapentake more consonant to the practices of later times. He says, "*Wapentachium* è Danorum aut Saxonum sermone emanavit. Totidem quippe ex oppidanis in unum locum convenerunt, ubi Armorum (Anglice *Weapon*) delectus habebatur; quique idoneis fidejussoribus de probe et pacate in posterum vivendo non satisdabant, illis arma detrahebantur." De Repub. ut supr. Dr. Wilkins, in his Glossary upon the Anglo-Saxon laws, derives Wapentake from peapan *arma* and ꝺeacan *docere:* as the district where a given number of persons in each county were accustomed to meet and train themselves in the use of arms.

Wilkins. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 117. See also Chron. Joan. Bromton apud X. Script. Twysd. 895.

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de Apletreu Wapenť sunt in manu uicecomitis testiñ duarū scirarū."

The division of the HUNDRED has been variously accounted for by our antiquaries and historians. In the Dialogus de Scaccario, it is said, "Hundredus vero ex Hydarum aliquot centenariis sed non determinatis; quidam enim ex pluribus, quidam ex paucioribus Hidis constat."[1] In a very ancient Leiger-Book of Peterborough abbey, preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries,[2] is the following enumeration of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire and their contents, referring to the time of King Edward the Confessor; in which every Hundred is made to consist of *a hundred hides:* the hides paying geld being particularly distinguished from those in the royal occupation, and the waste or uncultivated land. This Document seems to decide the proper explanation of the Hundred. It is given entire in the note below.[3] Lambard in the Glossary to the

[1] Madox Hist. Exchcq. 4°. edit. vol. i. p. 399.

[2] MSS. Soc. Antiq. N°. 60. fol. 47. entitled in the Catalogue "*Certificatio Hundredorum in comitatu Northampt.* Saxonicè."

[3] "Dıſ ıſ ınto Suttuneſ hunðpeð þat ıſ an hunðpeð hıða. ſpa ıt pæſ on Æðuuapðeſ ðeıge kýnzeſ. 7 þeſ oꝼ ıſ ȝe peþeð an 7 tuenti hıðe 7 tpaðel an hıðe. 7 ꝼouꝛti hıðe ınlanð. 7 x. hıðe þeſ kýnzeſ ahhen ꝼeſme lanð. 7 VIII. 7 XX. hıðe peꝛte 7 þꝛıððel an hıðe.

"Dıſ ıſ ınto pepðuneſ hunðpet þ ıſ an hunðpet hıða ſpa hıt paſ on Eaðpaꝛðeſ ðeȝe kýnzeſ. 7 þeſ oꝼ ıſ ȝe peþeð XVIII.

second edition of his Archaionomia, and Spel-

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hiðe buton ape[1] ȝeapðe. 7 XL. hiðe inlanð. 7 I. 7 XL. hiðe peꝛte. 7 I. ȝeapðe.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into klezele hunðꝛeð ꝑ iꝛ an hunðꝛeð hiðe ꝛpa it pez on Eðꝑ̃ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ oꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð. XVIII. hiðe 7 ꝓouꝛti hiðe inlanð 7. II. 7 XL. hiðe peꝛte.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into ȝꝛaueꝛenðe hunðꝛeð ꝑ iꝛ an hunðꝛeð hiðe ꝛpa it peꝛ on Eaðꝑ̃ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ oꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð XVIII. hiðe 7 I. alꝛ hiðe 7 V. 7. XXX. inlanð 7 V. hiðæ þeꝛ kýnȝeꝛ aȝen ꝓeꝛme lanð. 7 I. 7 XL. hiðe peꝛte. 7 I. healꝛ hiðe.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into Eaðbolðeꝛ ꝛtope hunðꝛeð ꝑ iꝛ an hunðꝛeð hiða ꝛpa it peꝛ on Eaðꝑ̃ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ oꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð. III. 7. XX. hiða. 7 I. healꝛ hiðe 7. V. 7 XL. hiðe inlanð. 7 V. hiðe þeꝛ kýnȝeꝛ. 7 XXVI. hiðe peꝛte 7. I. healꝛ hiðe.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into eȝelpeaꝛðeꝛle hunðꝛeð. ꝑ iꝛ an hunðꝛeð hiðe ꝛpa hit peꝛ on Eaðpaꝛðeꝛ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ oꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð. XVI. hiðe 7. I. healꝛ hiðe. 7 XL. hiðe inlanð. 7 æt noꝛtune ꝛeueðe[2] healꝛ hiðe ne cō nan penı oꝛ ꝑ ah Oꝛmunð þeꝛ kýnȝeꝛ ꝑꝛitepe. 7 ꝛeuen. 7 XXX. peꝛte.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into uoxle hunðꝛeð ꝑ iꝛ an hunðꝛeð hiða eal ꝛpa hit paꝛ on Eaðꝑ̃ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ oꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð. XVI. hiðe. 7 XXX. hiðe inlanð. 7 I. 7 XX. hiðe þeꝛ kýnȝeꝛ ahhan lanð 7. III. 7 XXX. hiðe peꝛte.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into uẏceꝛte hunðꝛeð. ꝑ iꝛ an hunðꝛeð hiða. ꝛpa hit peꝛ on Eðꝑ̃ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ oꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð. XVIII. hiðe. 7. XL. hiðe inlanð. 7. XX. hiðe þeꝛ kýnȝeꝛ ahhen lanð. 7 I. 7. XX. peꝛte.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into hocheꝛ hlapa hunðꝛeð. ꝑ iꝛ. II. 7. LX. hiða. þuꝛ hit paꝛ on Eðꝑ̃ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ oꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð. VIII. hiða. 7. XV. hiða inlanð. 7. VIIII. 7. XXX. hiða peꝛte.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into ꝓilebꝛoce hunðꝛeð. II. 7 LX. hiða. þuꝛ hit peꝛ on Eðꝑ̃ beȝe kýnȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛoꝛ hiꝛ ȝe peꝛeð. VII. hiða 7 XI. hiða inlanð. 7. XIII. hiða peꝛte þiꝛ iꝛ into ꝑ healꝛe hunðꝛeð 7 ꝑ healꝛe hunðꝛeð eal un peꝛeð ꝑ heah ꝛe kýnȝ.

" Ðiꝛ iꝛ into þaꝛ tꝛa hunðꝛeð to ꝺuptune ȝꝛene ꝓiꝛ ꝛýðe tꝛenti hiða 7 nizeða healꝛ hiða. þuꝛ it paꝛ on Eaðꝑ̃ beȝe kynȝeꝛ. 7 þeꝛ iꝛ ȝe peꝛeð ꝓiꝛti hiða. 7 VII. 7 XX hiða inlanð. 7 VIII. 7

[1] *qu.* ane. [2] *qu.* ꝛeuenðe.

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man in his Glossarium Archaiologicum, think

xx. hiba pepte 7 i. healf hiba. 7 of v. pide xx. hibæ if þpidde healf hibe un pepeb. 7 þ heah Ricarb enzaizne.

" Dif if into nauepeflunb tpa hunbpeb. viii. fyde tpenti hibe. þuf hit pef on Eabꝼ bezе kynzef 7 þuf micel if ze pepeb into þaf tpa hunbpeb. þ if. viiii. 7 xx. hiba 7 i. hiba. 7 viiii. 7 fifti hiba inlanb. 7 tpelfta healf hibe pefte. 7 of þaf. viii fyda tpenti hiba if. viii. hiba un pepeb. 7 þ eah fi læfbi þef kynzef pif.

" Dif if into nepefforba hunbpeb. ii. 7 lx. hiba. þuf hit pef on Eabꝼ bezе kynꝫ. 7 þuf micel if ze pepeb xv. hiba. 7 xiiii. hiba inlanb. 7. iii. 7 xxx. hiba pefta.

" Dif if into pocabnoc hunbpeb. ii. 7 lx. hiba. þuf it paf on Eabꝼ bezе kynꝫ 7 þep if. x. hiba pepeb. 7 xx. hiba inlanb. 7 ii. 7 xxx. hiba pefta.

" Dif if into ðet open healfe hunbpeb into neopbotle zpaue þ if oðep healf hunbpeb hiba þep if inne fif 7 feoppepti hiba buton an healf zeapbe pane fea lanb 7 ze pepeb. 7 þep if healf hunbpeb hibe 7. ii. 7 xx. hibe inlanb. 7 iii. 7. xxx. hiba 7 i. healf zepbe pefta. 7 þuf hit pef on Eabꝼ bezе Kinꝫ.

" Dif if þ oðep healfe hunbpeb into zilbefbuþh. 7 þep if inne oðep healf hunbpeb hiba. 7 þep if xvi. hiba fett. 7 ze pepeb. 7 þep if healf hunbpeb hiba 7 xviii. hibe inlanb. 7 þep if healf hunbpeb hiba 7 xviii. hibe inlanb. 7 þep if healf hunbpeb hiba. 7 xvi. pefta. 7 þuf hit pef on Eabuuapꝼ bezе kynzef.

" Dif if into fpelhoh hunbpeb four fyde tpenti hiba 7 x. hiba. 7 þep if tpenti hiba 7 i. alf hiba fett. 7 ze pepeb. 7 fif. 7 xx. hiba bypiglanb. 7 into habintune. x. hiba. Ricarbef lanb ne cō nan peni of. 7 into Multune. vi. hiba. Will'mef lanb ne cō nan peni of. 7. viii. 7 xx. hiba pefte. 7 an healf. h'.

" Dif if into hpiccefiea pefc hunbpeb þ fyndon four fyde xx. hiba. 7 þuf hit pef on Eabꝼ bezе kynꝫ. 7 þep of if ze pepeb. x. hiba. 7 fourti hit inlanb. 7 xxx. hiba pefte.

" Dif if into hpiccefiea eaft hunbpeb þ finbon four fyde xx. hibe eal fpa hit paf on Eabꝼ bæze Kynꝫ 7 þep of if xv. hibe pepeb. 7 þep if four 7 xxx. hibe inlanb 7 i. 7 xxx. hibe pefte.

the Hundred is to be understood of a Hundred Men. Bromton, abbat of Jervaux, that it com-

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" Dir ir inro rtotralbe hunbreb þ ir an hunbreb hibe rpa hit per on Ebꝑ bæze kyniz. 7 þep ir ze pepeb or. viiii. hibe 7 i. healf zenbe. 7 þep ir rouprı hibe inlanb. 7 firti hibe perte 7 fenðe healf zenbe.

" Dir ir inro rtoce hunbreb þ ir rouprı hiba. rpa hit pepon on Ebꝑ bæze Kyniz. 7 þep or hir ze pepeb eahtetenbe healf hibe. 7 ælleorte healf hibe. inlanb. 7 xii. hibe perte.

" Dir ir inro oðep healfe hunbreb inro hehham þ ir oðep healf hunbreb hibe rpa hit per on Ebꝑ beeze Kyniz 7 þep or ir ze pepeb firti hibe buton an alf hibe. 7 rour 7 rouprı hibe inlanb 7 rix 7 firti hibe perte. 7 x. hiba mape þ hiδ inro anrorbep ho.

" Dir ir inro malef le hunbreb þ ir rour riðe. xx. hiba. 7 þenor ir pepeb. xii. hibe. 7 þep ir. xxx. hibe inlanb 7 þep ir. xxx. hibe perte. 7. þep ir. viii. hibe unpepeb þ ah re kyniz.

" Dir ir inro copebi hunbreb þ ir. vii. 7 xl. hibe rpa hit per on Ebꝑ bæze kyniz. 7 þep or ir ze pepeb. viii. healf hibe 7. xii. healf hibe inlanb. 7 þep ir xii. hibe 7 i. zenbe per Kyninzef fefme lanbe perte 7 unpepeb. 7 v. hibe unpepeb þa. iii. hibe eah pe δe rcotte Kyniz. 7 oðep healf hibe eah þy læfeth 7 vþf. i. healf hibe. 7 xi. hibe perte buton ane zenbe.

" Dir ir inro Roδepelle hunbreb þ ir. lx. hiba þuf hit per on Ebꝑ bæze kyniz. 7 þepeor ir. x. hibe pepeb. 7 xx. hiba inlanb. 7 xv. hibe unpepeb þa feuen hibe 7 i. healf hibe eah δe kyniz 7 feuen hibe 7 i. healf hibe eah δef Kyninzef pif 7 Robb'tef pif heonlef 7 ∫illelm enzanie.

" Dir ir inro anbuepδef hoh hunbreb þ ir. iiii. riða tpenti hiba. 7. x. hiba. þuf hit paf on Ebꝑ bæze kyn 7 þep or ir ze pepeb. v. 7 xx. hibe inlanb. 7. ix. 7 xxx. hibe perte.

" Dir ir inro Opblinzbæne hunbreb. iiii. fyδe tpenti hibe. þuf hit pæf on Ebꝑ bæze kyn. 7 þep or hir ze pepeb. viiii. 7 xx. hibe. 7 i. healf hibe 7 iiii. 7 xx. hibe 7. i. healf hibe in lanb. 7. v. hibe un pepeb þ eah ∫illelm enzanie 7 pitezet ppeorf. 7. l. 7 xx. hibe perte.

" Dir ir inro þ oðep healfe hunbreb in to pimepeflea þ ir oðep healf hunbreb hiba rpa hit pef on Ebꝑ bæzef kyn. 7 þep or ir pepeb. i. 7. xl. hibe. 7. iii. fyδe tpenti hibe inlanb 7. viiii. 7 xl. hibe perte."

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prised a Hundred Villages.[1] The origin of the Hundred is usually ascribed to King Alfred; though we find it among the oldest of the Saxon institutions on the Continent.[2] The Centenary or Hundredor, an officer who was retained among the Franks, Lombards, and Wisigoths, as well as the Anglo-Saxons, is termed in the Survey *Custos, Prefectus,* or *Prepositus de Hundret.*[3]

A remarkable instance of land assigned to a Hundred being changed by a verdict of the Men of the Hundred occurs in the account of Gloucestershire, tom. i. fol. 165 b. And another still more singular in Bedfordshire.[4]

Exclusive of what is said in the Survey relating to the legal privileges, services, and transgressions[5] in the different Towns and Burghs, we find the customs of some of the shires occasion-

[1] "Hundredus Latine, dicitur Wallice et Hibernice *cantredus*, et continet centum villas." X. Script. Twysd. p. 957. See, also, Thomæ Smithi de Repub. Anglorum, lib. ii. c. 19.

[2] Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum, c. 12. "Eliguntur in iisdem Conciliis et principes, qui jura per pagos vicosque reddunt. Centeni singulis ex plebe Comites, consilium simul et auctoritas, adsunt." Compare what is said on this subject in the Introduction to the Population Abstract of 1811. pp. xi. xii.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 142 b, 218 b. tom. ii. foll. 66, 99, 120, 266. Of his Office see King Edward's Laws, sect. 28.

[4] Tom. i. fol. 209 b. "Bissopescote pro v. hid." &c. "Hoc ꝺ. tenuit Eduuin⁹ hō Asgari Stalri. 7 potuit inde facere qđ uoluit. Hanc apposuit Radulf⁹ talliebosc. in Loitone ꝺ regis. p creñtū qđ ei dedit. 7 foris misit de hunđ ubi se defendeb. T. R. E. *E contra su'psit alias v. hid de alio hunđ 7 posuit in Flictham hunđ.*" [5] Forisfacturæ.

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ally entered separately; in many instances after the enumeration of the principal burgh-customs in each have been given. The customs agreed upon by an inquest of four of the Lests in Kent are enumerated (after what relates to Dover) in the very first page of the first Volume. Those of Berkshire in the time of King Edward follow the account of Wallingford, tom. i. fol. 56 b. Those of Wiltshire, fol. 64 b. The customs of Oxfordshire, in the time of William, are given at fol. 154 b. The customs and services of Worcestershire follow the account of Worcester, fol. 172 b. Northamptonshire follows Northampton, fol. 219. And the customs of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire precede the list of Tenants in capite of the former county, in fol. 280. Beside which, the customs of the Hundred of Oswaldeslow in Worcestershire are given separately in folios 172 b. and 174.[1] The "Consuetudines Walensium in Arcenefeld," in the time of King Edward, in the account of Herefordshire, fol. 179. The laws of the Wiches of Cheshire, fol. 268. And the customs of the Lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, in folios 269 b. and 270. No account of the services and customs of the Shires of Essex, Norfolk, or Suffolk, occur in the Second Volume of the Domesday Survey.

[1] The reader may compare these with the "Indiculum Libertatis de Oswaldeslawes Hundred" of the time of K. Edgar, printed in Heming's Chartulary of Worcester, by Hearne, vol. i. p. 292; and in the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 600.

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Cities and Burghs, and their Customs.

The Services, Charges, and Customs of the Cities and Burghs noticed in the Survey, form a valuable illustration of the Saxon laws. A comparison of the two shows in how small a degree the Normans interfered with the ancient institutions of the people.[1]

London, Winchester, Abingdon, and a few others, were omitted, probably on account of Charters of immunity previously granted.[2] They

[1] In the account of Dover, as will be presently noticed, it is said, "Omnes hæ consuetudines erant ibi quando Willielmus Rex in Angliam venit." So under Walingford, fol. 56. "Modo sunt in ipso burgo consuetudines omnes ut ante fuerunt." And in what relates to the Hundred of Oswaldslaw in Worcestershire, it is said, "in quo jacent ccc. hidæ. De quibꝫ eꝑs ipsi[9] æccl̃iæ a constitutione antiquorum temporum hī oms̃ redditiones socharum, &c. Hoc attestatur totus comitatus." tom. i. fol. 172 b.

[2] For the liberty of *London*, see Mat. Paris, and the London Charters. It is singular that Ciltecumbe, now Chilcomb, a mile and a half from Winchester, which, according to the Abstract of Answers and Returns to the Population Act of 1811, contains but twenty Houses, should be entered in the Survey as having nine Churches. tom. i. fol. 41. The manor was "de victu Monachorum Winī." There is no accounting for the difference between the statement of the Domesday Survey and that of the Population Act concerning Chilcomb, without adverting to the probability that it must have formerly included a part of the suburb of *Winchester*.

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probably compounded for all Dues and Customary payments. The City of London does so now for all Middlesex. Of the following Cities and Burghs, the Customs are particularly noticed. In the first Volume, at Dover, fol. 1. Canterbury. fol. 2. Romney, fol. 10 b. Pevensey, fol. 20 b. Lewes, fol. 26. Wallingford, fol. 56. Dorchester, Bridport, Wareham, Shaftsbury, fol. 75. Taunton, fol. 87 b. Hertford, fol. 132. Buckingham, fol. 143. Oxford, fol. 154. Worcester, fol. 172. Pershore, fol. 174 b. Hereford, fol. 179. Cambridge, fol. 189. Huntingdon, fol. 203. Northampton, fol. 219. Leicester, fol. 230. Warwick, fol. 238. Stafford, fol. 246. Shrewsbury, fol. 252. Chester, fol. 262, 263. The Wiches, fol. 268. Nottingham, fol. 280. Derby, fol. 280. York, fol. 298. Lincoln, fol. 336. Stamford, fol. 336 b. Torksey, fol. 337. Grantham, fol. 337 b. and Louth, fol. 345.; and in the second Volume, at Melduna, now Maldon, fol. 48. Colchester, fol. 107. Norwich, fol. 116. Yarmouth, fol. 118. Thetford, fol. 118 b.[4] Ipswich, fol. 290. and Dunwich, fol. 311 b.

At *Dover*, the Burgesses appear to have had a Guildhall. They supplied the King with

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The petition of the City of Winchester to King Henry the Sixth in 1450, printed in the first volume of the Archaeologia, enumerates no fewer than seventeen Churches and nine hundred and ninety-seven "householdes" which had fallen down, chiefly within the eighty years preceding.

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twenty ships for fifteen days once in every year, each vessel having twenty-one persons on board, and this, because he had granted them sac and soc. When the King's Messenger arrived they paid three pence in winter, and two in summer for transporting his Horse. They also found a pilot and his assistant. Whosoever, constantly residing in the town, paid his customary rent to the King, was free of toll through England. It is expressly added that these customs were found here at the King's coming. The burning of the town at the Conqueror's first arrival in England prevented any computation of its value at the time it was given to the Bishop of Baieux. When the Survey was formed it was appreciated at forty pounds, though it paid considerably more.

In *Canterbury* the larger portion of land held by the burgesses was in the tenure of Allodium: a species of free-hold which will be hereafter explained.

At *Lewes*, if the King sent a force to keep the sea, twenty shillings were collected of every burgess, which were paid to those who manned the vessels. Whoever sold a horse in the town paid a penny to the bailiff, and the purchaser paid another: for an ox, a halfpenny: for a man four-pence, wheresoever the purchase might have been made within the Rape. For blood-shed, seven shillings and four-pence were made the mulct: for adultery or rape, eight shillings

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and four-pence by each of the parties; and, as in Kent, for adultery, the man became the property of the King, and the woman of the Archbishop. Upon a recoinage, each moneyer of this place paid twenty shillings.

The customary services of *Taunton* in Somersetshire, a burgh belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, were, "Burgheristh, Latrones, Pacis infractio, Hainfare, Denarii de Hundret, et Denarii S. Petri, Circieti, ter in anno Placita Episcopi sine ammonitione, Profectio in exercitum cum hominibus Episcopi."[1]

At *Oxford*, in the time of King Edward, the burgesses in the room of toll, gable, and all other customary rents, paid the King twenty pounds and six sextaries of honey; and to Earl Algar ten pounds besides the mill which he had within the city. When the King went on an expedition twenty of the burgesses went with him for the rest, or they paid twenty pounds that all might be free. At the time of forming the Survey the city paid sixty pounds in tale, every ora of the value of twenty pence. Within and without the walls of the city two hundred and forty-three houses paid geld; and beside these, four hundred and seventy-eight houses were so desolated that they could not pay geld. The King held twenty mural mansions, which in the time of the Confessor had

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 87 b.

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been Earl Algar's, paying thirteen shillings and ten-pence. They were called mural mansions, because, if need required and the King commanded, the tenants were bound to repair the city wall. A hundred and ninety-one mansions belonging to individuals, "liberæ propter reparationem muri" are also enumerated, of which eighty are stated to have been "vastæ."[1]

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[1] The extraordinary number of houses specified as desolated at Oxford requires explanation. If the passage is correct, Matthew Paris probably gives us the cause of it, under the year 1067, when William the Conqueror subdued Oxford in his way to York. "Eodem tempore Rex Willielmus urbem Oxoniam sibi rebellem obsidione vallavit. Super cujus murum quidam, stans nudato inguine, sonitu partis inferioris auras turbavit, in contemptum videlicet Normannorum, unde Willielmus in iram conversus, civitatem levi negotio subjugavit." Mat. Par. ed. Watts. sub. ann. 1067. p. 4. See also William of Malmesbury, Script. post Bedam, p. 58. whom Matthew Paris copies. It must not however be concealed, that although the Manuscripts of Matthew Paris (MS. Reg. 14 C. VII. and MS. Cotton. Nero D. v.) read *Oxo*niam, three Manuscripts of William of Malmesbury (MS. Cotton. Claud. C. IX. and Harl. MSS. 447. 528.) read *Exo*niam. The siege of Exeter in 1067 is also mentioned by Simeon of Durham, col. 197; Hoveden, col. 258; Ralph de Diceto, col. 482; Florence of Worcester, fol. Francof. 1601. p. 635. and Ordericus Vitalis, p. 510.

In the account of Lincoln, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 336 b. there is a remark, which deserves attention, on the "Mansiones wastæ," enumerated in that city. "Reliquæ LXXIIII. wastatæ sunt extra metam Castelli, non

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In *Hereford*, in the time of Edward the Confessor there are said to have been a hundred and three tenants settled within and without the wall of the city, whose customs are very fully enumerated. If any one wished to depart from the city, with leave of the bailiff he might sell his masure, or house and plot of land adjoining, to any other person who engaged to perform the proper service, and then the bailiff had the third penny of the sale. But if any one from poverty could not perform service, he relinquished his house to the bailiff without reward, who took care that no house remained untenanted, and that the king did not lose his rent. Every entire masure within the wall of the city paid seven-pence halfpenny, and four-pence toward hiring horses, and the tenants did the personal service of reaping at Maurdine three days in August, and of gathering hay, one day, wherever the sheriff directed. Whoever had a horse went three times in the year with the sheriff to the County and Hundred Courts at Vrmlauia. When the King went to hunt, one person went from each house to the stand or station in the wood. Other tenants, not having entire masures, found three men to guard the king when he came into the city. When a burgess serving [in the army] with his horse

propter oppressionem vicomitum et ministrorum, sed propter infortunium, et paupertatem, et ignium exustionem."

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died, the King had his horse and arms; or, if he served without a horse, ten shillings, or his land and houses. If any one had not devised his property before his death, the King had the stock belonging to his land. Every man whose wife brewed, either within or without the city, paid ten-pence. Six smiths paid every one a penny for his forge, and made a hundred and twenty nails from the King's iron. Each received three pence by custom; and these smiths were free from all other service. The moneyers, who will be more particularly noticed hereafter, were seven in number, and performed a service not altogether unsimilar: when the King came to the city, they were bound to coin as much of his silver into pence as he demanded, and had sac and soc. When a moneyer died, the King had twenty shillings for a heriot; or if he died without having disposed of his effects the King had all. When the sheriff went with an army into Wales the tenants of the burgh went with him: or if any one who was called upon did not go, he paid forty shillings to the King. The King had three forfeitures in his demesne; the breach of his Peace, Heinfara, and Forestel. Whoever was guilty of either, was mulcted a hundred shillings to the King, notwithstanding his being under the protection of any tenant in capite. At the time of making the Survey, Hereford was the King's demesne. The English burgesses continued with their former customary

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services. The foreigners who were burgesses paid twelve pence for all forfeitures beside the three above mentioned.[1] This city paid sixty pounds by tale to the King "de candidis denariis."

At the time of the Survey *Cambridge* was divided into ten wards. The customary payments amounted to seven pounds; and, for Landgable, seven pounds and two oræ and two pence. The burgesses in King Edward's time lent their ploughs to the sheriff three times in the year: though at the time of forming the Survey nine turns were exacted. In the time of King Edward they found neither ploughs nor carts, but both appear to have been required by the sheriff at the formation of the Survey. Picot the sheriff had as a heriot of the Lagemen[2] in the town, eight pounds, a palfrey, and the

[1] These foreigners must have taken up their residence in Hereford after the arrival of the Conqueror: they would otherwise have continued with the same customary services as the English burgesses. Among the Conqueror's Laws there is one which explains this point. "54. *De jure Normannorum qui ante adventum* GUILIELMI *cives fuerant Anglicani.* Et omnis Francigena qui tempore Edwardi propinqui nostri fuit in Anglia particeps consuetudinum Anglorum, quod ipsi dicunt an hlote & an ꝑcote, persolvat secundum legem Anglorum." Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 228. There is another allusion in Domesday to the Burgesses of Hereford, tom. i. p. 269. The reader will see it extracted in p. 210. Note [2].

[2] Lagemanni. See p. 91.

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arms of a knight. When Aluric Godricson was sheriff, it is said, he took twenty shillings for a heriot.

The city of *Leicester* in King Edward's time paid yearly to the King thirty pounds by tale, every ora of the value of twenty pence, and fifteen sextaries of honey. When the King marched with his army through the land, twelve burgesses of that borough went with him. If the King went over sea against the enemy, they sent from that borough four horses as far as London, to carry arms or such other things as circumstances required. At the time of forming the Survey, King William had, for all Rents from that city and county, forty-two pounds and ten shillings in weight. Instead of one hawk, he had ten pounds by tale; and instead of a baggage or sumpter horse twenty shillings.

At *Warwick* the King had a hundred and thirteen houses, and his barons a hundred and twelve, of which the King had the geld or tax. The residue of the masures in the city, nineteen in number, belonged to as many burgesses, who enjoyed them with sac and soc, and all customs, as they had done in the time of King Edward. In the time of the Confessor the shrievalty of Warwick, with the burgh and royal manors, paid sixty-five pounds and thirty-six sextaries of honey, or twenty-four pounds and eight shillings in lieu of the honey. But

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at the time of the Survey, in the firm of the royal manors, they paid yearly one hundred and forty-five pounds in weight, twenty-three pounds for the custom of dogs, twenty shillings for a sumpter horse, ten pounds for a hawk, and a hundred shillings to the Queen as a fine or gift. Beside this, they paid twenty-four sextaries of honey, of the greater measure, and the Burgh six sextaries, viz. fifteen pence a sextary, and five shillings. The custom of Warwick was, that whenever the King went in person in any expedition by land, ten of the burgesses went for all the rest. Whoever was summoned to give his attendance and did not go, paid a hundred shillings to the King. If the King went against his enemies by sea, the burgesses provided four batsueins,[1] or paid four pounds in money.

At *Stafford*, in the time of King Edward, the town paid nine pounds in money for all customary payments. Two portions were the King's; the third belonged to the Earl. At the time of the Survey, the King received seven pounds as rent from the burgh between himself and the Earl: a moiety of the King's own part was paid to Robert de Stadford by grant.

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[1] Sailors. Bromton in the Laws of Æthelred, 23. uses *Batus* for a Boat. "Qui ad pontem veniat cum *bato* ubi piscis inest unus ob. dabatur in theloneum." Script. X. Twysd. col. 897.

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Shrewsbury had two hundred and fifty-two houses belonging to the same number of burgesses, paying seven pounds sixteen shillings and eight-pence by way of rent. The Customs as they stood in the reign of Edward the Confessor are very minutely enumerated. If any one knowingly broke the peace which the King had given under his hand, he was outlawed. If any one broke the peace which the Sheriff preserved, he was fined a hundred shillings: and he gave the same for Forestel or Heinfare. These three forfeitures, it is added, the King had throughout England, exclusive of rents. When the King rested in the city, twelve of the principal inhabitants formed his guard; and, in like manner, when he took the exercise of hunting, the principal burgesses who had horses attended him armed. The Sheriff sent thirty-six men on foot to the deer-stand while the King remained there. He also found, by custom, thirty-six men for eight days at the park of Marsetelie. When the Sheriff went into Wales, whoever was called upon to attend him and did not go, paid forty shillings as a forfeiture. A widow receiving a husband, paid twenty shillings to the King; a maid paid ten shillings. If any burgess's house was burnt, either by negligence or accident, he paid a forfeiture of forty shillings to the King, and two shillings each to his two nearest neighbours. When a burgess in the King's demesne died, the King had ten shillings

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for a heriot. If any burgess broke the time assigned him by the sheriff, he paid ten shillings. Whoever was guilty of bloodshed, paid forty shillings. When the King (at any time) left the city, the Sheriff furnished him with twenty-four horses, and the King took them as far as the first house in Staffordshire. The English burgesses of Shrewsbury complained that, at the time of forming the Survey, they paid the whole geld, or civil tax for the support of the state, as it was paid in the time of King Edward, although the castle of Earl Roger had occupied the site of fifty-one masures, and fifty others were laying waste. In the time of King Edward too, forty burgesses, who were Francigenæ, held taxable mansions; and Earl Roger had given to the abbey at its foundation thirty-nine burgesses, who formerly had paid tax with the rest.

The laws of *Chester* as they stood in the time of the Confessor are enumerated at greater length than those in almost any other city; and they are as full upon the rights allowed to the Earl as on those of the Crown. The forfeitures upon breaking the King's peace are first enumerated. If any free-man committed burglary, and murdered a man, all that belonged to him became a forfeiture to the King, and he was himself declared an outlaw. The Earl had the same forfeiture of any of his own homagers. No outlaw, however, could be restored to the King's peace but by the King. Whoever was

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guilty of bloodshed between Monday morning and the ninth hour on Saturday, was to forfeit ten shillings; or, from the ninth hour on Saturday to Monday morning twenty shillings. The same punishment of twenty shillings fine was inflicted for the twelve days of the Nativity, the day of the Purification of the Virgin, the first days of Easter and Whitsuntide, Ascension Day, the Assumption or Nativity of the Virgin, and the feast of All Saints. On these holidays, whosoever slew a man forfeited four pounds; though, on other days, only forty shillings. Whoever committed Heinfare or Forestel on these days or on Sunday, also forfeited four pounds; but on ordinary days, forty shillings. For Hangewithe the forfeiture was ten shillings, or if the King's or the Earl's bailiff was the person, the forfeiture became twenty shillings. Whoever was guilty of Revelach, Latrocinium, or violence toward a Woman, was to forfeit forty shillings. A widow, "si alicui se non legitime commiscebat," forfeited twenty shillings. Whosoever seized upon, or laid claim to, the land of another within the city, and could not prove his right to it, forfeited forty shillings. Whoever wished to have relief either for his own or a relation's land, paid ten shillings; and the same sum was to be forfeited by him who neglected to pay his gable or rent at the regulated time. If a fire happened in the city, the person at whose house it broke out forfeited

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three Oræ of twenty-pence in the Ora, and to his nearest neighbour two shillings. Of all these forfeitures two parts were the King's. The third belonged to the Earl. If any vessels came to or departed from the haven of the city without the King's licence, the King and the Earl had forty shillings from each person on board. If, contrary to the King's peace, and against his prohibition, a ship arrived, both it, the persons on board, and the cargo, were forfeited to the King and the Earl. If, however, a vessel came with the King's licence, those who were in it were allowed to trade, but, at its departure, the King and the Earl had four-pence duty upon every Last of the cargo. If the cargo was of Martern skins the King's bailiff was to order, under the penalty of forty shillings, that none should be sold till he had examined them. Any man or woman giving false measure, or brewing adulterated beer, forfeited four shillings, or was placed in the dung chair,[1] and paid four shillings to the bailiffs. This forfeiture was received by the officers of the King and the Earl in the city, of every person, whether under the protection of the Bishop or of any one else. At this time there were twelve Magistrates of

[1] *Cathedra stercoris.* The Cucking stool; used in more modern times for scolds. In the Promptorium Parvulorum, an old English and Latin Dictionary compiled about 1440, *esyn*, or *cukkyn*, is interpreted by *stercoriso.* See MS. Harl. 221.

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the city selected from the homagers of the King, the Bishop, and the Earl. For the repairs of the city-wall and the bridge, one labourer was demanded by the bailiff for every hide in the county. Whoever neglected to send his homager on this occasion forfeited forty shillings to the King and the Earl. This forfeiture was exclusive of rent. The city paid forty-five pounds as rent and three timbers of Martern skins. At the time of making the Survey the bishop of Chester had also his customs in the city. If any freeman worked on a holiday the bishop received eight shillings as a fine; and from a servus or a maid servant, four shillings. If a trader came into the city with his pack, and opened it, between the ninth hour on Saturday and Monday, or on any festival, without licence from the bishop's officer, he forfeited four shillings. If one of the bishop's homagers found a stranger carting goods[1] within the *leuua* of the city, the bishop had a forfeiture of four shillings, or two Oxen.

At *Nottingham,* the Trent and the way to York were in the custody of the Town. If any one prevented the passage of vessels in the river, or ploughed, or dug a ditch within two perches of the King's high way, he forfeited eight pounds.

[1] Interfering, probably, with the peculiar privileges of the persons under the bishop's protection.

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In *Derby*, there were, at the formation of the Survey, a hundred burgesses, and forty others who are called *minores*. At Martinmas the burgesses paid the King twelve thraves of corn, of which the abbot of Bertone had forty sheaves. The King had eight masures in the town with sac and soc.

In *York* the burgesses were exempt from payments for relief.

In *Lincoln* and *Stamford* Lagemen occur, as distinct from burgesses. These were an order of men recognised in the laws of King Edward the Confessor.[1] In both towns the number of twelve only is mentioned; so that they probably answered to the XII. *Judices Civitatis* of Chester, and the XII. *Lahmen* mentioned in the "Senatus Consultum de Monticolis Walliæ." They have been already noticed in Cambridge. Their privileges in Stamford are minutely set down. They were reduced to nine in number in that town at the formation of the Survey.

At *Torksey*, whoever possessed a mansion in the vill was free of toll at entering or departing from it. When the King's Messengers came there, the watermen of the place conducted them as far as York, the Sheriff supplying the provisions for both "ex firma sua." If any burgess

[1] Compare Wilkins. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 209. Dugd. Gloss. *in voce.*

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removed from the town he could sell his house without licence from the bailiff.

At *Colchester*, there were, in common, among the burgesses, fourscore acres of land, and round the wall of the town eight perches, of all which the burgesses, at the time of forming the Survey, had sixty shillings a year for the King's service, if necessary; but if not, they divided that sum in common. And the custom was, every year, on the fifteenth day after Easter, for the King's burgesses to pay two marks of silver. This belonged to the King's ferm. Likewise six-pence a year was paid out of every house, which might be applied either for the maintenance of the King's soldiers, or for an expedition by sea or land. This payment, it is said, did not belong to the King's ferm.

Norwich, in the time of King Edward, paid twenty pounds to the King, and ten pounds to the Earl; and, beside these payments, twenty-one shillings and four-pence for measures of provender, six sextaries of honey, a bear, and six bear-dogs. At the time of forming the Survey, it paid to the King seventy pounds by weight, and a hundred shillings by tale as a free gift to the Queen, a palfrey, and twenty pounds of silver uncoined to the Earl, and twenty shillings by tale as a free gift to Godric. The manumission of Slaves, Turner observes, increased the numbers of the independent part of the lower orders: and, while some of the emancipated became agricul-

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tural labourers, and took land of the clergy and the great, many went to the burghs and towns, and as the King was the Lord of the free, they resided in these under his protection, and became free burghers or burgesses.[1]

From the entries relating to the different Cities and Burghs it appears that some of their inhabitants were under other lords beside the King. In Romenel eighty-five burgesses belonged to the Archbishop.[2] In Bath, beside the burgesses belonging to the King, ninety are enumerated belonging to other persons, who paid sixty shillings.[3] At Buckingham, we have a particular enumeration, not only of the superior Lords of the burgesses in that town at the time of forming the Survey, but the names of the persons to whom they had belonged in the time of King Edward.[4] Hamo Dapifer had fifteen burgesses in Colchester who had belonged in Edward's time to Thurbernus.[5] Many burgesses were attached to particular manors, and some even in the most privileged cities.[6] In Norwich

[1] Hist. of the Manners, Landed Property, &c. of the Anglo-Saxons. 8°. Lond. 1805. p. 142.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 4. [3] Ibid. fol. 87.

[4] Ibid. fol. 143. [5] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 106.

[6] Under Tarente, tom. i. fol. 3. it is said, "Ad hoc ⓣ pertinent v. burg̃ses in Rouecest̃." Under Salteode, fol. 4 b. "Ad hoc ⓣ ptiñ ccxxv. burg̃ses in burgo Hedæ." Two of the manors at Beddington in Surrey had, one fifteen houses in London belonging to it, the

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the burgesses had no peculiar corporate rights. The majority paid their custom and rents to the King and the Earl. Stigand the archbishop had the rent of fifty, and Harold of twenty-two.[1] Among the lands held in capite in Bedfordshire, we have "Terra Burg̃siū de Bedef." The burgesses however did not hold in a corporate capacity, but individually.

The annual assessments of the towns appear to have varied as much from each other in the time of Edward as in that of William, and probably differed according to the circumstances of the different places. London, York, Winchester, and Exeter have been already mentioned as places enjoying superior privileges. In some burghs, Turner observes, the members had been

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other thirteen, beside eight in Southwark. Under Lanchei, fol. 34. "Ibi æccła. 7 XIX. burgenses in Londonia qui redđt. XXXVI. soł." Under Sarisberie, fol. 66. it is said, "In Wiltune VII. burg̃ses p̄tiñ huic ⊽." Under Mertone, fol. 248. "In Stadford XVIII. burg̃ses p̄tiñ huic ⊽." and in other instances too numerous to quote. In Winchester the Abbey of Romsey had fourteen burgesses. fol. 43 b. The Church of St. Denys at Paris had thirty burgesses in Gloucester, and two in Winchcombe, as belonging to the Manor of Caneberton in Gloucestershire, fol. 166.

[1] In the second volume of Domesday, fol. 438. in the account of Suffolk, we read: "Terra Normanni Vicecomitis. Diñ. ħ. de Gepeswiz. In burgo hẗ Normannus II. burgenses. unū in uadimonio contra eundē. & alterū p̄ debito. sed Rex hẗ suas consuetudines."

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so wealthy as to have acquired themselves a property in the burgh. At Canterbury, the burgesses had forty-five masures without the City, of which they took the gafol and the custom, while the King retained the legal jurisdiction. They also held of the King thirty-three acres of land in their gild.[1] The state of subjection to gafols, customs, and services, the same writer adds, under which the people of the burghs and towns continued, had this great advantage over the condition of the servile, that the exacted burthens were definite and certain, and, though sometimes expensive, were never oppressive.[2] In many of the Cities and Burghs the Conqueror appears to have raised the tolls and customs.

In Norwich *meinburgenses* are mentioned,

[1] Turner's Hist. of the Manners, &c. of the Anglo Saxons, 8°. Lond. 1805. p. 144. The *Gilds*, or social confederations of the Anglo Saxons, are more frequently mentioned in the contemporary judicial codes than in the Domesday Survey. "They seem, on the whole," says Turner (p. 139.) "to have been friendly associations made for mutual aid and contribution, to meet the pecuniary exigencies which were perpetually arising from burials, legal exactions, penal mulcts, and other payments or compensations." In Canterbury the Clergy had their gild as well as the Burgesses. "In Civitate Cantvaria habet Archiēps. XII. burgenses. 7 XXXII. mansuras quas tenent Clerici de villa in gildā suā."

[2] Turner, p. 144.

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answering probably to the *burgenses minuti* of Tateshalle.[1] *Burgenses minores* occur in Derby. A hundred poor burgesses in Ipswich paid nothing but a penny a head toward the King's tax, or geltum regis.[2] It has been already noticed, that in Hereford the English burgesses enjoyed their ancient customs, while the alien burgesses, who were probably new settlers, were placed under a different arrangement.[3]

It may be worth remarking here, that although Burgesses of *Tamworth* are named under the head of Terra Regis in Domesday Book, both in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, once in the former, and twice in the latter county, yet no other mention whatever occurs there of the Town or its customs. Both the Manor and Castle of Tamworth are unnoticed in Domesday.

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 316 b. [2] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 290.

[3] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 179. There is a curious entry concerning the use of the Norman Customs in Cheshire, fol. 269. in Roelend. "Ibi ẽ nouũ burgũ 7 in eo XVIII. burg̃s. int̃ Comit̃ (Hugonem) 7 Robtũ ut supª-dictũ. ẽ. Ipsis burg̃sibȝ annuet̃ leges 7 c̃suetudines quæ sunt in Hereford 7 in Bretuill. scilicet qđ p̃ tot̃ annũ de aliqª forisfactura ñ dabunt nisi. XII. denar̃. p̃t homicidiũ 7 furtũ 7 heinfar præcogitata." In the Domesday Survey for Gloucestershire, fol. 162 a. Lands are said to have been given "sicut fit in Normannia."

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Castles.

Another point on which the Domesday Survey throws considerable light, is the history of our ancient Castles. Castles, walled with stone, and designed for residence as well as for defence, are said by Grose to be, for the most part, of no higher antiquity than the Conquest. The Conqueror himself was sensible that the want of fortified places had greatly facilitated his success. To remedy this defect, and to overawe his subjects, he erected numerous Castles. Matthew Paris says, "Ad Castra quoque construenda, Rex antecessores suos omnes superabat."[1] His reign was in fact a new era in the history of our castellated Structures.

In *Kent*, we have an incidental mention of the Castle at Canterbury,[2] and under Elesford an entry relating to the site of Rochester Castle.[3]

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[1] Mat. Par. Hist. Major. ut supr. p. 9. So Wilh. Gemetic. cap. xli. "Rex autem monitus quidem prudentia qua consule in cunctis regi novit immunita regni providissima dispositione perlustravit, ac ad arcendos hostium excursus tutissima castella per oportuna loca stabilivit, quæ militum electissimo robore, et uberrima stipendiorum copia munivit." Camd. Script. fol. Francof. 1602. p. 669.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 2. "pro excambio Castelli."

[3] Ibid. fol. 2 b. "Episcopus etiam de Rouecestre pro excambio terræ in qua Castellam sedet tantum de hac terra tenet quod XVII^{tem} sol. et IIII^{or}. den. valet." From

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In *Sussex*, the Castelry of Hastings is stated to have been given by King William to the Earl of Ow.[1] Under Borne, "custodes Castelli" occur;[2] and again under Ferle.[3] Arundel Castle is noticed as existing in the reign of Edward the Confessor.[4] Brembre Castle is said to stand upon part of fifty-nine hides which were released from geld.[5] Otringheia in Norfolk is mentioned in the second volume of the Survey as "de Castellatione de Lawes;"[6]

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the continual mention of the "*Leuua*" or "*Leuga Ricardi de Tonebrige*" in this county, tom. i. foll. 5 b. 6. 6 b. 7. 7 b. 8 b. and 9. there can be no doubt of the existence of Tunbridge Castle at the time of the Survey, although it is not noticed by its proper name. The district round the Manor and Castle is even at the present day called the *Lowy* of Tunbridge. See Hasted's Kent, vol. i. p. 308.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 18. "Bexelei tenet Osbernus de Comite de Ow. T. Regis Edwardi tenuit Episcopus Alricus quia est de Episcopatu, et post tenuit, donec rex W. dedit Comiti Castellariam de Hastinges."

[2] Ibid. fol. 20 b. col. 1. [3] Ibid. fol. 21. col. 1.

[4] Ibid. fol. 23. "Castrum Harundel T. R. E. reddebat de quodam molino XL. solid. et de III^bus^. conviviis XX. solid. et de uno pasticio XX. sol. Modo inter burgum et portum aquæ et consuetudinem navium redd. XII. lib. et tamen val. XIII. lib."

[5] Ibid. fol. 28. "Ipse Willelmus [de Braiosa] teñ. Wasingetune. Guerd comes tenuit T. R. E. Tunc se defend. pro LIX. hid. Modo non dat geldum. In una ex his hidis sedet Castellum Brembre."

[6] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 163. Otringhithe, now called Methwold. See Blomefield, Hist. Norf. fol. edit. vol. i. p. 508.

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"Castellum de Lauues" also occurs subsequently,[1] among the possessions of William de Warren, no doubt meaning the Castle of Lewes in Sussex. "Castellum de La quis," also intended for Lewes, occurs, tom. ii. fol. 164 b. 165.[2]

In *Hampshire*, in the Isle of Wight, a Castle is noticed at Alwinestune, the lewa of which was also released.[3] This is now Carisbrook, the land on which the Castle stands being part of the manor of Avington.[4]

In *Berkshire*, eight hagæ were destroyed at Walingford for the Castle works.[5] Under Clivore, now Clewer, the Castle of Windsor is mentioned.[6]

In *Dorsetshire*, we are told that King William built the Castle of Wareham on a hide of land

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 163 b.

[2] See Kelham's Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 248. Camden says, there was anciently a Castle in every Rape.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 52 b.

[4] Sir Richard Worsley's Hist. of the Isle of Wight, p. 41.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 56.

[6] Ibid. fol. 62 b. Under Draintone in Buckinghamshire, we read, "Hoc ⊠ tenuit Leuuin⁹ de Neuhā. de rege. 7 postea. T. R. W. de eodē Leuuino tenuit Radulf⁹ passaquā. 7 inueniebat. II^os Loricatos in custodiā de Windesores." fol. 151 b. William the Conqueror had probably a residence at Old Windsor. tom. i. fol. 62. Under Ardintone in Berkshire we read "Hanc ꝥrā teñ isd Azor de Roberto [de Oilgi] s3 hões de Hund. testificantr eū de rege debere tenere. q̃m rex W. *ap' Windesores ei reddidit* et breuem suum inde ei dedit."

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belonging to Chingestone, for which he had exchanged the church of Gelingeham with the nuns of Shaftsbury. "De ⊞ Chingestone hẽ rex. I. hid. in qua feĉ castellū Warhā. 7 ꝑ ea deđ S. Marie æccl̃am de Gelingehā. cū appendiĉ suis q̃ uaĺ XL. soliđ."[1]

In *Somersetshire*, the Earl of Moretaine had his Castle called Montagud at Biscopestone:[2] and among the possessions of William de Moion we find a Castle at Torre.[3]

In *Devonshire*, under the lands held in capite by the Bishop of Exeter, Havstone and Botintone are mentioned. "Hæc II. Manerĩ deđ eꝑo Comes Moritoñ ꝑ excābio Castelli de Cornualia."[4] Baldwin the sheriff is said to have held Ochementone, (now Okehampton,) "7 ibi sedet Castellum."[5]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 78 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 93. The Earl of Moretaine had also a residence at Bermundsey in Surrey: "Isdem comes habet in Bermundesy de terra Regis I. hidam ubi sedet domus ejus." tom. i. fol. 34.

[3] Ibid. fol. 95 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 101 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 105 b. Exeter having been designedly omitted in the Survey, no notice of the castle in that City can be expected. Ordericus Vitalis however mentions the building of it by the Conqueror in 1067. "Locum vero intra mœnia ad extruendum Castellum delegit, ibique Balduinum de Molis filium Gisleberti Comitis, aliosque milites præcipuos reliquit, qui necessarium opus conficerent, præsidioque manerent." Hist. Normann. Script. antiq. fol. 1619. p. 510.

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In *Cornwall,* the Earl of Moretaine had one Castle at Dunhevet,[1] and another at Tremetone with a Market.[2]

In *Gloucestershire,* at Gloucester, sixteen houses had been taken down to make a site for the Castle.[3] In this County the Castle of Estrighoiel in Monmouthshire is entered.[4] Under Nesse it is said, "In Nessa sunt v. hidæ ptinent ad Berchelai q[a]s W. com misit ext[a] ad faciendū uñ castellulū ħ Roger[9] calūniat:."[5]

In *Worcestershire,* the Castle of William Fitz Ansculf is entered at Dudelei. The manor is said to have been previously held by Earl Edwin.[6]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121.

[2] Ibid. fol. 122. Borlase, Obs. on the Antiq. of Cornwall, p. 323. carries the antiquity of Trematon much higher than the Conquest. According to the Exeter Domesday Reginald de Valla Torta held this Castle under the Earl of Moretaine.

[3] Ibid. fol. 162.

[4] Ibid. See before, p. 38. The mention of Ships convinced Mr. Coxe that Chepstow Castle was here intended; Sir Robert Atkyns supposed the Castle of Eastbridge hotel in Gloucester was meant; and Rudder thought it was the Castle of Gloucester, miscalling it Esbrighoiel. See Coxe's Hist. Tour in Monmouthshire, p. 367.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 163.

[6] Ibid. fol. 177. The Habingdon MSS. say, Dodo, the famous Saxon, raised a strong fortification here, which remained till the Conquest. Nash. Collect. for Worcestershire, vol. i. p. 358.

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Belintones is, afterwards, said to be in the castelry.[1]

In *Herefordshire*, Ralph de Mortemer occurs as possessor of the Castle of Wigemore. It is said to have been built by Earl William, upon waste ground called Merestun, which one Gunnert had held in the time of King Edward.[2] This was William Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford, who ended his days in prison in 1071.[3] The Castle of Monemude is stated to have yielded to the King a hundred shillings annually: the church within it, with the whole tithe and two carucates of land, belonged to the monastery of St. Florentius at Saumur.[4] Ralph de Todeni is spoken of as holding the Castle of Clifford. Earl William is said to have built it on waste ground, which in the time of King Edward had been held by Bruning. "Istud Castellū ẽ. de regno Anglie. non subjacet alicui hundret neq;

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 177. "Isd. W. teñ Belintones in castellaria sua."

[2] Ibid. fol. 180 a. "Radulphus de Mortemer teñ Wighemore. Eluuardus tenuit. Ibi dimid. hida. Castellum Wigemore sedet in ea." 183 b. "Radulfus de Mortemer teñ Castellum Wigemore. Wiłłmus comes fecit illud in Wasta terra quæ vocatur Merestvn quam tenebat Gunuert T. R. E."

[3] Kelham, Domesday Book Illustr. p. 84.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 180 b. St. Florent les Saumur was an Abbey of the order of St. Benedict, in the diocese of Angers, founded by the Emperor Charlemagne. Al. Priories, vol. ii. p. 78. See Kelham, p. 318.

in c̃suetudine."[1] It had been, no doubt, confiscated. The Castelry is represented as extensive. The Castelry of Ewias is several times mentioned.[2] "Aluredus de Merleberge teñ castellū Ewias de W. rege. Ipse Rex enī concessit ei p̃ras quas Wiłłs comes ei dederat qui hoc castellum refirmaverat. hoc est v. carucatas p̃ræ ibidē. 7 ad Manitone alias v. carucatas. Terrā q°q; Radulfi de bernai c̃cessit ei rex. quæ ad castellū p̃tinebat. Hoc castellum Ewias uał x. liƀ."[3] Osbern Fitz Richard is said to have held the Castle of Avretone:[4] and William de Scohies, eight carucates in this county in the Castelry of Carlion.[5] One Roger is said to have held two masures in the castle of Henry de Ferieres.[6] In Herefordshire also are two entries intimately connected with the Castles of the county. Roger de Laci is said to hold Herdeslege, situated in the middle of a wood, "7 ibi ē *dom*ꝰ *una defensabilis*."[7] Gilbert Fitz Turold is entered, in another page, as holding Watelege, which had been Earl Harold's. He

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 183.

[2] Ibid. fol. 181 b. 184. 186.

[3] Ibid. fol. 186. [4] Ibid. fol. 186 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 185 b. The Ruins of Caerleon Castle in Monmouthshire were remaining in Leland's time. See Gough's Camden, edit. 1789. vol. ii. p. 488.

[6] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 185.

[7] Ibid. fol. 184 b.

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also had a "*Dom*^{9} *defensabilis*, 7 silua magna aduenanđ. Wasť fuit."[1]

In *Cambridgeshire*, at Cambridge, "pro Castro sunt destructæ XXVII. dom^{9}."[2]

In *Huntingdonshire*, the castle of Huntingdon appears from several entries as of recent construction.[3]

In *Northamptonshire*, "Rex teñ Rochingehā. T'ra ẽ III. caſ. Hanc ꝥrā tenuit Boui cū saca 7 soca. T. R. E. wasta erat ꝙdo rex W. jussit ibi castellū fieri. Modo uaľ XXVI. soľ."[4]

In *Warwickshire*, in the town of Warwick, we find "IIII. [masuræ] sunt wastæ ꝑpꝑ sitū castelli."[5]

In *Staffordshire*, it is said, "Henricus de Ferreres hť castellū de Toteberie. In burgo circa castellū sunt. XLII. hōīes de mercato suo tanť uiuentes. 7 redđt cū foro. IIII. liƀ. 7 X. soliđ. In Bvrtone hť dimiđ hidā in qua seđ ej^{9} castellū. In qua T. R. E. erant XII. caſ. Ibi sunt m^{a} IIII.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 187 a.

[2] Ibid. fol. 189. Cambridge Castle is stated to have been built by the Conqueror, while the Isle of Ely was held against him by the English Nobility. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. part. i. p. 135. Grose says, in the first year of the Conqueror's Reign. Ordericus Vitalis, p. 511. places the building of it in 1068.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 203. See Ordericus Vitalis ut supra.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 220.

[5] Ibid. fol. 238. See Ordericus Vitalis, p. 511.

caſ in dñio."[1] In Cebbesio in the same County we read "Ad hoc m̄ ꝑtinuit r̄a de Stadford in qua rex ꝑcepit fieri castellū qđ mº est destructū."[2]

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In *Shropshire* we have this notice of the Castle at Shrewsbury: "Dicunt angliğ burğses de Sciropesberie. multū graue sibi ēē qđ ipsi redđt toſ geld sicuti reddebat ꝑ. T. R. E. quāuis castellū comiſ occupauerit. LI. masuſ 7 aliæ. L. masuræ sint vastæ," &c.[3] Earl Roger, who was afterwards advanced to the Earldoms of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury,[4] is said to have held Meresberie, and Rainaldus under him. It is added "Rex E. tenuit. Ibi VII. hidæ geld. 7 Ibi fecit Rainald castellum Lvvre."[5] One Helgot is said to have held of Earl Roger Stantvne: "Ibi hſ Helgot castellū."[6] The Castle of Montgomery in this county is expressly said to have been built by Earl Roger: "Ipse com̄ construx̄ castrū Mvntgvmeri uocatū, ad qđ adjacent. LII. hidæ 7 dimiđ. quas tenueſ Seuuar, Oslac, Azor de rege E. qⁱetas ab om̄i geldo. ad venandū eas habueſ."[7]

In *Cheshire*, the Castle of Roelent is several times mentioned: "In ipso m̄ Roelenđ ē factū

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 248 b.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid. fol. 252.
[4] Kelham, Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 31.
[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 253 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 258 b.
[7] Ibid. fol. 254.

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nouiť castellū. similiť Roelent appellať." [1] Among *the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey*, at Peneverdant, it is said, "Modo ẽ ibi castellū." [2]

In *Derbyshire*, "Terrā castelli in Pechesers Willi Peurel tenueť Gernebern 7 Hundine." [3]

In *Yorkshire*, two castles appear to have been built by the Conqueror at York, at an early period of his reign. They are alluded to in the following extracts: "In Eboraco civitate tempore Regis Edwardi præter Scyrā archiepi fueť VI. scyræ. Vna ex his. ẽ vasta in castellis. In q'nq, scyris fueť mille & quadringentæ & XVIII^to^ mansiones hospitatæ. De una harū scyrarū habet archieps adhuc ꝑciā partē. In his nemo alius habebat consuetudinē nisi ut burgensis. præter Merlesuain in una domo quæ ẽ infra castellū." "Præterea de una mañs Vctred cuj^9^dā. dicunt burgenses. W. de ꝑci asportasse sibi in castellū postq, de Scotia rediit. Ipse u^c^ Wills terrā ej^9^dē Vctred negat se habuisse. sed ꝑ Hugonē uicecomitē domū ipsius dicit se in castellū tulisse p'mo anno p^9^ destructionem castelloꝝ." [4] The building of the two Castles is also noticed by

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 269. This was *Ruthelan* Castle in Flintshire. See Kelham's Illustr. of Domesd. Book, p. 315. In Duchesnes Scriptores, p. 993. it is called *Reuelent*.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 270.

[3] Ibid. fol. 276.

[4] Ibid. fol. 298.

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our historians.[1] An entry among the "Clamores de Evrvicscire in Æstreding" says, "Hões autẽ de comitatu tã de illa quã de tota terra ejꝰ Willelmũ Malet saisitũ uideř. donec inuasũ est castellum."[2] One of the Castles of York is undoubtedly here alluded to. In another entry we have, "VI. carucatas ibidem habuit Wiłłs Malet quãdiu tenuit *castellũ de Euruic.*"[3] Under the head of "Terra Rogerii Pictaviensis," we read "Ꝺ. in Bernulfesuuic Gamel. XII. cař. ad glđ. Berenḡ de todeni. tenuit sꝫ mº ẽ in castellatu Roḡ pictauensis."[4] Pontefract Castle is probably alluded to in the following entry: "Oms Tornoure sedet infra metã castelli Ilbti."[5] Ilbert de Laci was the person alluded to. The Castelry of Earl Alan, mentioned in the Summary of the North Riding of Yorkshire, contained a hundred and ninety-nine manors,

[1] Simeon Dunelm. Hist. Script. X. Twysd. col. 197. A. D. 1068. "Rex autem Willielmus cum exercitu suo Snotingaham venit ubi castello firmato EBORACUM perrexit, *ibidemque duobus castellis firmatis quingentos milites in eis posuit*, et in civitate Lincolnia aliisque locis castella firmari præcepit." Henr. de Knyghton, Ibid. col. 2344. 34. "Hoc quoque anno Rex Willielmus firmavit castrum apud Snotingham et aliud apud Lincoliam, et *duo castra apud Eboracum.*" See, also, Bromton. Ibid. 965, 38.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 373. [3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid. fol. 332. Dr. Whitaker in his Hist. of Craven, 2ᵈ edit. 4º Lond. 1812. p. 59. decides that the Castellate of Clitheroe is here intended.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 373 b.

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of which a hundred and eight were waste.[1] This undoubtedly alludes to the Castle of Richmond.[2]

In *Lincolnshire*, at Lincoln, a hundred and sixty-six mansions were destroyed "ꝑpter Castellum:"[3] and at Stanford, five were laid waste "ꝑpter opus Castri."[4]

In the second volume of the Survey, in *Essex*, at "Rageneia," we are told "fecit Suein suū Castellū."[5] This was Raleigh, in the hundred of Rochford, the chief of fifty-nine Manors held by the same person who was settled here before the Conquest.[6]

In *Norfolk*, we find the only Castle noticed, in the county, is that of Norwich.[7]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 381.

[2] "Hic Alanus primo incepit facere Castrum et Munitionem juxta Manerium suum capitale de Gilling, pro tuitione suorum contra infestationem Anglorum tunc ubique exhæreditatorum, similiter et Danorum; et nominavit dictum Castrum *Richemont*, suo idiomate Gallico, quod sonat Latine *divitem montem*, in editiori ac fortiori loco sui territorii situatum. Et obiit sine exitu de corpore suo, et apud Sanctum Edmundum sepultus est." Gale. Registr. Hon. de Richmond. Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, vol. iii. p. 91. speaks of the square tower of this Castle, now remaining, as the work of Conan Earl of Richmond, in the twelfth Century.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 336 b. See Order. Vit. p. 511.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 336 b. [5] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 43 b.

[6] Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. p. 273.

[7] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 116 b. "In illa ꝑra de qua

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In *Suffolk*, we are told, "W. Malet fecit suū castellū ad Eiam 7 eadē die q[a] erat mercatū in manerio eṗi. W. Malet fecit aliū mercatū in suo castello."[1]

OF forty-nine Castles here mentioned, one only, Arundel, is noticed as existing in the time of Edward the Confessor. Eight are known, either on the authority of Domesday or our old historians, to have been built by the Conqueror himself. Ten are entered as erected by greater Barons; and one, by an under-tenant to Earl Roger. Eleven more, of whose builders we have no particular account, are noticed in the Survey, either expressly or by inference, as *new*.

It is singular that the ruins which are now remaining of almost all these Castles have preserved one feature of uniformity. They are each distinguished by a Mount and Keep: marking the peculiar style of architecture introduced into our castellated fortifications by the Normans at their first settlement.

The Castles of Dover, Nottingham, and Durham, known to have been built by the Conqueror,

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Herold[9] habebat socā. sñt xv. burg̃. 7 xvii. mansure uacue. que sñt in occupatione castelli. & in burgo clxxxx. mansure uacue in hoc qđ erat in soca reg̃ 7 comitis. 7 lxxxi. in occupatione castelli." The Castle of Norwich was besieged by William the Conqueror in 1074. Mat. Par.

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 379.

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with the White Tower in the Tower of London, are unnoticed in the Survey.[1]

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The walled Towns and Cities noticed in the Survey are fewer than the Castles. *Canterbury*,[2] *Nottingham*, and *York*, appear each to have been surrounded with a foss. *Oxford*, *Hereford*, *Leicester*, *Stafford*, *Chester*, *Lincoln*, and *Colchester*, are noticed as walled Towns and Burghs.

Manerium.

Manors, although in substance, perhaps, as antient as the Saxon constitution,[3] are considered by our best writers on English Antiquities as of Norman introduction.[4] Dugdale says, the reign

[1] How much the number of these Fortresses had increased between the time of the Survey and the reign of King Henry the second, we learn from Matthew Paris. "Castella adulterina, quæ tempore Regis [Henrici secundi] a quocunque constructa sint, diruentur, quorum numerus ad undecies centum et quindecim excrevit." Sub an. 1153.

[2] Eleven houses belonging to the burgesses of Canterbury are mentioned "in fossato civitatis." Tom. i. fol. 2.

[3] Blackst. Comment. ed. 4°. 1766. tom. ii. p. 90.

[4] Compare Kennett. Glossar. Par. Antiq. See also Ducange in *voce*. Somner, in the Glossary to Twysden's Scriptores, says: "Ante Normannorum tempora, vox apud nos, in chartis aut aliis nostris bonæ fidei monumentis, frustra quæritur. Egfridus (fateor) filius regis

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of Edward the Confessor is the first in which they are mentioned;[1] a circumstance which is easily accounted for by the fondness of Edward for Norman institutions. "Tenuit de rege E. ꝑ m" occurs frequently in the early part of the Survey. The name is either from the French *Manoir*, or from the Latin *manendo*, as the usual residence of the owner on his land.[2]

The ancient demesne of the Crown, as recorded in the Survey, consisted of 1,422 manors

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Offæ donasse dicitur Ecclesiæ S. Albani terram quinque maneriorum, ut in Vitis Abbatum ibid. per Mat. Paris. pag. 36. Ipsa vero donationis charta, pag. 239. habet, terram quinque *manentium*. Nec in toto legum antiquarum gentium exterarum Codice, *Manerii* vocabulum reperitur. A Normannis (inter alia ejus farinæ verba) è Gallia huc adductum conjicio, quorum in Angliâ præcessoribus, *Hida*, *Familia*, *Villa*, *Sulinga*, *Casata*, *Mansura*, *Manens* (ut *Mansus*, *Mansio*, *Mansum*, *Colonica*, et eis, et exteris simul) idem significarunt, ac ipsis et aliis posterioris ævi populis *Manerium*: quod quomodo differat à *Mansione*, vide Flet. li. 6. ca. 51."

[1] Gloss. in *voce*. See also Whitaker, Hist. of Whalley, p. 129. who says, "The Lageman habens socam et sacam super homines suos, was indisputably the same character which was afterwards termed Lord of a Manor."

[2] Ordericus Vitalis l. iv. says, "Galfridus Constantientis Episcopus—dono Gulielmi regis ducentas et octoginta villas, quas a *manendo* vulgo vocamus obtinuit." In the account of the Wiches in Cheshire, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 268. we read, "Homo *manens* in isto hund." The term had been previously used in Surrey, tom. i. fol. 30. "unde abstulit rusticum qui ibi *manebat*."

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in different Counties, besides some scattered lands and farms not comprehended therein, and quit rents paid out of several other Manors.[1]

According to Brady's calculation, the Earl of Moretaine, the Conqueror's half brother, held no fewer than seven hundred and ninety-three Manors.[2] Alan Earl of Bretagne, who commanded the rear of the army in the battle of Hastings, possessed four hundred and forty-two Manors.[3] Odo Bishop of Baieux held four hundred and thirty-nine.[4] The Bishop of Coutance, who was also a soldier, two hundred and eighty Manors.[5] Roger de Busli had a hundred and seventy-four Manors in Nottinghamshire.[6] Ilbert de Laci had a hundred and sixty-four Manors, most of them in Yorkshire.[7] William Peverel, the Conqueror's natural son, had a hundred and sixty-two Manors.[8] Robert de Stadford a hundred and fifty.[9] Roger de Laci

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[1] Lord Lyttelton's Life of Henry II. vol. ii. p. 237. Nichols' Hist. Leic. introd. Vol. p. xxxviii.

[2] Brady's Introd. p. 13. His usurpations upon other manors may be found in different parts of the Survey. Some of them are more particularly noticed, tom. i. foll. 68 b. 121. 121 b. 125. See also the Exeter Domesday, p. 491.

[3] Brady's Introd. Kelh. Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 40.

[4] Hutchins's Dissert. on Domesd. p. 11. His usurpations of other property may be found, Domesd. tom. i. foll. 9 b. 176. 216.

[5] Hutchins, ut supr. [6] Kelham, p. 117.

[7] Ibid. p. 118. [8] Ibid. p. 48. [9] Ibid. p. 49.

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a hundred and sixteen Manors.[1] Hugh de Montfort more than a hundred.[2] William de Warren had territorial allotments in Sussex, Hampshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

The assistance which William the Conqueror obtained in his expedition from the Norman Barons was voluntary,[3] and evidently given

[1] Kelham, p. 50. [2] Ibid. p. 27.

[3] William of Malmesbury, edit. Savile, fol. Lond. 1596. p. 56. says: "Papa vexillum in omen regni Willielmo contradidit, quo ille accepto, conventum magnum apud Lillibonam fecit, super negotio singulorum sententias sciscitatus. Cumque omnes ejus voluntatem plausibus excipientes magnificis promissis animasset, commeatum navium omnibus pro quantitate possessionum, induxit. Ita tunc discessum, et mense Augusto ad sanctum Walericum in commune ventum, Portus ita per metonymiam dicitur. Congregatis itaque undecunque navibus, fœlix expectabatur aura, quæ illas ad destinatum eveheret." Among the Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, is a small folio, MS. in hyperoo Bibl. Bodl. num. 166., written upon vellum apparently about the thirteenth Century, one article in which, upon a single leaf, is "De Navibus per Magnates Normanniæ provisis pro passagio Ducis Willielmi in Angliam." It was printed in Taylor on Gavelkind, as well as in the Appendix to the first book of Lord Lyttelton's History of Henry the Second. Num. 1. Its authenticity, however, is doubtful. A fac-simile of it was engraved, for the last edition of Rymer's Fœdera: but the plate was cancelled before publication.

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with a view to the possessions which were afterwards obtained.[1] This accounts for the circumstance in Domesday, that the King's lands are almost uniformly those which Edward, Harold,[2] Earl Godwin, Ghida the mother of Harold,[3] Goda the sister of King Edward, Guert, Tosti, Stigand, Algar Earl of Mercia,[4] Earl Edwin, Earl Morcar,[5] Edric, or Editha the Confessor's Queen[6] had held:[7] while the lands of the

[1] William of Jumieges, speaking of the County of Hereford, says, it fell to Roger "funiculo distributionis." Duchesne, Norm. Script. p. 299.

[2] See more particularly tom. i. foll. 120. 143 b. tom. ii. foll. 1. 4 b. 5. 6. 7. 109 b. 111. 114 b.

[3] Tom. i. fol. 101. See also one entry, tom. i. fol. 65.

[4] See tom. i. foll. 203 b. 246. 246 b. 272 b. 273. 338. tom. ii. fol. 3 b. 4. 129 b. 289 b.

[5] Tom. i. foll. 299. 299 b. 337 b. 338. 338 b.

[6] See tom. i. foll. 87. 180. 337 b. 338. 338 b.

[7] "The Terra Regis of Domesday," says Mr. Allen, "was derived from a variety of sources. It consisted in part of land that happened at the time of the Survey to be in the King's hands by escheats or forfeitures from his Norman followers. It was constituted in part of the lands of Saxon proprietors, which had been confiscated after the Conquest, and had not been granted away to subjects. But it was chiefly composed of land that had been possessed by the Confessor in demesne, or in farm, or had been held by his thegns and other servants. Of the last description part was probably the private bocland of the Confessor, which had belonged to him as his private inheritance. But, if we compare the number of manors assigned to him as his demesne lands in Domesday with the estates of bocland possessed by

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Saxon nobles appear to have been doled out to the officers of the Conqueror's army, apparently either in proportion to their rank in Normandy, or according to the supplies they furnished in the expedition. "Those," says Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, "who held their territories immediately from the Crown, were said to hold in capite; but those who held in capite had other chiefs, or lords, or barons, subordinate to them; *they* also granted to hold of themselves. These intermediate persons were denominated the mesne lords, of whom so much is spoken in our laws. Even these divided their lands among their followers; and every Lordship or

Alfred, it seems incredible that the whole should have been his private property. A great part must have been the folcland or public property of the state, of which, though the nominal proprietor, he was only the usufructuary possessor, and, with the licence and consent of his Witan, the distributor on the part of the public. The land which is called Terra Regis in the Exchequer Domesday, is termed in the original returns of the Exon Domesday, demesne land of the King belonging to the kingdom "Dominicatus Regis ad regnum pertinens in Devenescira," Exon Domesday, p. 75. In the Exchequer Domesday itself a similar form of expression is to be found. A particular manor is said to have formerly belonged to the kingdom, but to have been since granted to Earl Ralph by the King. Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 119 b." Inquiry into the rise and growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, 8° Lond. 1830. p. 160.

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Manor was itself the similitude of the Kingdom at large. The lord divided his Manor, as the state had divided the Kingdom, into two parts: the one he retained for his own support, and was partly cultivated by his villeins and copyholders, and was called his demesnes;[1] the

[1] *Dominium*, or that part of an estate which was held to the proper use of the lord, among the Normans, answered to the Saxon Inland, as the tenemental land of the Normans, held in service, did to the Outland or Neatland of the Saxons. See the Laws of Edgar, 1. Wilk. p. 76. Compare also Ingulphus sub. an. 833. Gloss. x. Script. *v.* DEMANIUM. Inland means land taken into culture with the old demesne, yet not absolutely forming a part of it. In the beautiful Register of Reading Abbey, MS. Harl. Brit. Mus. 1708. fol. 15 b. we have *Carta Regis Henrici Primi* DE INLANDA de Chaus IN DOMINIUM *convertenda:* viz.

"H. Rex Angl. episcopo Sar. et com. David salutem. Si vicecomites Berkesire et prepositi de Chels. dederunt aliquid et posuerunt extra dominium de inlanda de Chels. facite totam illam inlandam redire in dominium Abbatis et Monachorum de Rading per sacramentum legalium hominum de Hundredo. T. &c."

Among the Bishop of Lincoln's lands at Banesberie in Oxfordshire, it is said, "Ibi sŧ L. hidæ. De his hŧ eps in dnio ꝥrā. x. caꝛ. 7 III. hid. *preter Inland.*" So foll. 155 b. 159. 219 b.

Bocheland, or *Bocland*, occurs but once in the Domesday Survey in its proper acceptation, tom. i. fol. 11 b. "Rannulf de ualbadon teñ dimid jugū in Hamestede. qd tenueꝛ. II. lib hōes. de rege E. in Bochelande." As the name of a place it frequently

other part was parcelled out among his depend-

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occurs. See what Mr. Allen has said of Bocland in his Inquiry into the rise and growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, pp. 143. 145. 147. 150. 153. 154.

Reveland occurs but three times: tom. i. fol. 69. fol. 179 b. and fol. 181. In the last entry we read, "H' ꝟra fuit tainland T. R. E. sed postea c̃uersa ẽ. in Reueland. 7 idō dñt legati regis. qđ ipsa ꝟra 7 census qui inde exit furtim aufert' regi." Ꝛeɲeꝼ-lanꝺ is interpreted by Lye, Diction. Saxon. "tributarium Territorium." See Sir Henry Spelman's comment on this passage; English Works, fol. Lond. 1727. Orig. Growth, &c. of Feuds and Tenures by Knights service, chap. xxiv. p. 39.

Reveland, says Mr. Allen, is distinguished in Domesday from villein land and thegn land, and a comparison of different entries lead to the conclusion that it was land attached to the office of the gerefa. When land was fraudulently converted from thegn land into reveland, it was subtracted from the military service of the state, and appropriated by its civil servants the gerefan, to the increase of their own salaries or stipends. Complaints of this abuse are made in Domesday, tom. i. foll. 57 b. 69. 179 b. 181. Inquiry ut supr. Authorities and Illustrations, p. lvii.

Under Toresbi and Alwoldebi in Lincolnshire, "*Torueland* redd. x. sol" occurs, tom. i. fol. 342 b.

Tainland is defined by Spelman, "Terra hæreditaria, et colonorum servituti non obnoxia." "Thegn land was distinguished from ferm land, demesne land, and villein land. Domesd. tom. i. foll. 64 b. 76. 86. 90 b. 98 b. 102 b. If a doubt was entertained whether certain lands were thegn land or not, the question was tried and decided in a court of law. Ibid. foll. 98 b. 181. 262 b. Spelman, Glossary, *Teinland.* But these different species of

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ants, who returned him their services."[1] Such was the history, and such the multiplication of Manors in the times immediately succeeding the Norman Conquest. The Statute of Quia Emptores, already noticed in a former page, in 1290, put an end to their farther increase.

Aula, Halla, or *Haula,* a hall or chief mansion house was the usual appendage of a Manor. At Apedroc in Sussex, in the account of the Earl of Moretaine's lands, it is said, "Ibi ẽ una ṽ ubi coñ hẽ aulā suā."[2] At Westone in Nottinghamshire "ħbr Elmer. Eluui. Osbn. Grim. Edric. Stenulf. quisq; aulā suā. 7 unꝰqⁱsq; I. bõ ꝛre."[3] Under Fentone in the same county, "Tr̃a I. car̃. cū saca 7 soca sine aula."[4] In Lincolnshire it is said, "In Burtone ħb Godric II.

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property might be exchanged; Domesd. tom. i. fol. 64 b. and in some cases the one appears to have been arbitrarily converted into the other. Domesd. tom. i. foll. 67. 67 b. 76." Allen's Inquiry ut supr. p. lviii.

[1] Gilbert on the Law of Tenures, Introd. p. 10.

The whole number of the greater Tenants mentioned in the first Volume of the Survey, including Bishops, Churches, Abbeys, Barons, Thanes, Elemosynaries, Ministri, and Servants, amounts to five hundred and ten, exclusive of the lands entered under the title of "Terra Regis." In the second Volume, in which many of the Tenants are again repeated, there are a hundred and sixty-two titles entered.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 21 b. [3] Ibid. fol. 285 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 286 b. So again, foll. 12. 293. 307 b. 308.

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caꝛ ꝑre ad glđ. Tꝛa II. caꝛ. soca in Scantune. s; tam̃ fuit ibi aula."[1] In Berkshire, under Ebrige, of Hugolinus Stirman it is said, "Transportavit Hallā 7 alios domos 7 pecuniā in alio ⊞."[2] At Langeton, in Yorkshire, it is said, "Ibi habuerunt Torfin 7 Finegal. II. haulas. Torfin cū saca 7 soca. 7 terciꝰ nõe Tor reliq ꝑrā cū saca 7 soca sꝫ non haulā."[3] In one instance "Halla" is used for a Manor. 'Istos hões posuit Ingelricꝰ ad suā hallā."[4] In Northamptonshire, we have another term for the Hall: under Pihteslea, we read,[5] "Hoc ⊞. fuit de firma monachorum [Ecclesiæ Lincoliensis] 7 ibi fuit dñicū ædificiū." "Caput Manerii" also occurs several times in both volumes in the same sense.[6]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 368 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 63. [3] Ibid. fol. 309.

[4] Ibid. fol. 29 b. Under Bocheham in Surrey, tom. i. fol. 32 b. we have "Ferraria quæ operatr ad hallā:" a smith's forge.

[5] Ibid. fol. 222.

[6] See tom. i. foll. 11. 26. 166. tom. ii. foll. 227. 293 b. Bishop Kennett, Glossar. Par. Antiq. says, "Caput Baroniæ, head of a Barony, was the capital Village of a Barony, where the Baron had his principal seat and common residence." Under Teodechesberie in Gloucestershire, tom. i. fol. 163. we read, "In capite ⊞ erant in dñio XII. caꝛ." Under the lands of Bucfestre Church in Devonshire, we read, "Bucfestre est caput Abbathiæ." tom. i. fol. 104. Of the Manor of Crophille in Nottinghamshire, among the lands of Ilbert de Laci,

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Curia, which occasionally seems to have implied the Court or Manor house only of the lord,[1] in one or two entries appears to have a more immediate reference to manorial jurisdiction. Tom. i. fol. 35 b. "Robt⁹ teñ de Ricardo Scaldefor. Duo fr̃s tenuer̃ T. R. E. Vn⁹quisq; habuit domū suā. 7 tam̃ manser̃ in una *Curia*. 7 quo uoluer̃ ire potuer̃." Under Actune in Cheshire, it is said, "Hoc m̄ hꝫ suū placitū in aula dn̄i sui."[2]

Of the increase and decrease of Manors, and of the removal of lands from one Manor to another, the instances throughout the Survey are numerous. In the account of Surrey, in what relates to the property of the abbey of Westminster, we read, "Abb̄ de Certesi teñ

"Wapentac port̃ testim̃ Ilb̄t̃ fuisse saisit̃. mo ẽ in manu regis. p̄t ꝟciā partē 7 Tainū qⁱ est cap̄ manerii quē tenet Ilb̄tus." tom. i. fol. 291.

[1] In Huntingdonshire, in the account of the possessions of Thorney Abbey is this singular entry, in which *Curia* seems to mean the close or court-yard of a Mansion. "In Witelesmare hb̄ ab̄b̄ de Ramesy. I. nauē. 7 ab̄b̄ de burg. I. nauē. 7 ab̄b̄ de Torny. II. naues. De his duab⁹ teñ unā abb. de burg. 7 II. piscarias. 7 II. piscatores. 7 unā uirg̃. ꝟræ de ab̄be de Torny. 7 p̧ his dat pastionē sufficientē. CXX. porcis. 7 si pastio deficit ꝛ de annona pascit 7 impinguat. LX. porcos. Sed & materiē inuenit ad unā domū. LX. pedū. 7 uirgas ad curiā circa domū. Reficit etiā domū 7 curiā si defecerint. H' conuentio T. R. E. facta. ẽ int̄ eos." tom. i. fol. 205.

[2] Tom. i. fol. 265 b.

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unā hid. quā p̃fect^{9} uillæ huj^{9} [Patricesy] ꝑp̃ inimicitiā ꝙdā ab isto ⅋ abstulit 7 misit in Certesi." Under Ordie in Hampshire, "Terra. ẽ. I. cař. maneriū fuit. modo ẽ. appositū in alio ⅋."[1] Before this, in the lands of Robert Fitz Gerold, under Tedorde, it is said, "Duo liḃi hoẽs tenueř in alodiū de rege E. ꝑ II^{ob}. ⅋. Tẽ 7 m^{o} geld ꝑ. IIII^{or}. hid. Roḃt^{9} fecit un. ⅋."[2]

Of two Manors in Essex at Lamers, tom. ii. fol. 74 b. the Record says, "Hæe duæ terræ erant sic divisæ duobus fratribus T. R. E. Post ea datæ sunt Ranulfo *pro uno manerio* ut dicunt sui homines." Tom. i. fol. 142 b. the transfer of a hide of land from Stansted Manor to that of Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire is mentioned: "Hodesdone. De hac terra tenuit Aluuinus Godton homo R. E. I. hidam et vendere potuit. Radulfus Tailgebosc accep. eam de Stanestede *et apposuit* HUIC MANERIO."

A curious instance of the formation of a new Manor occurs in the account of Gloucestershire. "In Lindenee fecit coñ W. uñ ⅋ de IIII. ℞is quas ab earū dñis accepit. De dñio eꝑi Hereford. III. hid. De dñico uictu monachoꝝ de P'sore VI. hid. ubi erant VI. uiłli cū IIII. cař. De duobꝫ teinis acceꝑ. III. hid 7. diñi."[3]

In Bura, in the county of Essex, we read,

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 46 b.

[2] Ibid. Compare other instances in fol. 133.

[3] Ibid. fol. 164.

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"Huic manerio addite sŧ xl. ac̃. ŧ regis Willi:"[1] and a similar entry occurs in the same county under Lallinga.[2] In another passage in the description of Essex, we read, "In Castestuna iiii. liberi homines Heroldi. cciiii. ac̃ ꝑræ. 7 sñt additi huic Manerio postquā rex adueñ. suo precepto."[3] In Norfolk we read, "Est gamera ten& Eluolt. i. liƀ homo. ŧ. ř. ẽ. et fuit liƀata frederico ꝑ terra ad ꝓficiendū mañ."[4] So again, under Gunatorp, "Hæc terra fuit liƀata ad ꝓficiendū i. manerium. bernai."[5] In Suffolk, under Brantestuna, it is said, "Addite sŧ huic manerio. lxxx. ac̃. terræ ꝑ man. t. r. e."[6] Under Wimundwelle, in Leicestershire, we read, "Hanc ꝑrā tenueř. ii. fŕs ꝑ ii. ⓜ 7 postea emit alter ab altero partē suam. 7 fecit unū ⓜ de duoƀ. T. R. E."[7]

An abstraction from a manor is recorded in Devonshire, tom. i. fol. 112 b. under Newentone, "Colsuen hõ Episcopi Coutantiensis aufert ab hoc ⓜ. communem pasturam q̃ ibi adjacebat T. R. E. et etiam T. R. W. quinque annis."

Sometimes instances occur of the removal of the "liberi homines," or "sochemanni," from one Manor to another. Tom. i. fol. 137. "Hos (sc. ii.) socħos apposuit isdem Engelric[9] huic ⓜ. post adventum R. W. ut homines de hundt.

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 86. [2] Ibid. fol. 103.
[3] Ibid. fol. 110. [4] Ibid. fol. 170 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 257 b. See also foll. 206 b. 258.
[6] Ibid. fol. 431 b. [7] Tom. i. fol. 233.

testantur." At Folsham in Norfolk, the record says, "Huic Manerio adjuncti sñt. II. liḃi hões ꝑ radulfū talibosc. t. r. W."[1] Under Stiuecai, "Huic mañ additi sŧ. IIII. soc̃eñi."[2] Again, under Taterforda, "De hoc Manerio sŧ ablati IIII. soc̃. XL. acr̃. 7 tenet W. de War."[3] In Suffolk, "LXXX. liḃi 7 III. sñt additi de hoc hundret [Wanneforda] ad maneriū de Montfort tēꝑe regis W. de quibꝫ sñt supª dicti. XII. qui ñ reddideṙt ullã consuetudinē :"[4] and under Bura it is said, "In eaḋ. II. liḃi hões heroldi et poterant uenḋe. et hñt LX. ac̃. et I. car̃ et uaŀ v. sol. et fueṙ liḃati ad ꝑficiendū mañ."[5] A certain number of freemen or socmen were necessary to every lord of a manor for holding the pleas of the Manor Court, or Soke.[6]

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[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 127. [2] Ibid. fol. 122 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 262 b. [4] Ibid. fol. 282 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 435 b. In several instances in Suffolk, we find the following singular valuations of manors, tom. ii. fol. 357 b. "H' mañ exceptis liḃis uaŀ. sēꝑ. XL. sol." Again, fol. 358 b. "H' mañ exceptis liḃis tc̃ [t. r. e.] uaŀ XXX. soŀ. modo XL." See also tom. ii. foll. 331. 358 b. 359 b. 362 b.

[6] In Cambridgeshire, tom. i. fol. 193 b. under Terra Rogerii Comitis, it is said, in Orduuelle, "Hanc terram tenueṙ. VI. socḣi. Unus eorum homo regis E. fuit et inuuardum inuenit vicecomiti. Tres istorum sochemannorum accommodavit Picotus Rogerio Comiti *propter placita sua tenenda;* sed postea occupaver. eos homines comitis et retinuer. cum terris suis sine liberatore."

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Many of the Earl of Moretaine's Manors in Somersetshire appear to have made payments to the paramount Manor of Cori, belonging to the King.[1] So, in the same county fol. 97, among the lands of Ralph de Limesi. Under Alresford it is said, "Hoc ⓜ redd̄ p c̄suetudinē xii. oues p anñ in .Carentone ⓜ regis. Radulf hanc c̄suetudinē usq; m° detinuit."[2] At Leofminstre in Herefordshire, we read, "Ad hoc ⓜ ptineb̄. ii. ⓜ. Stanford 7 Merchelai T.R.E. qui redd̄t m° regi xxx. lib̄. ut supius dictū est." A large enumeration of lands follows, which in the time of Edward belonged to Leofminstre.[3]

Among the Terræ Regis in Devonshire, under Alseminstre, we read, "Huic ⓜ debent' xv. denar̄ de Cherletone ⓜ' ep̄i. c̄stantiens̄. 7 de Honetone ⓜ comitis Morit̄. xxx. den̄. 7 de Smaurige ⓜ Radulphi de Pomerei. xxx. den̄. 7 de Maneberie ⓜ. Wilti cheure. xxx. den̄. 7 de Rouerige ⓜ S. Marie Rotomag̃. xxx. denar̄. Hos denar̄ jā p plures annos rex ñ habuit."[4] The parent Manor had belonged to King Edward. To the King's manor of Mollande in Devonshire, it is said, "Ipsi manerio ptiñ ꝯcius denarius de Hund̄ Nortmoltone. 7 Badentone 7 Brantone. 7 ꝯciū animal pasturæ morar̄." So, again, "Ma-

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 91 b. 92.
[2] Ibid. fol. 97.
[3] Ibid. fol. 180.
[4] Ibid. fol. 100.

nerio Mortone ptiñ ℈ci℈ denari℈ de Tanebrige Hund'." [1]

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That Manors were sometimes shifted from one Hundred to another, we have an instance in Gloucestershire, under Wenric, belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe. "Hoc ⅋ quē teñ Elsi de abbe. injuste jacuit in Salemonesberie hd. postq; Bolle mortuus fuit. Modo jacet in Bernitone hd. judicio hõum ej℈dē hund'." [2] In Northamptonshire, the Manor of Tingdene, consisting of twenty-seven hides, was situated in six different Hundreds. "Huj℈ ⅋ ℈ra sic jacet. In Hechā Hund': x. hid 7 dim̃. In Hocheslau Hund': I. hid 7 dim̃. In Geritone Hd. una hida. In Rodeuuel hd. III. partes I. hidæ. In Ordinbaro hd IIII. hid 7 una v̄ ℈ræ. In Neueslund hd. IX. hidæ 7 dimidia." [3]

In Yorkshire, the Manors are frequently measured more minutely than in other Counties: the length and breadth being usually set down.[4]

Maneriolum occurs once in the Survey, in Lincolnshire: "Remigius eps hẗ. I. maneriolū cū. I. car̃. contiguū in ciuitate Lincolia. cū saca 7 soca 7 cū Thol 7 Theim."

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 101. [2] Ibid. fol. 165 b.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 220. Small parcels of land are sometimes entered as appertaining to no Manor; as tom. i. fol. 30 b. at Dorchinges, "Ex his hid. hẗ Ricard℈ de Tonebrige unā. quæ nulli ⅋ ptiñ."

[4] As "Toẗ maner̃. II. lev̄ lg̃. 7 I. laẗ."—"Toẗ. maner̃. dimid lev̄ lg̃. 7 III. q[a]renẗ laẗ."—"Toẗ x. quar̃ lg̃. 7 v. quar̃. 7 dim̃ laẗ."

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Villa,

In the Domesday Survey, was another term for a Manor or Lordship; "two or more of which," says Nichols, "were usually united to form a Villata, though in some few cases a Villa was sufficiently large to stand single, when it was said to answer pro villa integra; and when two were joined together, each was called dimidia villatæ."[1]

A *Berewic*, or *Berewite*, according to Dr. Nash, is in some antient Books explained to be used synonimously for Manerium: but it implied rather a member severed from the body of a Manor, as a vill or hamlet of a Manor or Lordship.[2] Bromesgrave in Worcestershire had eighteen Berewicks, Chideminstre sixteen, Cedeslai eight. Recordine in Shropshire had eight, Membrefeld eighteen. Suduuelle in Nottinghamshire had twelve Berewicks. In Yorkshire they occur in greater numbers, and more frequently than in most counties. In two or three entries they appear to be called *Members* of Manors: as in Leicestershire, under Rodolei, "Huic ꝯ ptiñ subsequentia mẽbra," to the amount of twenty.[3] So in Warwickshire, "H: duo

[1] Hist. Leic. Introd. Vol. p. xlv.

[2] Hist. Worc. Diss. on Domesd. p. 8. See also Chauncy's Hist. Antiq. of Hertf. pp. 30. 330.

[3] Tom. i. fol. 230.

mẽbra jac̃ ad Stanlei ⊽ regis."[1] ⊽ 7 B' for

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 238. See also, fol. 260 b.

In the first volume of the Survey, fol. 111 b. in the account of Baentone in Devonshire, it is said, "Huic ⊽ adjacet una hida. quā teneb̃ v. taini in *Paragio* p̄ v. *maneř*. T. R. E." Cowel says, from Spelman, that Parage signifies equality of name, blood, or dignity; but more especially of land, in the partition of all inheritance between co-heirs. Brady, from Dufresne, says, "Or it is when the younger brothers hold their share of the fee of the elder brother, and he of the lord, and does the homage and service, they contributing their shares." Paragium, however, in the language of Domesday, meant holding in equal portions, as well in rights and privileges as in actual property. So, Du Cange, in one explanation of the word, "Quævis portio in re aliqua," quotes "Tabularium Vindocinense, fol. 54. 'Guido de Blasone dominicus vassus accedens ad Dom. Odericum Abbatem donavit eis tractum sagenæ unius in universis aquis suis, ubicumque piscaturas habere dinoscitur, ita ut ipse in eadem sagena unius hominis habeat portionem, quam nominant Paragium, reliquæ autem portiones sunt S. Trinitatis et Monachorum.'"

So in Domesday, tom. i. fol. 7. "Hanc ꝥrā tenuer̃ T. R. E. duo hōes in paragio." Fol. 45. Ipse. H. teñ. Warneford. Vluric^{9} 7 Oluuard^{9} tenuer̃ in paragio de rege. E. 7 II^{as}. Aulas habuer̃." Fol. 46. "Ipse. H. teñ in Chenep unā hidā. 7 Hugo de eo. Tres alodiarij tenuer̃ in paragio de rege. E. 7 III^{es}. aulæ fuer̃." Fol. 63 b. "Tres taini tenuer̃ in paragio. 7 potuer̃ ire cū terris suis quo uoluer̃." Fol. 96 b. "Huic ⊽ additæ ſt. XXII. masuræ. quas teneb̃. XX. hōes in paragio. T. R. E. reddt. XII. solid̃."

Among the "Clamores quæ sunt in Sudtreding Lincoliæ & Concordia eorū p̄ homines qui iurauer̃,'

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Manerium et Berewica frequently occur in Yorkshire.[1]

Mansio.

In the Exeter Domesday *Mansio* is almost constantly used for *Manerium:* and there is one entry in the second volume of the Great Survey which at least serves to shew that in the return for Essex the two words were considered as synonimous. "Haneghefelda, p uno Mañ." "In eað tenueř xxiii. liƀi hões xiiii. hiđ. q[i] possent receđe sine licentia dñi ipsius Mansiõis.[2]

tom. i. fol. 375. are two entries explanatory of the tenure. "De calūnia inꝰ epm dunelm̃ 7 Eudonē filiū Spireuuic. portaueř testimoniū hões de Hornecastre Wapenť. annuente toto Treding. qđ. iii. fr̃s Herold 7 Godeuert 7 Aluric diuiseř đnicā terrā patris sui *æqualiter* 7 *pariliter*. 7 solūm° Herold 7 Godeuert diuiseř socā patris sui sine ꝰcio fr̃e. 7 *equaliť* 7 *pariliť*. tenueř eam T. R. E." "De soca. vi. bouať unde. ẽ calūnia inꝰ epm 7 Euđ in Langetone 7 in torp̄. dñt hões de Waragehou Wap̄ qđ p̄dicti duo fr̃s *eq*[a]*liť* 7 *pariliť* habueř socā. T. R. E. s; eo anno quo isđ rex mortuus est filii Godeuert habebant socā totā. s; nesciunt qua ratione eā habebant. utrū ui. uel dono patrui sui." Tom. i. fol. 168 b. under Wadune we read, "Quinq, fr̃s tenueř p v. ⓓ 7 poterant ire quo volebant 7 *pares* erant."

[1] See tom. i. foll. 327 b. 328. Compare also the previous folios 299. 299 b. 300. 302. 302 b. 303 b. Fifteen Berewicks are enumerated belonging to the manor of Hovingham.

[2] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 25. "Quomodo vocatur *Mansio*?" are the Words of Enquiry in the Ely Manuscript. See p. 22.

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In other instances the Mansio seems to have been but a member or hamlet of the Manerium. Under Alnoitone in Kent, we read, "Huic ꝺ adjacent III. Mansiones træ in Roucestre."[1] In the account of Lincolnshire it is said, "In Stov. hb Eddiua III. mansioñ cū saca. 7 soca Raḍ hī."[2] In Huntingdon, "Siuuard⁹ coñ hb I. mansioñ cū domo cū saca 7 soca quietā ab oñi c̄suetudine quā mo hī Judita comitissa."[3] So, after the enumeration of the Mansiones and their possessors in Stafford, it is said, "Hi oñs hñt sachā 7 sochā. Rex hī de oñiibꝫ geldū p anñ."[4] Under Cratafelda in Suffolk, it is said, "7 huic manerio iacent v. franci hoēs de XXVI. ac̄. 7 semp II. caꝝ & silua ad VI. porc. 7 uaḷ. VI. soḷ 7 VIII. deñ. Et isti redḍ socā huic mañ p̄terea II. hoēs. de XL. ac̄. 7 I. caꝝ 7 uaḷ. v. soḷ. 7 soca de istis duobꝫ in bledeburc. Et has II. mansiones tenet uuilielmus bainardus."[5]

Bracton, de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ, fol. Lond. 1569. lib. v. cap. 28. De Except. p. 434. gives us the following as an explanation of the difference between the Mansio, the Villa, and the Manerium. "Videndum igitur quid Mansio, quid Villa, et quid Manerium. Mansio autem esse poterit constructa

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 8.
[2] Ibid. fol. 363.
[3] Ibid. fol. 203.
[4] Ibid. fol. 246.
[5] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 415.

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ex pluribus domibus,[1] vel una quæ erit habitatio una et sola sine vicino; etiam etsi alia mansio fuerit vicinata non erit Villa, quia Villa est ex pluribus mansionibus vicinata, et collata ex pluribus vicinis. Manerium autem fieri poterit ex pluribus villis vel una, plures enim villæ possunt esse in corpore manerii sicut et una, et ad unam mansionem pertinere potuerunt plura tenementa."[2]

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[1] In the account of Nottingham, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 280. it is said, "Rogerus de Busli hē in Snotinghā III. mansioñ. in quib3 sedent XI. dom^{9} reddentes IIII. sol. 7 VII. deñ."

[2] In a few entries of the Survey *Mansiones* seem meant for houses simply. "Mansio and Domus," says Mr. Kelham, Illustr. of Domesd. p. 267. "seem to be distinguished, but wherein the difference consisted is not easy to say." Of the same import was *Mansura*. Dr. Nash, in his Collections for Worcestershire, says that Mansura, in a town, signified a House; in the country, a Messuage, that is house and land: but he gives no authority for this. Blomefield, in the History of Norfolk, says that Mansura signified a mansion-house in decay, or a place where a mansion-house formerly stood, or a place convenient to make a house in. Cowel says, Mansura and Masura are used in Domesday, and other ancient Records, for *mansiones vel habitacula villicorum*. In the Survey, tom. i. fol. 3. there are said to have been three hundred and eighty-three mansuræ in Sandwich: and in Shrewsbury, a hundred and ninety-three mansuræ occur. In Hampshire, under Edlinges, tom. i. fol. 38 b. it is said, "In Foresta sunt occupatæ. XVI. mansuræ uillanor^{ę} 7 bordarior^{ę}." At Thvinam in the same county, fol. 44.

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§ 4. *Territorial Jurisdictions and Franchises.*

The *Prefecti* or *Prepositi Maneriorum* or *Villarum*, were the Reeves, Bailiffs, or Stewards of Manors, whose business it was to collect the rents, to levy distresses, to prevent trespasses, to keep the peace, and to do all the offices of Equity and Right between the Lord and Tenants.[1]

" In burgo VI. masuræ de XIII. sol 7 IIII. denar." In the account of Walingford in Berkshire, we read, fol. 56. " In Suttone una acra in qua sunt VI. masuras. de. XII. denar. 7 in Braio una acra. 7 ibi XI. masuras de III. solid. Rainald^{9} hẽ unã acrã in qua sunt XI. masuræ de XXVI. denar. 7 ptiñ in Eldeberie quæ ẽ. in Oxeneford." In Derby, fol. 280. " Hugo coñ hẽ. II. masuras. 7 I. piscar cũ saca 7 soca. Henric^{9} de ferariis III. masur cũ saca 7 soca simil." " Adhuc in eod burgo sunt. VIII. masuræ cũ saca 7 soca. Hæ fuer Ælgar. m^{o} sunt regis."

Hagæ occur principally in the Cities, Burghs, and larger Towns, as at Rochester, Canterbury, Chichester, Lewes, Boseham, Arundel, Rochintone, Waltham, Itratone, Epinges, Guildford, and Winchester. From a passage in tom. i. fol. 30. Haga and *Domus* appear to have been synonimous: and from one or two entries under Walingford the same opinion will probably be formed in respect of Haga and Masura. In the account of Norwich, however, a distinction seems intended between Mansura and Domus.

[1] Kennett, Glossar. Par. Antiq. In the Hundred of Wilge in Bedfordshire, a curious entry occurs in Domesday, tom. i. fol. 218 b. " In eod hund ten Osiet regis ꝑfect^{9} diñ hid de rege. Hanc ꝑrã tenuit. I. socħs. T. R. E. quẽ rex W. cũ ꝑra hac ꝑdicto ꝑfecto coñdauit. ut quãdiu uiueret uictũ 7 uestitũ ei ꝑberet." Among the possessions of Robert de Oilgi in Buckinghamshire, we find at Evreham, fol. 149. four fisheries yielding " mille 7 q^{i}ngent anguill 7 pisces p dies ueneris *ad op^{9} p'positi*

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The office of the Prepositus Villæ[1] is more particularly explained in the following law of King Edward: "28. *De Animalibus et alia re inventa.* Si quis adduxerit animal in villam, vel apportaverit pecuniam, et dixerit se invenisse, priusquam in domum introducat suam vel etiam alterius, ante Ecclesiam ducat, et coram sacerdote Ecclesiæ, et præposito Villæ, et melioribus hominibus totum ostendat inventum quicquid sit. Præfectus Villæ mox mittat ad quatuor Villas propinquiores pro Sacerdotibus et Præpositis villarum, qui adducant secum tres vel quatuor de melioribus hominibus de unaquaque villa, quibus congregatis ostenditur totum inventum. Postea vero testimonio ipsorum præpositus (de cujus dominio inventor est) custodiat inventum usque in diem crastinum. Die autem crastino cum aliquantis vicinorum suorum qui viderunt inventum, ad Hundredi eat præfectum, in quo Hundredo sua villa est, et ipsi ostendat totum. Et si homo alicujus domini sit in cujus terra inventum est hoc, et Dominus in cujus terra inventum est non habet consuetudines suas,

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uillæ." These Prepositi Villæ seem to have had great power. Under Etwelle in Surrey, tom. i. fol. 30 b. we read "Testantur Homines de Hundredo quod de hoc manerio subtractæ sunt duæ hidæ et una virgata quæ ibi fuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi sed PREPOSITI *accommodaverunt eas suis amicis, et unam denam silvæ et unam croftam.*"

[1] Sax. Bupb-ȝeþeꝛa. In the first volume of the Survey, fol. 2 b. "Alestan *prepositus Lundon*" occurs.

scilicet sake et soke, omnia tradat Præfecto Hundredi (si habere voluerit) cum bonis testibus. Sed si Dominus habuerit consuetudines suas, in Curia Domini rectum teneatur."[1]

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The *Bedelli* were the Under-Bailiffs of Manors. In Leominstre in Herefordshire, the Manor of which had sixteen members or berewicks, there were eight prepositi and eight bedelli.[2] At Feccheham in the same county we find "xxx. uilli 7 XI. bord 7 p̃posit⁹ 7 bedel."[3]

"*Prefecti Regis* et *Bedelli* et Elemosinarii" occur at the close of the tenants in capite in Bedfordshire.

The following is the enumeration of stock received with a small estate of tenemental land held under Eudo Fitz Hubert, detailed in the Survey in the Hundred of Hertford in Hertfordshire. "Cū qua sūpsit Hunfrid⁹ qdo de Eudone recep̃ : LXVIII. Aālia[5] 7. CCC^tas. L. oues.[6] 7 CL. porc̃. 7 L. cap^as. 7 I. equā. 7 XIII. sol. 7 IIII. den̄ de censu regis. 7 int⁹ pannos 7 uasa : XX^ti sol."[4] The estate consisted of half a Hide, with one plough in demesne, and another belonging to four bordarii. It had seven cot-

[1] Wilk. pp. 202. 203. [2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 180.

[3] Ibid. fol. 180 b. [4] Ibid. fol. 218 b.

[5] Cattle. *Animalia otiosa* were cattle not fit for husbandry.

[6] In Norfolk, tom. ii. fol. 206 b. ☞. in Einvlvesberie —"In eadem villa est quoddam *Ovile* sexcenť. 7 LXII. ovium."

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tagers, a mill yielding six shillings and eightpence, and wood for fifty porkers. It had belonged to one of King Edward's bailiffs, and its value both under the Confessor and the Conqueror had stood at sixty shillings.[1]

Markets and Tolls.

At what period the establishment of public Markets first took place in England, we are not told; but the constantly increasing severity of the Anglo-Saxon laws against Theft probably multiplied their number. To escape this severity, it was necessary that every man, and especially a dealer in goods, should be always able to prove his legal property in what he possessed.[2]

In the Laws of Ina, it is expressly said, "Si mercator inter vulgus mercetur, faciat hoc coram testibus. Si furto ablatum illud emptum inveniatur, et ipse non emerit id coram bonis testibus, confirmet pœnæ loco, quod nec furti conscius, nec furatus sit, vel compenset pœnæ loco triginta sex solidos:"[3] and in those of Athelstan, it is enacted, that no one shall make a purchase beyond twenty pennies "extra portam;" but that such bargains should take place

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 139.

[2] Turner, Hist. Anglo-Sax. ed. 8°. vol. iv. p. 312.

[3] Wilk. p. 18. LL. Inæ. 25.

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within the town, in the presence of the Portreve, or some other person of veracity, or of the reves in the folc-mote.[1]

The following, among the Conqueror's Laws, is copied almost verbatim from one of the Laws of Canute: 22. "*Ne quis rem aliquam emat sine testibus.* Nemo emat quantum IV. denariis æstimatur, neque de re mortua neque de viva absque testimonio IV. hominum aut de Burgo, aut de Villa. Et si quis rem vendicat, et is non habeat testimonium, si nullum habeat Warrantum respondeat alteri Catallum suum, et forisfacturum habeat qui habere debet, et si testimonium habeat ut jam diximus advocet tribus vicibus, et vice quarta disrationet, aut rem reddat."

In the county of *Kent* two Markets are mentioned in the Survey, one at Favreshaunt, which yielded four pounds;"[2] the other at Newedene, which yielded thirty-nine shillings and sevenpence.[3] In *Hampshire* three Markets occur; one at Neteham yielding eight pounds,[4] one at Basingestoche, of thirty shillings,[5] and at Ticefelle, "Mercatū 7 theloneū: XL. solid." [6] In *Berkshire*, we have one at Wallingford, and another newly established at Cocheham. "De nouo mercato qđ ibi. ẽ modo: XX. sol."[7] Under Bertune it is said "X. mercatores ante portā

[1] Wilk. p. 58. LL. Æthelst. 12.
[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 2 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 4.
[4] Ibid. fol. 38.
[5] Ibid. fol 39.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid. fol. 56 b.

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æccl̃æ manentes redd̃ XL. den̄."[1] In *Wiltshire* a Market yielding forty-five shillings occurs at Bradeford.[2] In *Somersetshire* no less than seven Markets are mentioned, one at Frome yielding forty-six shillings, one at Mileburne not separately valued, a third at Givelcestre, producing with its appendages eleven pounds, one at Cruche producing four pounds,[3] one at Milvertone yielding ten shillings,[4] one at Tantone yielding fifty shillings,[5] and one at Ileminstre yielding twenty shillings.[6] In *Devonshire* a Market occurs at Ochementone.[7] In *Cornwall*, among the Bishop of Exeter's lands at Matele, it is said, "Forū huj^{9} Manerii hẽ com̄ Moritoñ qd̃ ep̄s habeb̄ T.R.E."[8] There was a Market at St. Germains, held on Sundays, but it produced nothing by reason of its proximity to the Market belonging to the Earl of Moretaine.[9] Launceston had a Market, it is said, in the time of King Edward, which yielded twenty shillings, but it was taken away by the Earl of Moretaine.[10] Other Markets occur at Bodmine,[11] at Liscarret yielding four shillings,[12] and at Tremetone yielding three shillings.[13] This last is noticed with the Earl of Moretaine's Castle at Tremetone. In

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 58 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 67.
[3] Ibid. fol. 86 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 87.
[5] Ibid. fol. 87 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 91.
[7] Ibid. fol. 105 b.
[8] Ibid. fol. 120 b.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid. fol. 121 b.
[13] Ibid. fol. 122.

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Oxfordshire, we find a payment of fifty shillings "de Mercato" at Bentone.[1] In *Gloucestershire*, a Market is noticed at Berchelai, "Ibi ūn forū in quo manent XVII. hões. 7 redđt censū in firma:" another at Teodekesberie, "qđ Regina constituit," yielding eleven shillings; and a third at Turneberie, now Thornbury.[2] In *Herefordshire*, a Market recently established occurs at Etune.[3] In *Bedfordshire*, the toll of the Market at Lestone produced seven pounds; that at Loitone a hundred shillings;[4] a third at Alriceseie produced ten shillings.[5] In *Northamptonshire*, under Vndele, we have a payment "de mercato" of twenty shillings.[6] A Market also occurs at Hecham of the same value. In *Leicestershire*, a Market occurs at Medeltone.[7] In *Staffordshire*, at Tutbury.[8] In *Lincolnshire*, a Market occurs at Chirchetone;[9] another at Ludes yielding twenty-nine shillings; a Market in Bolinbroc lately established;[10] one in Spallinge producing forty shillings;[11] in Bertone,

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 154 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 163. 163 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 181 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 209.
[5] Ibid. fol. 212.
[6] Ibid. fol. 221.
[7] Ibid. fol. 235 b. See Nichols's Hist. Leic. introd. Vol. p. xl.
[8] "In Burgo circa Castellum sunt XLII. hões de Mercato suo tantum viventes. 7 redđt cū foro IIII. lib. 7 x. solid." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 248 b.
[9] Ibid. fol. 338 b.
[10] Ibid. fol. 351.
[11] Ibid. fol. 351 b.

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"1. Mercatū 7 passagiū de IIII. lib;"[1] and, in Partene, a Market yielding ten shillings.[2] At Dumham in *Norfolk*, we have, "dimidium mercatum;"[3] a Market at Coleneia apparently of recent establishment;[4] and at Turchetel "quarta pars unius Mercati."[5] In *Suffolk*, one at Tornai;[6] one at Beccles, of which the fourth part was the King's, with all customary payments;[7] the remainder, as appears by another entry, belonged to St. Edmondsbury abbey;[8] one at Sutberie;[9] one in Eia, in which twenty-five burgesses were constantly resident;[10] and one in Carahalla, "de dono regis."[11] Under Hoxana we have a curious entry, which seems to shew that the Norman tenants in capite had sometimes the power of establishing a Market for their own advantage. "In h. manerio erat unū Mercatū t. r. e. 7 p^{9}q. Willmus rex adueñ; 7 sedebat in sabbato, et W. malet fecit suū castellū ad eiam 7 eadē die q^{a} erat Mercatū in manerio eṕi. W. malet fecit aliū Mercatū in suo castello et ex hoc ita peioratū ẽ Mercatū eṕi: ut parū ualeat. et m^{o} sedet die ueneris. Mercatū auť de heia sedet die sabbati. m^{o} teñ Roḃ de dono regis."[12] The Bishop, to whose fee the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 354 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 355.
[3] Tom. ii. fol. 137.
[4] Ibid. fol. 204 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 207 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 281 b.
[7] Ibid. fol. 283 b.
[8] Ibid. fol. 369 b.
[9] Ibid. fol. 286 b.
[10] Ibid. fol. 319 b.
[11] Ibid. fol. 330 b.
[12] Ibid. fol. 379.

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Market had belonged, was Ailmarus bishop of Thetford. Under Clara, it is said, "semper unū mercatū:"[1] and under Haverhella we have a Market, the only one in the second volume of which the value is recorded, yielding thirteen shillings and four-pence.[2]

The Market of St. Germains in Cornwall is expressly said to have been held "in die Dominico," on Sunday. This was forbidden by the Laws of the Northumbrian Priests, about the year 950: "Diei solis mercaturam prohibemus ubique, et omnem populi conventum, et omne opus, et quamlibet peregrinationem, tam in curribus quam in equis cum oneribus:"[3] Again in the Liber Constitutionum of King Æthelred, and in the Laws of Canute.[4] Matthew Paris, however, informs us, under the year 1200, that Fairs and Markets were constantly so held in England from a remote period. He is speaking of Eustace abbot of Flai, who came into England in the time of King John. "Nundinas vero et Mercata Dominicæ diei adeo interdixit; quod omnia fere, quæ diebus Dominicis per

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 389 b. [2] Ibid. fol. 428.

[3] Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 101.

[4] Ibid. pp. 114. 130. In the "Capitul. Karoli et Ludovici Impp." Lib. i. tit. 145. the Sunday Market is also forbidden: "Ut Mercatus die dominico in nullo loco habeatur." See also Lib. ii. tit. 7. Codex LL. antiq. ex bibl. Lindenbrogii. fol. Francof. 1613. pp. 852. 860.

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Angliam fieri consueverant, constituerentur in una hebdomadæ sequentium feriarum: sicque Dominicis diebus fidelis populus divinis solummodo vacans obsequiis, omne opus servile penitus abdicavit. Veruntamen, tempore procedente, plerique ut canes ad vomitum, sunt reversi."[1] The Statute of the 27th of King Henry the Sixth intended to have abolished the custom entirely: but it continued in use in Wales and its Marches even in the time of Queen Elizabeth.[2]

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[1] Mat. Par. Hist. Major. ed. fol. Lond. 1684. p. 169.

[2] Among the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum, Num. 79. art. 72. is a Petition from the Preacher at Bishop's Castle in Shropshire to Lord Burghley, which establishes the fact of this late continuance.

"To the right honourable William Baron of Burghley, Lorde High Treasorer of England:

"Your supplt Walter Stephens preacher at Busshoppes castle in the Countie of Salop. Where contrarie to the expresse word of God and contrarie also to the Lawes of this Realme, the Fayres holden not onlie in the towne of Busshoppes castle, but also for the moste parte in all other townes in Wales and the Marches thereof happening upon the Sundaie and Saboath daie are holden upon the same Sundaie and Saboath daie on which they fall, to the high displeasure of Almightie God. And where in all the chief citties and townes of this Realme, and in all East, West, and South parts of the Realme, and in many other civill and well ordred places, the same great abuse is reformed, and remaineth unreformed chieflie in Wales and the Marches thereof, which

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On the subject of holding Markets in fortified places, we read the following in what is called, "Carta Regis Willielmi Conquisitoris de quibusdam Statutis." "Item nullum mercatum vel forum sit, nec fieri permittatur, nisi in civitatibus regni nostri, et in burgis, et muro vallatis, et in castellis, et in locis tutissimis, ubi consuetudines regni nostri, et jus nostrum commune, et dignitates coronæ nostræ, quæ constitutæ sunt a bonis prædecessoribus nostris deperiri non possint, nec defraudari, nec violari, sed omnia rite et in aperto, et per judicium et justitiam fieri debent. Et ideo castella, et burgi, et civitates sitæ sunt et fundatæ et ædificatæ, scilicet, ad tuitionem gentium et populorum regni, et ad defensionem regni, et idcirco obser-

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causeth (no doubte) God's heavie hand over them. Your humble suppl^{t} meaneth by your Lordship's favour to exhibite a Peticion unto your Lordship and the rest of the Lords of her Ma^{ties} most honourable previe Councell for reformacion therein to be had: wherein he most humblie besecheth your moste honourable Lordship, being one of the chief patrons of true religion, that it would please the same in this so charitable and good a service to give your Lordship's speciall assistaunce and countenance a worke (no doubte) most acceptable unto Almightie God."

This Petition is indorsed with the date of 24 Oct. 1595. Above it in Lord Burghley's own hand is, "Lett this sute be moved to the Counsell, and I will further it. W. Burghley."

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vari debent cum omni libertate, et integritate, et ratione."[1]

Feria, a fair, occurs once only, in the second Volume of the Survey, at Aspella, a manor belonging to Ranulph Peverell: "In eaď ťcia pars æccl̃iæ. & ťcia pars feriæ."[2]

"De Thol.

"Thol (quod nos dicimus Tholoneum) est, scilicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi et emendi in terra sua."[3] *Tol*, *Thol*, or *Theloneum*, in the language of the Domesday Survey, was not merely the liberty of buying and selling, or keeping a market; it also signified the customary dues or rents paid to the Lord of a Manor for his profits of the Fair or Market,[4] as well as a tribute or custom for passage.[5] In the very first page of the Survey, the burgesses

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[1] Wilkins, Leg. Anglo-Sax. p. 229. LL. W. Conq. 61.

[2] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 418.

[3] Wilkins, Leg. Anglo-Sax. p. 202. LL. Edw. Conf. 24.

[4] Kennett, Gloss. Par. Antiq. Edmund Earl of Cornwall granted to the Rector and Bonhommes of Asherugge and their Tenants "ut in omnibus burgis et villatis nostris et etiam in singulis nundinis et mercatis nostris libere valeant emere et vendere omnes mercandisas absque ullo theloneo seu stallagio."

[5] See Bracton. lib. ii. cap. 24. § 3. So MS. Cotton. Galba E. iv. "Toln. Quite de ton doner."

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of Dover are represented in the time of King Edward to have been free of toll through England. "Quicunq; manens in villa assiduus. reddebat regi cōsuetudinē: quietus erat de theloneo p̄ totā Angliā." Under Cedeorde in Gloucestershire, Wlward[9], who held it in the same reign, is said to have received, "Theloneū saſ qđ veniebat ad aulā."[1] At Lestone in Bedfordshire, we have, "Theloneū de Mercato redđ. VII. liƀ."[2] Under Northwich in Cheshire, it is said, "Quisq's ex alia scira carrū adducebat cū. II. bobꝫ aut cū pluribꝫ dabat de theloneo. IIII. denaſ."[3] Among the Clamores in Lincolnshire, several cases occur of the exaction of Tolls unknown in the time of King Edward. Among those of the North Riding of the County, we read, "In Bertune 7 in Ferebi accipiunt hoēs Gisleƀti de Gand Theloneū aliud quā accepunt T. R. E. de pane. piscibꝫ. coriis. 7 aliis rebꝫ plurimis. unde nunq̄ datū fuit. In Castre faciunt similr hoēs regis."[4]

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 164.
[2] Ibid. fol. 209.
[3] Ibid. fol. 268.
[4] Ibid. fol. 375 b.

Sect. 5.—Tenures and Services.

1. *Instances and Peculiarities.*

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§ 5. *Tenures and Services.*

Tenure in frankalmoigne frequently occurs. This is the tenure by which the antient Monasteries and Religious Houses held the larger portion of their lands. The high and exalted nature of the Service which they rendered, discharged them from all secular burthens but that of the *trinoda necessitas*, of repairing the bridges, building castles, and repelling invasions. They prayed for the soul of the donor and his heirs.

Among the possessions of the Church of Saint Martin Canterbury, we read, "Terra Nordeuuode 7 ꝑra Ripe. 7 ꝑra Brandet reddt xx. soł. 7 vi. deñ ad S. Martiñ in elemosina."[1] Under "Terra Æccłæ S. Augustini" it is said, "Juxta ciuitatē Cantuar̃ hẗ S. Augꝰtinꝰ iiii. acas ꝑre qas teñ. iiii. Moniales in elemosina de abbe."[2] In Sussex we find several clerici holding single hides of land "in elemosina."[3] The abbey of Almanesches held Clepinges, in that county, of Earl Roger by the same tenure.[4] The abbey of Troard, also, held Rochintone of the same Earl in alms.[5] In Berkshire, the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 2.
[2] Ibid. fol. 12.
[3] Ibid. fol. 22.
[4] Ibid. fol. 25.
[5] Ibid. fol. 25 b.

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Bishop of Durham held Waltham of the King in alms; Vluuinus the Canon had before held it of Harold.[1] Under "Terra Walterii filii Ponz," in the same county, at Etone, we read, "De isto ℳ. III. hid ded Ponz S. Petro de Westmonast pro anima sua."[2] Of a hide of land at Horcerd in Dorsetshire, it is said, "Hanc hidā ded Hugo p anima sua æccl̃æ de Creneburne."[3] In Somersetshire, we read, "Goduinꝰ ten̄ dimid hid in ℳ qd uocat Ragiol. de rege in elemosina. Valet III. sol." "Eddida monialis ten̄ in elemosina de rege. XII. acas ꝟræ. ibi hꝫ qaꝟ XX. acas siluæ 7 pasturæ. Vat v. solid. Duæ nonnæ ten̄ de rege in elemosina II. v̄ ꝟræ 7 dimid in Honecote."[4] In Hertfordshire, at Deneslai, we find, "I. francigena elemosinariꝰ regis."[5] In Wales it is said, immediately after the entry relating to the city of Gloucester, "in Elemosina regis c̄ una uilla quæ p anima ejꝰ redd æccl̃æ ad fest S. Martini. II. porc̄. 7 c. panes cū ceruisia."[6] In Gloucestershire, it is said, "Eccl̃a de Circestre ten̄ de rege. II. hid in elemosina. 7 de rege. E. tenuit qietas ab oñi c̄suetudine."[7] Under Alac and Lene in Herefordshire, "Horum IIor ℳ. æccl̃as 7 pb̄ros 7 decimas. 7 duos uiłłos. ten̄ S. Maria de Cormeliis in elemosina de

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 58.
[2] Ibid. fol. 61.
[3] Ibid. fol. 84.
[4] Ibid. fol. 91 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 132 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 162.
[7] Ibid. fol. 166 b.

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rege."[1] Under Toruei in Bedfordshire we find Aluuinus, a priest, holding the third part of half a hide. It is added, "Rex u°. W. sibi postea in elemosina cessit. unde p anima regis 7 reginæ omi eđa. II. feria missā psoluit."[2] In Essex, under Estinfort, we read, "Ad Eccliam huj^{9} manerii jacent xxx. ac q^{a}s vicini dedeř in elemosina."[3] In Norfolk, "in Heuincham. I. lib hō pr. XL. ac træ in elemosina & cantat unaq^{a}q$_{9}$ ebdomada tres missas."[4] Again in Wittuna, "I. pr xxx. ac in elemosina semp. IX. soc. de XII. ac træ. semp. II. car. 7 II. ac p^{a}ti. Ex hoc cantat. III. missas p rege & regina. 7 inc redd. II. sol. 7 totū hť."[5] Under Bertuna in Suffolk, we read, "Eccliæ huj^{9} uillæ L. ac de liba tra ptiñ p elemosina."[6] At Saint Edmundsbury, the abbat had "XLIII. Elemosinarii. q^{i}sq$_{9}$ hť. I. bord."[7]

The Services performed by the Towns and Burghs have been noticed under a separate head.

Firma unius Noctis, one night's entertainment, is a Service which frequently occurs, usually as having been rendered in the time of Edward the Confessor. As at Borne and Beddingham in Sussex:[8] at Cavna, Bedvinde, Amblesberie, Guerminstre, Chepeham, and Theodulveside in Wiltshire:[9] at Warham, Bridetone, Bere, Win-

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 179 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 218 b.
[3] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 24 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 133.
[5] Ibid. fol. 133 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 361 b.
[7] Ibid. fol. 372.
[8] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 20 b.
[9] Ibid. fol. 64 b. 65.

borne, Pinpre, and Winfrode in Dorsetshire:[1] at Summertone, Cedre, Nordperet, Sudperet, Churi, Willetone, Candetone, and Carentone in Somersetshire:[2] and at Betune and Wesberie in Gloucestershire.[3] Under Wititone in Shropshire we find this Service referred back at least as far as the time of Ethelred. "Tēpore Adelredi patris E. regis reddb ħ tria ⅏ dimiđ firmā noctis."[4] At Lintune in Herefordshire "quarta pars firmæ unius noctis" occurs.[5] At Neuport in Essex, "firma de duabus noctibus."[6] The county of Oxford rendered the entertainment of three nights, or one hundred and fifty pounds.[7] In Hampshire, it is said, "H. tria ⅏. Basingestoc. Clere. Esseborne. reddunt *Firmam unius diei.*"[8] Under Saham, Fordham, and several other manors on the King's demesnes in Cambridgeshire, we find the entertainment of three Days noticed, "inter mel, frumentum, et brasium;"[9] a service which, in the Conqueror's time, appears to have been uniformly commuted in each for the payment of thirteen pounds eight shillings and four-pence "de albis nummis."

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In the account of Lanpiran in Cornwall we read, "De hoc manerī ablatæ sŧ IIˢᵉ. ꝑræ q̃

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 75.
[2] Ibid. fol. 86. 86 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 162 b. 163.
[4] Ibid. fol. 253 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 179 b.
[6] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 7.
[7] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 159.
[8] Ibid. fol. 39.
[9] Ibid. fol. 189 b.

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reddeƀ canonicis [S. Pierani] T. R. E. *firmā* IIII^or^. *Septimanarum.* 7 decano xx. solid̄ p̄ c̄suetudine."[1]

The Castle of Arundel yielded in the time of Edward the Confessor "*de* III^bz^. *Conuiuiis* xx. solid̄."[2]

Under Newetone in Surry it is said, "De ꝺ de Mildentone reddit⁊ in Neuuetone una c̄suetudo id est *XXVIII. pensæ Caseoꝫ.*"[3] The "Consuetudo Caseoꝫ" occurs again in Berkshire.[4]

At Chintenham in Gloucestershire a render was made, in the time of Edward, of three thousand cakes of dog-bread: "*ter mille panes canibus.*" For this at the time of the Survey sixteen shillings were paid in Money.[5] From the county of Warwick, in the time of the Conqueror, twenty-three pounds were paid "p̄ c̄suetudine Canum."[6]

Of the manor of Cumbe in Kent, it is said, "T.R.E. ualeƀ. LX. sol̄. 7 post L. sol̄. Modo IIII. liƀ. & *seruitium uni*ꝰ *militis.*"[7] The same Service occurs in Surrey.[8] This must have been by finding a man for the wars.

In Cornwall, "De Æccl̄a S. Germani ablata c̄ I. hida t̄ræ q̄ reddeƀ p̄ c̄suetudiñ *unā Cupā Ceruisiæ.* 7 XXX. denar̄."[9]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121.
[2] Ibid. fol. 23.
[3] Ibid. fol. 14 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 59 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 162 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 238.
[7] Ibid. fol. 10 b.
[8] Ibid. fol. 32.
[9] Ibid. fol. 120 b.

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The Royal demesne of Portland in Northamptonshire, in the time of Edward, beside forty-eight shillings rent, paid ten shillings "*pro feltris sommarioꝝ regis:*" for skins or rugs for the King's sumpter horses.[1]

Among the baser Services was "*Auera,*" which, with the exception of two entries in Kent, occurs principally in Hertford and Cambridge shires, generally accompanied in the latter county by "*Inguard,*" or "*Inward.*" Auera is usually interpreted a day's work of the Plough, though it also signified that service which the tenant owed to the King or other Lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either.[2] Inward was the guarding the person of the King when he lodged in a city, or the attendance on the Sheriff. It also implied certain servile works about the King's demesnes or the lords' inlands.[3]

At Barham in Kent, it is said, "De Auera id est seruitium LX. sol."[4] At Chenepeworde in Hertfordshire, "De c̄suetud. I. Auerā inuenieb. cū rex in scyra veniebat. Si non : v. denar̄ reddebat."[5] In Cambridgeshire, under Esselinge, "unꝰqᵗsqꝫ in servitio regis inuenit Auerā. ℔ VIIIᵗᵒ. deñ ℔ mancipiū."[6] Under Warating, it is said, "Hanc ꝯrā tenuer̄ x. socħi. hōes abbis fuer̄. 7 absqꝫ ejꝰ licentia ꝯrā suā uenđe ñ potuer̄.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 219 b.
[2] Kelham, Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 159.
[3] Ibid. p. 240.
[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 9 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 139.
[6] Ibid. fol. 189 b.

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Hoꝛ. VI. inuenieb Aueras. 7 IIII. inũ. jnguarđ. si rex ueniret in scyra. Si non. VIII. deñ ꝑ auera. 7 IIII. ꝑ inguarđ. reddebant."[1] Under Svafam in Cambridgeshire, we read "Hanc ꝥrā tenueř. VI. socĥi sub Eddeva. ñ potueř sine ejꝰ licentia receđe. sꝫ inuenieb uicecomiti III. jneuuarđ 7 I. Auerā ꝑ annum."[2] The repetitions of this Service are very numerous upon the lands which had belonged to the fair Eddeua. In Warateuuorde, it is said, "Hanc ꝥrā. IIº. socĥi regis E. tenueř. 7 II. Aueras inueneř. 7 uenđe potueř;" and again, under Euresdone, "alij XIII. hões. R. E. unā hiđ 7 diñ 7 X. acªs tenueř. 7 IX. Aueras 7 V. ineẅ uicecomiti inuenerunt. Oñs uº terras suas dare ł uendere potuerunt."[3]

Several instances of baser Service occur upon the lands belonging to Westminster Abbey, in Worcestershire. As, "In Bricstelmestune. sunt. X. hidæ. Ibi. X. uiłł 7 X. borđ. cū VI. cař 7 arant 7 seminant VI. acªs de ꝑpⁱo semine."[4] "In Depeforde. Ibi VIII. uiłłi 7 X. borđ cū VI. cař. 7 arant IIII. acªs 7 seminant de suo semine. —Alcot monacꝰ. I. hiđ. 7 faciebat seruitiū qđ ei ꝑcipiebatur."[5] "In Aichintune sunt XVI. hidæ. Ibi VI. colibti. redđ ꝑ anñ. XI. soł 7 II. deñ. 7 arant 7 seminant de ꝑpⁱo semine XII. acras."[6] Of the Servi on the same land, it is

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 190 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 195.
[3] Ibid. fol. 200.
[4] Ibid. fol. 174 b.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.

said, "Hi duo Dunning 7 Brictric secaƀ in pⁿtis dñi sui ꝑ consuetudinē. unā diem."[1] In Longedune, it is said, "De hac ꝑra T.R.E. teneƀ. IX. liƀi hões. XVIII. hiđ. 7 secabant uno die in pⁿtis dñi sui. 7 facieƀ seruitiū sic̄ eis ꝑcipiebatur." So again, under Poiwic, Snodesbyrie, Dormestun, and other Manors belonging to the Monastery. At Offenham in Worcestershire, belonging to the Abbey of Evesham, it is said, "Ibi sunt boves ad I. car̄. sed petrā trahunt ad æccłam."[2] Osbern Fitz Richard held Wicelbold in the same county. "Ibi XIII. burg̃ses in Wich secantes II. dieb⁹ in Augusto 7 Marcio. 7 seruientes curiæ."[3] In the Hundred of Neweton, between the Ribble and the Mersey, we read, "Huj⁹ Hvnđ hões liƀi p̃t. IIᵒˢ. erant in eađ c̃suetuđ qua hões derberiæ. 7 plus illis. II. dieb3 in Augusto metebant in culturis regis."[4] At Elmelie in Herefordshire, on the land of Saint Guthlac, it is said, "Alterius uillæ hões laborant in hac uilla. 7 redđt. XXXVII. soliđ 7 VIII. denar̄."[5] Upon the King's lands at Lufenham and Sculetorp in Northamptonshire, it is said, "Hões opantur opa regis quæ p̃positus jusserit."[6]

The Servi on the manor of Bledelai in Buckinghamshire, belonging to the Earl of Moretaine,

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 174 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 175 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 176 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 269 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 182 b.
[6] Ibid. fol. 219.

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from the profits of pannage paid money sufficient to purchase the iron work of two Ploughs: "Silua mille porc̃. et de reddit̃. siluæ *ferra car'. sufficienter.*"[1] The tenants on the estate at Estone in the same County, belonging to Edward of Salisbury, appear to have done the same. "Silua ccc. porc̃. 7 ferra carucis dñicis."[2] Under Quenintone, one of Roger de Laci's manors in Gloucestershire, we find a burgess of Gloucester entered yielding "IIII. soccos" or plough-shares.[3] Four burgesses of Hereford yielded eighteen plough-shares to the manor of Merchelai in Herefordshire.[4]

Other Services of a special sort occur. At Henret in Berkshire, it is said, "Henric^{9} teñ ibi I. hid̃ quæ fuerat in firma regis. Godric^{9} tenuit. Aluric^{9} de Tacehā dicit se uidisse brevē regis qd̃ eā dederit feminæ Godrici in dono *eo q'd nutriebat canes suos.* Sed nemo ẽ in Hund̃. qui breuē uiderit p̃ter Aluricum."[5] Of certain lands at Achelei in Buckinghamshire, of the fee of Robert de Oilgi, we read "Hæ v. hidæ 7 III. uirgæ sunt VIII. hidæ. De his tenuit

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 146.

[2] Ibid. fol. 150 b. [3] Ibid. fol. 167 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 179 b. At Eggefield in Lancashire, 20 Hen. III. Walter le Rus and Alice his wife are said to have held twelve acres of land by the service of repairing the iron work of the King's Ploughs. Plac. Coron. 30 Hen. III. Lanc. Blount, p. 93.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 57 b.

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Aluuid puella. II. hid. quas potuit dare t uendere cui uoluit. 7 de dñica firma regis E. habuit ipsa dim hidā quā Godric^{9} uicecom ei c̄cessit quādiu uicecom c̄et. *ut illa doceret filiā ej^{9} Aurifrisiū op'ari.* Hanc t̄rā teñ m^{o} Rob̄t^{9} filius Walterij testante hundret."[1] Under Lene in Herefordshire, which in the Confessor's time had been Earl Morcar's, it is said, "T. R. E. ualb̄ VI. lib̄. Modo XII. lib̄ de candidis denar. p̄posit^{9} huj^{9} m̄ c̄suetud habeb̄ T. R. E. ut *ueniente d'na sua in m̄ p'sentaret ei XVIII. oras denar'. ut e'et ipsa læto animo. 7 dapifer 7 alij ministri habeb' de eo X. solid.*'[2]"

The last Service to be noticed is that which was yielded by the manor of Biscopestreu in the hundred of Atiscross in Cheshire, which at the time of the Survey was held by Grifin King of North Wales. "In eod Atiscros Hd habuit. Rex Grifin. I. maneriū Biscopestreu. 7 in dñio. I. car habeb̄. 7 Hoes ej^{9} VI. car. *q'do ipse rex ibi uenieb' : reddeb' ei unq^{a}q' car' cc. hesthas. 7 unā cuuā plenā ceruisia 7 unā butiri Ruscā.*"[3] Hesthas were Loaves; a tub of Ale, and a rush basket of Butter.

It is remarkable how many Services which in the time of Edward the Confessor were yielded

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 149. In Wiltshire, tom. i. fol. 73 b. 74 a. it is said, "Leviet teñ Cvnvche. Vir ej^{9} tenuit T. R. E. H' Leuiede fecit 7 facit Aurifrisium regis 7 reginæ." May not the Aluuid of Buckinghamshire and the Leuiede of Wiltshire be the same person?

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 179 b. [3] Ibid. fol. 269.

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in kind, in the time of the Conqueror were changed for money payments.

2. *Heriots and Reliefs.*

Harieta, Heriet, Heriete, or *Herigete,* the Heriot, occurs more rarely in the Domesday Survey than might have been expected. The first establishment, if not the introduction of the compulsory *Heriot* into England is found in the following Law of King Canute.[1] "*De Heriotis.* "Et sint armamenta prouti dignitati convenit, Comitis prouti ad eum pertinet, nempe octo Equi, quatuor ephippiati et quatuor absque ephippiis, et quatuor Galeæ, et quatuor Loricæ, et octo Hastæ, ac totidem Scuta, et quatuor Enses et ducentæ Mancusæ auri. Et postea Regii Thani et armamentum, qui ei proximus, sit IV. equi, II. ephippiati, et II. absque ephippiis, et duo Enses et IV. Hastæ, et totidem Scutą, et Galeæ, et Loricæ, et quinquaginta Mancusæ auri. Et inferioris conditionis Thani, Equus cum ornamentis ejus et armis, vel ejus mulcta obstricti colli in Saxonia occidua, et in Mercia duæ libræ, et in Anglia orientali duæ libræ. Et Regii Thani armamentum apud Danos, qui suam immunitatem habet quatuor libræ, et si Regi ulterius notus sit, duo Equi, unus ephippiatus, et alter absque ephippio, et Ensis et duæ Hastæ, et

[1] Leg. Anglo-Sax. Wilk. p. 144.

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duo Scuta, et quinquaginta Mancusæ auri: et qui minus habuerit, et minus potens fuerit, duæ libræ." The Word *Heriot*, or Dene-zeat, implies the habiliments of war. These, it should seem, were delivered up to the sovereign on the death of the vassal, who could no longer use them, to be put into other hands for the service and defence of the country.[1] The Heriot of the Lagemen at Cambridge has been already noticed in a former page.[2]

Upon the plan of the Danish Heriot, William the Conqueror fashioned his law of *Reliefs*. 22. "*De Relevio Comitis.* De Relevio Comitis, quod ad Regem pertinet VIII. Equi ephippiati et frænis ornati, et Loricæ II, et IV. Galeæ, et IV. Scuta, et IV. Hastæ, et IV. Enses, alii cæteri IV. Veredi, et Palfredi cum frænis et capistris." 23. "*De Relevio Baronis.* De Relevio Baronis IV. Equi cum sellis et frænis ornati, et Loricæ II. et II. Galeæ, et Scuta II. et II. Hastæ, et II. Enses; et alii cæteri II. unus Veredus et unus Palfridus cum fræno et capistro." 24. "*De Vavasoris Relevio.* De Relevio Vavasoris ad legitimum suum Dominum. Quietus esse debet per Æquum patris sui talem qualem habuerit tempore mortis suæ, et per Loricam suam, et per Galeam suam, et per Scutum suum, et per Hastam suam, et per Ensem suum, et si adeo fuerit inermis ut nec Equum habuerit nec Arma, per

[1] Blackst. Comment. edit. Oxf. 1760. tom. ii. p. 423.

[2] See p. 197.

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centum solidos." 29. " *De Servorum Relevio.* De Relevio Villani. Melius animal quod habuerit id (sive Equus sit, sive Bos, sive Vacca) donabit Domino suo pro Relevio, et postea sint omnes Villani in franco plegio." 40. " *De Relevio eorum qui clientes censum pendunt.* Eorum qui fundum suum tenent ad censum, sit rectum Relevium tantum quantum census annuus est."

The Relief was, in fact, a fine paid to the King by all who came to the inheritance of lands held in capite or military service, to *relieve*, or as it were to redeem their estate and obtain possession of it.[1] It consisted at first, as we see by the Conqueror's Laws, in horses and arms, till, by the Ordinance called the Assize of Arms, in the 27th year of Henry the Second, every man's armour was directed to be preserved for his heir, and the Relief became payable in money; the fixed rates of which were afterwards determined by Magna Charta.[2]

Such was the difference between the Heriot and the Relief in their origin. " But," says Sir Henry Spelman, " there is great difference between Heriots and Reliefs; for Heriots were *Militiæ apparatus* which the word signifieth,

[1] Kennett, Par. Antiq. Gloss.

[2] Ibid. The Reliefs were originally paid in money even in Normandy: as we learn from " La Coustume reformee du Pays et Duche de Normandie, anciens Ressorts, et enclaves d'iceluy." 4° Rouen. 1612. pp. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. See also Wright on the Law of Tenures, p. 100.

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and devised to keep the conquered nation in subjection, and to support the public strength and military furniture of the Kingdom: the Reliefs for the private commodity of the Lord, that he might not have *inutilem proprietatem* in the Seignory. The Heriots were therefore paid in habiliments of war; the Reliefs, usually in money: the Heriot for the tenant that died, and out of his goods; the Relief for the tenant that succeeded, and out of his purse: the Heriot, whether the son or heir enjoyed the land or not; the Relief by none but him only that obtained the land in succession." "I stand the longer," adds Sir Henry Spelman, "herein, for that not only the Report, but even DOOMSDAY itself, and generally all the ancient monkish writers[1] have confounded Heriots and Reliefs."

In the account of *Kent* in the very first page of the Survey, in what relates to the Customs of Boruuar Lest, Estrelest, Linuuartlest, and Wiuuartlest, it is said, "Quando moritr Alodiarius: rex inde habet releuationē ṫræ. excepta ṫra S.

[1] Bromton, in what may be termed a perpetual Commentary on the Laws of Canute, rather than a transcript of the Code, represents the Heriot and the Relevatio as the same. "Si quis ex hac vita decedat sine distributione rerum suarum, vel per incustodiam, vel per mortem improvisam, non usurpet sibi dominus ejus de pecunia sua, nisi quantum ad justam *Relevationem* pertinet quæ Anglice vocatur HEREGET." The Monkish historians were at a loss for a Latin term to express the Heriot, and they adopted *Relevatio*.

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Trinitatis. 7 S. Augustini. 7 S. Martini. 7 exceptis his. Godric de Burnes. 7 Godric Carlesone. 7 Alnod cilt. 7 Esber biga. 7 Siret de Cillehā. 7 Turgis. 7 Norman. 7 Azor. Sup istos hī rex forisfacturā. de capitibꝫ eoꝝ tantū mº. 7 de terris eoꝝ hī releuamen. qui hñt suā sacā 7 socā." Which shews that Reliefs were not confined only to the King as prime Lord. In the account of Kingston in *Surrey*, we read: "De uiłis hujꝰ uillæ habuit 7 hī Hūfridꝰ camerarius unū uillañ in custodia causa codunandi lanā reginæ. De ipso etiā acceꝑ xx. soł in releuañ cū paī ejꝰ fuit morī."[1] In the account of *Berkshire*, it is said, "Tainus vel miles regis dñicꝰ moriens ꝺ ꝑ releuamento dimitteꝺ regi oīa arma sua. 7 equū I. cū sella. aliū sine sella. Qđ si. ēēnt ei canes ł accipitres ꝺ ꝑsentabant regi ut si uellet accipet."[2] In *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*: "Tainꝰ hñs plusquā. VI. maneria. non dat ꝯræ releuationē nisi regi tantū. VIII. liꝺ. Si hī. VI. tantū uel minꝰ ꝺ uicecomiti dat releuationē. III. Markas argenti. ubicunq; maneat in Burgo uel extra."[3] So, again, in *Yorkshire*: "Releuationē ꝯrarū dant solūmº regi. illi taini qui plusq;. VI. maneria habuerint. Releū. ē. VIII. liꝺ. Si uº. VI. tanī man. uel minꝰ habuerit ꝺ uicecomiti ꝑ releuaī dat. III. marķ argenti. Burgenses auī Eborace ciuiī. ñ dant releuationē."[4]

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 30 b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 56 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 280 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 298 b.

Sect. 6.—Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions.

1. *Their Denominations.*

Saca, Soca, Theim.

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These terms are thus explained in the laws of Edward the Confessor. "22. *De Sacha*—Sacha est, quod si quilibet aliquem nominatim de aliquo calumniatus fuerit, et ille negaverit, forisfactura probationis vel negationis (si evenerit) sua erit. 23. *De Soca*—Soca est, quod si aliquis quærit aliquid in terra sua, etiam furtum, sua est justitia si inventum fuerit, an non. 25. *De Theam*—Theam, quod si quispiam aliquid interciet[1] super aliquem, & interciatus non poterit warrantum suum habere, erit forisfactura sua, et justitia similiter de calumniatore, si defecerit." *Infangthefe* follows: after which it is said, "Illi vero qui non habent has consuetudines coram justitia regia rectum faciant in Hundredis, vel in Wapentachiis, vel in Scyris."[2]

Saca was the power and privilege of hearing and determining causes and disputes, levying forfeitures and fines, executing laws, and administering justice within a certain precinct.

Soca was the territory or precinct in which

[1] *sc.* penes alium deprehendat.

[2] Wilkins. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 202.

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the Saca and other privileges were exercised. Soca, Soke, says Kelham, generally signifies franchise, liberty, or jurisdiction; sometimes a territory or precinct; and sometimes a rent paid for using the land, with some privilege or liberty, or for protection of the land.[2] Under Somerdebi in Lincolnshire, we read, "H' Soca talis erat. qđ nichil reddebat. sed adjuvabat in exercitu regis in ꝟra 7. in mari."[3]

At Burtone in Lincolnshire is an entry which indicates that an "Aula" or mansion frequently accompanied the Soca." "In Burtone hꝺ Godric II. car. ꝟre ad glđ. Tr̃a II. car. SOCA in Scantune s; tam̃ fuit ibi aula." Tom. i. fol. 369.

In the second volume of the Domesday Survey,

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[1] Nichols's Hist. Leic. Introd. Vol. p. xlvii. Compare also Fleta, lib. i. c. 47. § 6. Wilkins, LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 427. says, "A *soca* autem hac, sensu quo privilegium, immunitatem, libertatem signat, venit terrarum illa apud nos possessionis species SOCKAGIUM alias Socagium dicta, sumpto hinc nomine, quod terra eo modo possessa (sub certis scilicet et nominatis servitiis in pacto inter Dominum et Vassallum ejus conventu contentis) a quibuscunque aliis oneribus immunis sit et libera."

The jurisdiction of the Soca was sometimes divided. Under Hertesmera in Suffolk, Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 437 b. we read, "De hac ꝟra habuit Abbas [S. Edmundi] tres partes sochæ. 7. Rex quarta." Of the manor of Wi in Kent belonging to Battle Abbey, it is said, "De. XXII. hunꝺ ptiñ isti c̄ saca 7 soca. 7 om̃a forisfact̃a quæ juste ptiñ regi." tom. i. fol. 11 b.

[2] Domesday Book Illustr. p. 330.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 368.

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"Soca falde," the privilege of the Lord's fold, occurs in numerous instances:[1] that is, the privilege of the Lord to take the profits of the fold within his manor.

Team or *Theame* says Cowel, from the Saxon ꝺýman *propagare*, to teem or bring forth, signifies a royalty granted by the King's charter

[1] Tom. ii. fol. 203 b. "In eaꝺ uilla [Halgatuna] XII. hōes. VI. quorū erant in soca falde. 7 alii. VI. erant liꝺi." Fol. 206. Bertuna. "Huic mañ semp jacent. VII. liꝺi hōes ad socā de falda." Ibid. in Stou. "Adjacent huic mañ. v. liꝺi hōes de ōi consuetudiñ. 7 ad socā adjacent etiā XVII. liꝺi hōes consueti ad faldā. & coñdati de XXIIII. aĉ." Du Cange says, "*Falda* denique sumitur pro libertate habendi Faldam, quæ libertas Faldsoca dicitur. Soc enim Saxonibus *libertas*. Nulli quippe olim licuit vel in terris propriis Faldam erigere, aut gregem alere, nisi domino feodali, seu manerii, hoc ex jure publico gaudenti. Est igitur libertas Faldæ, seu Faldagium, prærogativa dominicalis, tenenti plebeio non competens. Atque hac notione passim usurpari videas in veterib. Chartis. Monasticum Anglic. tom. i. p. 340. 'In Snetesham unam carrucatam terræ cum Falda propria.' Tom. ii. p. 209. 'Et quod oves Canonicorum eant in pastura cum propriis ovibus ejus ubique, & quod sint levantes et cubantes in propria Falda Canonicorum prædictorum.' Ibid. 625. 'Quadraginta acras terræ . . . . cum libertate habendi Faldam suam.' Tom. i. p. 302. 'Haberet et Faldas, ubi omnes homines villæ præter Seneschaldum, qui propriam Faldam habet, tenentur ponere Oves suas.'" Faldsoca (faldsogne) occurs Monast. Anglic. last ed. tom. iv. p. 206. "Cum libertate faldæ," Ibid. tom. vi. p. 419. Faldagium, Ibid. tom. iii. p. 330. 332. tom. iv. p. 17. tom. vi. 419. Compare also Spelman in *voce*.

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to the Lord of a Manor, for the having, restraining, and judging bondmen, neifs, and villains, with their children, goods, and chattels, in his court.[1] Tyman, says Cowel, signifies also to

[1] Law Interpr. fol. 1727. in v. Spelman, noticing the occurrence of the word in Saxon Charters, and more particularly in those of Edward the Confessor, says, " Ubi *Theam* significare videtur jurisdictionem cognoscendi in Curiâ suâ de advocationibus, sive intertiatis; hoc est, ut Jureconsulti hodiè loquuntur, de vocatis ad Warrantiam. Sic enim ibidem sequitur cap. 25. ' Theam est quod si quisquam aliquid intertiet super aliquem, et intertiatus non poterit Warrantum suum habere, erit forisfactura sua, et justitia similiter de calumniatore si defecerit.' De hujusmodi autem advocatione satis fusè disseritur in fœdere Ethelredi regis cum Anlavo, &c. cap. 10. p. 87. quod Be ceamum, i. de Advocatione inscribitur. Unde hoc Saxonicè Dpilom ꝑcoð þ man ꝑceolðe ðꝑýpa ꝺýman. Sed Team tam in hujusmodi chartis quam in maneriorum consuetudinibus nuperiores etiam intelligunt pro nativis bondos et villanos ipsoque jure habendi eos eorumque propaginem quam sequelam vocant, ubicunque inventi fuerint in Angliâ: coercendique et judicandi eos infra Curiam suam. Anonymus in MS. ' *Them*, hoc est (inquit) quod habeatis totam generationem villanorum vestrorum cum eorum sectis et catallis ubicunque fuerint in Angliâ; excepto quod si quis nativus quietus per annum unum et unum diem in aliqua villa privilegiata manserit, ita quod in eorum communiam sive gildam, tanquam civis receptus fuerit, eo ipso a villenagio liberatus est. Qui autem jurisdictionem habent hujusmodi, curiam de *Theme*, i. de nativis, vel servis dicuntur habere, in qua olim licuit inter cæteros cognoscere de statu vassalli sui, viz. utrum liber esset, an servus :' de quâ curia sic ex antiqua lege refert Skenæus,

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advocate. In the "Expositio Verborum Anglicorum" in the Cotton Manuscript Galba E. IV. *Theu* is explained, "Auer serf, ou uyleyn, ou neyf, et lur issue." Cowel quotes a similar explanation of old date from the register of the priory of Crokesford. "*Them.* i. e. Quod Prior habet totam generationem Villanorum suorum, cum eorum secta et catallis ubicunque in Anglia inventi fuerint."

The names of those who had Sac and Soc and Thol and Thaim, in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, are enumerated at the beginning of the respective Counties.[1]

'Quod si quis teneat Curiam de Theme (scil. de libertate ut is exponit) et illa querela in illa curia movetur, ad quam Theme vocantur; non debet illa curia elongari, sed ibidem determinari; et omnes Theme ibidem compareant.' v. Glanv. l. v. c. 2. Reg. Ma. lib. ii. cap. 11." Spelm. Glossar. edit. 1687. p. 533.

[1] "In *Snotingeham scyre* & in *Derbiscyre*. Hic notantur qui habuer̃ socā 7 sacā 7 Thol 7 Thaim 7 consuetudinē regis II. denarioꝝ. Archiep̃s Eborac̃. super maneria sua. 7 Godeua comitissa sup̃ Neuuercā Wapen̄t. 7 Vlf fenisc sup̃ t̃rā suā. Abb̃. de Burg sup̃ Colingeham. Abb̃ de Bertune. Hugo comes sup̃ Marcheton. Ep̃s de Cestre. Tochi. Suen f. Suaue. Siuuard Barn. Azor f. Saleuæ. Vlfric cilt. Elsi Illinge. Leuuin f. Aluuiñ. Ælueua comitissa. Goda comitissa. Elsi f. Caschin sup̃ Werchessope. Henric̃ de Ferrar̃ sup̃ Ednodestune 7 Dubrige 7 Breilesfordham. Walterus de Aincurt sup̃ Granebi 7 Mortune 7 Pinnesleig. Horum omnium nemo habe potuit t̃ciū denar̃ comitis nisi ejus concessu. 7 hoc

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2. *Delinquencies and Fines.*

The Delinquencies more particularly noticed in the Laws and Customs of the different districts, are *Adulterium*,[1] *Burgheristh*, *Forestel*, *Furtum*,[2] *Gribrige*, *Hainfare*, *Handsoca*, *Homicidium*, *Raptum*, *Revelach*, and the *Forisfactura Sanguinis*.

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qdiu uiueret p̃ter Archiep̃m 7 Vlf fenisc 7 Godeue comitissa." Tom. i. fol. 280 b.

" *Evrvicscire*. Hi habuerunt socā 7 sacā 7 Tol 7 Thaim. 7 oms̃ c̃suetud̃. Harold⁹ comes. Merlesuen. Vlffenisc. Turgod lag. Tochi f. Otta. Eduin⁹ 7 Mærcar sup ꝑrā Ingold tanť. Copsi sup Cucualt tanť. 7 Cnut. Ex his qui forisfecit nemini c̃mdauit nisi regi 7 com̃." Ibid. fol. 298 b.

" Lincolescire. Hic notantr qui habueř in Lincolescire sacā 7 socā. 7 Tol 7 Thiam. Eps̃ Lincolie. Eddid regina. Abb. de Burg. Abb. de Ramesy. Abb. de Croiland. Haroldus Comes. Morcar Comes. Waltef Comes. Radulfus Comes. Vlffenisc. Merlesuen. Turgot. Tochi f. Outi. Stori. Radulfus stalrel. Siuuard Barn. Harold stalre. Fyach. Rolf f. Sceldeware. Godricus f. Toruort. Achi f. Siuuardi 7 Wilac fr̃ ej⁹ sup ꝑrā patris eoꝝ. Leuuine f. Aluuine. Azer f. Sualeuæ. Ailric f. Marsete. Outi f. Azer. Adestan f. Godran. Tori f. Rold. Toli f. Alsi. Azer f. Burg. Wluuard UUite. Vlf. Haminc. Bardi. Suan f. Suaue." Ibid. fol. 337.

[1] " De Adulterio uº p totū chent hť Rex hominē. 7 Archiep̃s mulierē excepta ꝑra S. Trinitatis, 7 S. Augustini. 7 S. Martini de quib3 rex nichil hť." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 1. See also fol. 56 b.

[2] " Si qis lib̃ hō faceret furtū. XL. sol̃ em̄dabat." tom. i. fol. 269 b.

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Burgheristh or *Burgeret* is a word of rare occurrence, and is supposed by our antiquaries to be the same with Burghbrech or Borhbpece, fidejussionis fractio, mentioned in the Saxon Laws.[1] *Burgherita* occurs in a Charter of Edmund I. A.D. 944.[2]

Forestel, *Forstel*, or *Foristel*, is explained in the laws of Henry the First: "Forestel est, si quis ex transverso incurrat, vel in via expectet et assalliat inimicum suum."[3] It was an assault upon the road, or an hindrance of a traveller going upon his lawful business. At Worcester and Shrewsbury it is said, "Forestellum q^{i} fecerit c. solid. emd."[4] At Chester, on Sundays, and certain of the higher festivals, "Forestel qui facieb^{t} III. lib. exsoluebat. in aliis aut diebꝫ XL. solid."[5]

Gribrige was the same with *Pacis infractio*, a violation of the Peace. In the laws of Canute[6] it is called Gryþbryce, and in those of Æthelred[7] Fripbrec It is also noticed in the Constitutiones Canuti Regis de Foresta,[8] and in the

[1] Spelm. Gloss. edit. 1687. p. 92.

[2] Will. Malmesb. ed. Saville, 1596. lib. ii. cap. 7. fol. 29 b. A Register of Christ Church Canterbury, MS. Cotton. Galba E. IV. fol. 46 b. explains *Burghbreche*: "Trespas des burgeys vers sa commune."

[3] LL. Hen. I. c. 80. Wilk. p. 272.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 172. 252.

[5] Tom. i. fol. 262 b. [6] P. ii. 58. Wilk. p. 142.

[7] Wilk. p. 105.

[8] Spelm. Gloss. p. 241. See also Ducange.

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Laws of Henry the First.[1] In the very first page of Domesday we read "De Gribrige u° siq^{is} eã fecerit 7 calumniat^{9} in calle aut divadiat^{9} fuerit ꝟ VIII lib̃ regi em̃dabit. Sin autẽ quiet^{9} erit erga regẽ non erga dn̄m cuj^{9} homo fuerit." The breach of the peace given under the King's hand or by his seal is noticed in several passages of the Domesday Survey to have been punished with greater severity than that preserved by the Sheriff.[2]

Hainfare, or *Heinfare*, appears to have been the flight for murder. Among the Consuetudines Walensium in Arcenefeld, it is said "Si q^{is} occid̃ hoẽm regis 7 facit Heinfaram dat regi xx. sol. de solutione hominis. 7 de forisfactura c. sol. Si aliçuj^{9} taini hoẽm occiderit ꝟ dat. x. sol. dn̄o hoīs mortui."[3] Under Worcester and Shrewsbury we read "Heinfarã q^{i} fecerit ꝟ ç. solid." At Chester the mulcts varied in the same manner as for Forstel. Another interpretation of Hainfare will be found in the next paragraph.

Handsoca, or Hamsocna, occurs but once in Domesday.[4] It was a breach of the peace in a man's house. The following is the explanation of it in the laws of Henry the First: "Hamsocna

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[1] MS. Cotton. ut supr. *Grithbreche:* "Aver amendes de pes enfreinte."

[2] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 252. 298 b. 336.

[3] Ibid. fol. 179. [4] Tom. i. fol. 1.

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quod domus invasionem Latine sonat, fit pluribus modis, extrinsecus vel et intrinsecus accidentiis. Hamsocna est si quis alium in sua vel alterius domo cum haraido assailiaverit, vel persequatur ut portam, vel domum sagittet, vel lapidet, vel colpum ostensibilem undecunque faciat. Hamsocna est vel Hamfare, si quis præmeditate ad domum eat ubi suum hostem esse scit, et ibi invadat." [1]

Raptum. In what relates to Worcester in the Survey we read: "Raptū q^{i} fecerit: ñ sit emendatio alia nisi de corpore iustitia." [2] This is more fully explained by the Laws of William the Conqueror. "Qui prostraverit fœminam ad terram et ei vim inferat, mulcta ejus Domino est x. solidi. Si vero eam compresserit, forisfacit membra." [3]

Revelach occurs in the account of Chester only. "Qui Revelach faciebat: XL. solid̃ eñdabatur." Kelham in his Domesday Book illustrated, p. 315. explains *Revelach* to have been any traitorous act or insurrection: but its real signification was that of robbery or rapine.

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[1] Wilk. p. 272. "Heinfar præcogitata," occurs under Roelend in Domesd. tom. i. fol. 269. In an "Expositio Verborum Anglicorum," MS. Cotton. Galba E. IV. before quoted, we have, "*Hamsocne.* Aver amendes de cely q̃ entre aforce altri maison."

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 172.

[3] LL. Gul. Conq. 19. Wilk. 222.

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See the Laws of Ina, cap. 10. In Canute's Laws[1] we read "Si quis rapinam (ꝛeaꝛlac) commiserit, reddat et compenset, et sit æstimatione capitis dignus apud Regem, vel apud eum qui immunitatem illius possidet."

Forisfactura Sanguinis was bloodshed. In the account of Lewes in Sussex it is said "Sanguinem fundens emẽdat p VII. soł 7 IIII^{or} den."[2] Among the Laws of Berkshire in the time of Edward the Confessor "Si q^{is} occiđet hominẽ pacẽ regis habentẽ ⁊ 7 corp^{9} suũ 7 oñem substantiã forisfacieƀ erga regẽ."[3] The punishment for bloodshed at Chester has been already noticed in p. 202.

In the Wiches of Cheshire homicide and theft were punished with death:[4] "Excepto homicidio vel furto de quo ad mortem iudicabat ⁊ latro":[5] and among the Customs of the Lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, "Pugna quæ post sacramentum factum remanebat," as Kelham translates it, the continuing a fight after the office of the Sacrament began, or more probably

[1] P. ii. 60. Wilk. p. 143.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 26. [3] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 56 b.

[4] In the Wiches whoever so loaded his Cart that it broke down within the "leuua" of a Wich, paid two shillings to the King's or the Earl's Officer. Whoever broke his horse's back by overloading him within the "leuua" paid two shillings. Whoever [by adulteration] made two semes of Salt of one, forfeited forty shillings.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 268. col. 2.

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after an oath of agreement or truce, is noticed as a crime for which no smaller mulct than forty shillings was demanded.[1]

The payments for Transgressions are *Blodeuuita, Hangewitha, Homicidium, Latrocinium* or *Latrones,* and *Legreuuita.*

Blodewita, from the Saxon blod, blood, and pıte, a fine or penalty, was a customary amercement paid as a composition for the shedding or drawing of blood.[2] See the Laws of Henry the First, chapters 39. 70. 81. See also Ducange's Glossary in *voce.*

Hangewitha is explained to have been the offence,[3] or rather the amercement for the offence, of hanging a thief without judgement or for letting him escape from custody.[4] It occurs in Domesday in the account of Chester only. "Hangeuuithā faciens in ciuitate ꝟ x. soł. dab. p̃posit⁹ aut̃ regis uel comitis hanc forisfacturā faciens ꝟ xx. solid̃ em̃dabatur."[5] The Laws of the Conqueror say: "Is qui prehenderit Latronem absque sectæ et absque clamore, quem

[1] Ibid. foll. 269 b. 270.

[2] Kennett's Gloss. Par. Antiq.

[3] See Kelham, p. 228.

[4] See Rastall. Ducange terms it "Mulcta pro Latrone præter juris exigentiam suspenso, vel elapso." In the Register of Christ Church Canterbury, MS. Cotton. Galba E. iv. it is explained by "Quite de laron pendu abatu ou pendu sanz bailif le Roy."

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 262 b.

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dimiserit ei cui damnum fecerit, et venerit post ea, Justitiam postulaturus, rationi conveniens est ut det x. solidos de *Hengwite* et finem faciat Justitiæ ad primam Curiam, et si confirmetur in Curia, absque licentia Justitiæ, sit forisfactura de xc. solidis." [1]

Homicidium,[2] in a secondary sense, was the mulct or payment for homicide: called by the Saxons Manbote. In the "Decreta et Emendationes" prefixed to the Conqueror's Laws, the word occurs in this sense. "Volumus autem et firmiter præcipimus, ut omnes homines quos nobiscum adduximus, aut post nos venerunt, sint sub protectione et in pace nostra, per universum regnum prædictum. Et si quis de illis occisus fuerit, Dominus ejus habeat intra quinque dies *homicidam* ejus, si potuerit: sin autem, incipiat persolvere nobis, xlvi. marcas argenti, quamdiu substantia Domini illius perduraverit, ubi vero substantia Domini defecerit, totus hundredus in quo occisio facta est, communiter solvet quod remanet." [3]

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[1] LL. Gul. Conq. 5. Wilk. p. 220.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 61 b.

[3] Wilk. p. 217. So in Ducange: "Donatio Alphonsi VI. pro Monast. S. Facundi, to. iii. Conc. Hisp. p. 284. Homo percussus si ad mortem venerit, et dixerit Clerico, quia ille homo percussit me unde morior, per testimonium Clerici dabit *Homicidium*. Charta Willielmi Comit. Ceritan. ann. 1071. in Append.

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Latrocinium was also sometimes used for the mulct as well as the crime. Under Broctune in Huntingdonshire it is said: "Isti socħi dicunt se habuisse Legreuuitā 7 Blodeuuitā 7 *Latrociniu'* suū usque ad IIII^{or}. deñ. 7 post IIII. denaŕ. habeƀ abƀ [de Ramesyg] forisfacturā Latrocinij."[1] In the Laws of the Conqueror we read "Si Latrocinium sit inventum in cujuscunque terra sit et latro simul, Dominus terræ et Uxor ejus habebunt medietatem bonorum Latronis, et vindicatores eorum Catalla si illa invenerint, et alteram medietatem; si repertum sit intra Sache et Soche perdat Uxor, et Dominus habebit."[2]

Legreuuita, or Lairwita, is explained by Spelman: "Stupri sive concubitus illegitimi mulcta."[3] The forfeiture for Adultery or Fornication.

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ad Marcum Hispan. col. 1162. Dono præfato Cœnobio . . . . . omnes apparatus, sive albergas, sive census, sive usaticos, sive *Homicidia*," &c.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 204.

[2] LL. Gul. Conq. c. 31. Wilk. p. 224.

[3] Glossar. p. 349. See also the Laws of Hen. I. 24. 81. The Cottonian "Expositio Verborum" before quoted, says, "*Lecherwyte*. Aver amendes de sengle home et de femme sans engendrure."

Sect. 7.—ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

1.—*Places.*

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§7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

It has been already mentioned, that the Precept which directed the formation of the Domesday Survey, laid no injunction on the jurors to make a return of Churches. The mention of them, if at all made, was of course, likely to be irregular.

So well acquainted with the Domesday Survey as Sir Henry Spelman must have been, it is somewhat singular that he should have advanced, on the authority of Sprott's Chronicle, that at the time of its formation there were found to be no less than forty-five thousand and eleven parish Churches within the Kingdom,[1] whereas in truth the whole number actually noticed in the Survey, amounts to a few more than one thousand seven hundred: and it is remarkable, that while two hundred and twenty-two Churches were returned from Lincolnshire, two hundred

[1] Spelm. Glossar. edit. 1687. p. 218. Sprott, edit. Hearne, p. 114. speaking of William the Conqueror, says, "Fecit etiam totam Angliam describi quantum terræ quis baronum possedit, et quot feodatos et milites, quot carucatos et villenni, quotque ecclesiarum dignitates. Et repertum fuit primo de summa Ecclesiarum XLV. M. XI." Sprott lived about 1274.

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and forty-three from Norfolk, and three hundred and sixty-four from Suffolk, one only can be found in the return for Cambridgeshire, and none in Lancashire, (between the Ribble and the Mersey,) Cornwall, or even Middlesex, the seat of the metropolis. The whole number of Churches recorded in the Survey falls considerably under what there are grounds for concluding they must have amounted to about or soon after the time of the Conquest.

Unexceptionable evidence has been adduced of the existence of one Church in Kent, and of several others in Northamptonshire, which certainly are not noticed in the Survey;[1] and in Oxfordshire no mention whatever is made of the Church of Dorchester, although the seat of a Bishoprick had been removed from it but a short time before the taking of the Survey.[2]

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[1] See Denne's Doubts and Conjectures concerning the reason commonly assigned for inserting and omitting the words *Ecclesia* and *Presbyter* in Domesday Book. Archaeol. Soc. Antiq. vol. viii. p. 218.

[2] See p. 9. Malmesbury, Script. ap. Savile, fol. 165 b. says "Dorecestria est villa in pago Oxfordensi, exilis et infrequens: *majestas tamen Ecclesiarum magna*, seu veteri opera, seu sedulitate nova."

King William the Conqueror, in his first charter to Westminster Abbey granted in 1067, gives, among other lands and possessions, the Church of Blochesham in Oxfordshire, but no such Church occurs in the Domesday Survey of that County. The words of the charter are, "Deinde vero in Oxenfordscire equali ut supra

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The fourfold distinction of Churches, specified in the third law of Canute, A. D. 1033,[1] seems to import that in his time all these sacred edifices might together amount to a large number; and it is manifest that in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there must have been a very great increase of what were strictly denominated Parish Churches, it being asserted

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libertatis conditione in Blockesham aliam matrem ecclesiam eidem (*sc.* Cœnobio) subjeci, et terram unius hidæ et dimidiæ ad eam pertinentem, et pratum et domos et capellas omnes et cimiteria ad eam pertinentia, cunctasque alias consuetudines, quietas et liberas sicut egomet eas sub mea propria ditione unquam melius vel liberius habueram." Reg. Westm. MS. Cott. Faust. A. III. fol. 40. In the same Chartulary, fol. 59. a Church at Aiete in Hertfordshire is mentioned in a charter from the Conqueror, which is unnoticed in the entry in Domesd. tom. i. fol. 135. Another instance may be quoted from the Register of Battle, MS. Cotton. Domit. A. II. fol. 26. whence it appears that William the Conqueror gave a church in Reading to Battle Abbey which is not noticed in the Survey.

[1] "Non sunt omnes ecclesiæ æquali modo terreno honore dignæ, licet eandem habeant ecclesiasticam consecrationem. Violatio pacis *primariæ ecclesiæ* est eadem ac compensatio rerum pro Regis pace, hoc est, quinque libris, secundum Anglorum leges; et in terra Cantii pro violatione pacis v. libris Regi, et iii. archiepiscopo; et *mediocris ecclesiæ* cxx. solidis, et idem est pro Regis mulcta; et tunc *adhuc minoris*, ubi parvum est ministerium, et cœmeterium tamen, lx. solidis; et *templi campestris*, ubi cœmeterium non est, xxx. solidis." Wilk. Concil. Mag. Brit. tom. i. p. 300.

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in one of the laws ascribed to that King, that in many places there were three or four Churches where in former times there was but one.[1] And if, as is commonly reported, thirty-six Churches were destroyed by the Conqueror, in order to enlarge the new forest in Hampshire, this is an argument that they could not be so few as the number entered in Domesday is surmised to imply.[2] It has been further remarked, that if it was the landed property of the clergy that was the object principally in view, we need not be surprised that those Churches, and their incumbents, should be omitted, which did not possess any quantity of Glebe; or if, as a matter of private observation, Churches without any land annexed to them might be often minuted in the Return, others might be frequently left out as being thought of no consequence in the enquiry.[3]

The circumstance of *Presbyteri* occurring most frequently in Counties where scarcely any *Ecclesiæ* are noticed, gives strength to the presumption that the officers of the Exchequer who abridged the inquisitions considered the entry of the one as in most cases implying the existence of the other. In Leicestershire, we have an enumeration of Presbyteri at no less than

[1] Wilk. Concil. Mag. Brit. tom. i. p. 311.
[2] Denne, ut supra. Archaeol. vol. viii. p. 223.
[3] Ibid. p. 228.

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forty-one places. At Medeltone in that county two priests are mentioned; at Wichingeton two, a clericus distinct from the presbyter; and at Boseworde two, a presbyter and a deacon. Yet the word *Ælcclesia* occurs in the account of the town of Leicester only, where Hugo de Grentemaisnell is said to have had four Churches, and the Bishop of Lincoln two.[1] In Norfolk the Ælcclesiæ are numerous, and the Presbyteri few. In short, Domesday Book cannot be decisively appealed to for the non-existence of Parish Churches in the age in which it was compiled.

Inasmuch as the enquiries of the King's Commissioners were probably not meant to extend to Churches un-endowed with land, we need not be suprrised to find the *Tithes* of Churches entered, for the most part, incidentally: and some counties without the slightest mention of them, even where there are Churches, as if the Churches had been entirely supported by voluntary oblations, dues, or masses. No Tithes are

[1] Nichols's Hist. Leic. Introd. Vol. p. xl. In Wiltshire, tom. i. fol. 65. we find the Priest several times identified with his Church. As at Bretford, "Huj^{9} ꝏ æccłam teñ Osb^{n9} p^{b}r cū I. hida ꝟræ ꝑtiñ æccłæ. Vał. XL. sol." At Aldeborne, "Ad æccłam huj^{9} ꝏ ꝑtiñ. II. hidæ. Tr̃a. II. car̃. Has ħt p^{b}r ej^{9}d æccłæ 7 uał. XL. solid." At Melchesham, "Huj^{9} ꝏ æccłam cū I. hida ꝟræ hĩ Rumold^{9} p^{b}r. 7 uał. XL. sol." At Combe, "Ælcclam huj^{9} ꝏ cū dimid hida ꝟræ teñ Leuric p^{b}r. 7 uał. XX. solid."

noticed in Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, or Leicestershire.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

At the end of the enumeration of the lands of Toui, in Norfolk, Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 265. it is said, "Oms eccle st in ptio c maneriis," although the names of none are separately entered.

Selden, in his "History of Tythes," 4°. Lond. 1618. dwells much on the frequent consecration of them, between A.D. 800 and A.D. 1200, to any Church or Monastery at the owner's choice. He says, "Although, out of any continuance alone of voluntary payment, a kind of parochial right were created, yet consecrations of Tithes (not yet established by a civil title) made to the Church of another Parish at the lay owner's choice, were practised and continued in force."[1] In the Domesday Survey, he goes on to say, "frequently enough, Churches are mentioned by the Words of 'Ibi Æcclesia 7 Presbyter,' or such like; and how many Carues or Hides of land, how many villans and other endowments and revenues belong to them, are reckon'd, with their values. But very rarely any Tithes

[1] Chap. vi. p. 72. The payment of Tithes generally is several times enjoined in the Saxon Laws: and in the Liber Legum Ecclesiasticarum, printed in Wilkins's Concilia, vol. i. p. 265. there is an express Law, to which the date of 994 is assigned, "Ut sacerdotes aliorum parochianos ad se non alliciant ob contrahendas decimas." Still the practice which Selden speaks of continued.

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among those Church revenues are there found: if none at all had been nam'd, it might have been thought that they had been omitted as a more sacred profit than was fit to be taxed in such a Description. But some, although very few, occur in it: as under Terra Osberni Episcopi in Boseham in Sussex, you may there find, that *Decimam Ecclesiæ Clerici tenent, et valet* XL *s.* where the least value of the Manor is made at XL *l.* per annum.[1] In Hampshire under Terra Osberni Episcopi, you read *Ecclesia S. Michaelis de Monte tenet de Rege in Basingestoches Hundred, unam Ecclesiam cum* I. *hida et Decimam de Manerio de Basingestoches. Ibi est Presbyter.*[2] So, in the same Shire under Terra Regis; *Ipse Rex tenet Wallope,* &c. *ibi Ecclesia, cui pertinent una hida et medietas Decimæ Manerii et totum Curset, et de Decima villanorum* XLVI. *denarii et medietas agrorum. Ibi est Ecclesiola ad quam pertinent* VIII. *acræ de Decima.*[3] And in the same Shire also among the Abbot of Lire's possessions, the Tithe of Cladford is reckon'd, as also of Adrintone: and also the Tithes of Stanham:[4] and under Terra Canoni-

[1] See Domesd. tom. i. fol. 17 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 43.

[3] Ibid. fol. 38 b.

[4] Among the lands "de vestitu Monachorum Winton." at Stanham, we read, "Hui^{9} ꝺ æccłam teñ Richeri^{9} cleric^{9} cū. II^{abz}. aliis æccłijs juxta hantone quæ ad hanc æccłā matrē ptiñ. 7 ibi adjacet. I. hida ⁊ræ. 7 oñs deciñ ej^{9}ꝺ uille 7 *etia' de t'ra regis.* Vał. XX. soł. qꝺ de eꝑo teñ. Qꝺ de rege. XX. soł." Tom. i. fol. 41 b.

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§ 7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

corum de Twinham is found, *Ad hanc Ecclesiam pertinet tota Decima de Twinham, et tertia pars Decimarum de Holehest;*[1] and in the Isle of Wight there are VI. Churches, belonging to the Abbey of Lire, *Decimas habent de omnibus redditibus Regis.*[2] So, in Bedfordshire, the Church of St. Mary de Cormeliis hath divers Tithes among its revenues.[3] But the mention of Tithes where Churches are nevertheless spoken of, is but very seldom through that whole Description: and indeed in certain Counties, as Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and some few others, you shall rarely have a Parish Church noted, but in others, very often Churches are, but very few examples of their having Tithes: sometimes also grants of Tithes by lay owners are there mentioned, out of the use of which, it may be well thought that the moieties or third parts of Tithes belonging to this or that Church, had their beginnings."

The arbitrary consecrations of Tithes were finally remedied by Pope Innocent the Third, in a decretal Epistle sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and dated from the Palace of Lateran, about the year 1200.[4]

The following are among the principal passages in the Domesday Survey, beside those

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 44. [2] Ibid. fol. 52 b.

[3] It should be Herefordshire. See pp. 294, 295.

[4] Blackst. Comment. 4°. Oxf. 1766. vol. ii. p. 27. Innocent. III. Opera, tom. ii. p. 452.

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§7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

Mr. Selden quotes, which add strength to his observations. In the account of Bovecome in Hampshire, tom. i. fol. 52. it is said "Huj^{9} ⅏ æccłam cū una ṽ ṫræ teñ monachi de Lire. Ad hanc æccłam adjacent xx. masuræ bordarioꝝ 7 reddt xiiii. soł. Oñis decimæ Bouecome sunt ipsius æccłæ." If alienations of Tithes from their respective Parishes had not been occasionally made, it would have been unnecessary to have noted here that the whole of the Tithes of Bovecome belonged to the Parish Church. By the testimony of the two shires of Nottingham and Derby, "de Stori antecessore Walterii de Aincurt. dicunt quod sine alicuj^{9} licentia potuit facere sibi æccłam in sua ṫra 7 in sua soca 7 *ṣuā decimā mittere q° uellet.*"[1] Under Colingeburne in Wiltshire we find the Tithe of a ruined Church transferred to the priest of another Parish. "Ad æccłam ptiñ dimidt Hidā. Huj^{9} æccłæ decimā teñ Girald^{9} pb̄r de Wiltone. 7 uał x. solid. Æccła uasta 7 dissipata."[2] Among the Clamores in Chetsteven, we read, "Dicunt ptinere ad Æccłam de Granthā decimas 7 æccłasticas consuetudines de Winebruge Waꝑ 7 de Treos Waꝑ de oñib^{3} socis 7 inlandis quas rex habet ibi."[3] The Churches and Tithes and even the Priests on many of the King's manors in Herefordshire are stated to have belonged to

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 280.
Ibid. fol. 65.
[3] Ibid. fol. 377.

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§7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

St. Mary de Cormeliis. Under Stanford in that county the Tithes only are mentioned as belonging to the Monastery.[1]

Among the endowed Churches, that of Boseham in Sussex was probably one of the richest. In the reign of King Edward it had land belonging to it to the extent of a hundred and twelve hides, which, at the time of the Survey, was reduced to sixty-five hides.[2] The generality of Church endowments were infinitely smaller. A hide, a half-hide, or, in different degrees, from five to fifty acres, formed the usual extent of what was to support the Church. At Berchingas in Suffolk, a Church occurs endowed with eighty-three Acres;[3] at Barsham in Norfolk, with a hundred acres.[4] The Church of Wellingovre in Lincolnshire had a hundred and twenty-nine acres of meadow, beside fourteen acres of other land.[5] The Church of Stantone in Shropshire had a hide and a half belonging to it.[6] Throughout Norfolk the value is added to almost every Church, with the quantity of land, however small, annexed to it.

"Ecclesia *sine terra*" occurs a few times in the second volume of the Survey, in the returns

[1] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 179. 180. 184 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 17. The Church of Boseham is represented in the Baieux tapestry as a structure of considerable consequence.

[3] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 382 b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 168 b.

[5] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 337 b.

[6] Ibid. fol. 260 b.

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§7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

from Norfolk and Suffolk. In the Survey for Yorkshire, under Esingetun we find the singular entry of "*Æccl'a sine p'b'ro.*"[1] Under Mortesfunde in Hampshire we read "Thomas Archiepˢ teñ unā æccłam 7 VI. capellas *cū om'i c'suetudine uiuoꝝ 7 mortuoꝝ.*"[2] At the beginning of the account of Herefordshire it is said, "In Arcenefelde habet Rex tres æccłas. *Presbiteri harū æccl'arum ferunt legationes regis in Wales* 7 quisq; eoꝝ cantat pro rege II. missas una quaq; ebdomada. Siquis eoꝝ moritur; rex habet de eo XX. soł. ꝑ c̃suetuđ."[3] Under Hamme in the same county, "Ad hoc ⊞ ꝑtiñ una æccła uocat[r] Ladgvern. 7 ibi sunt III. caꝛ *sed non geld' t'ra hujᵒ æccl'æ.* Pb̃r redđ II. soł inde."[4] In the account of Hertford we find one layman selling Churches to another. "Petrus de ualongies hẗ *II. æccl'as cū una domo. quas emit de Vluui de Hatfelde redd' om's c'suetudines.* Ipse Vluui 7 dare eas 7 uenđe poterat."[5]

Under Celsea in Berkshire, the *Dues* of the

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 305.
[2] Ibid. fol. 42.
[3] Ibid. fol. 179.
[4] Ibid. fol. 181 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 132. On the estate of Geoffrey de Mannevile (or Mandeville) at Estralei in Berkshire, tom. i. fol. 62. we find another entry which shows that Churches were frequently in lay hands. "Æccłam hujᵒ ⊞ teñ Wiłtᵒ pb̃r de Goisfrido. cū I. hida." In the same county, under Waneting, fol. 57. it is said, "In hoc ⊞. tenuit Petrus eꝑs II. partes æccłæ cum IIIIᵒʳ. hid ptinenť. Tertiā ptē ꝑdictæ æccłæ teñ Wiłłs diaconᵒ de rege. cū. I. hida quæ ñ geld."

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Church as well as the Tithes appear to be valued. "De hoc ⊽ teñ Abbatia de Monte S. Michaelis de rege unā æccłam cū hida. Duo etiā p̄bri in eaď uilla teñ de rege in decima 7 æccła qď uał. IIII. liƀ."[1]

In "Terra Coleƀni p̄bri." in Norfolk, it is said, "*Fecit Coleb'nus q'dā eccl'am sc'i Nicholai. concessu regis* 7 si rex concedit dabit. xx. aĉ. 7. ideo. cantat. missā una quaq, ebdomada. 7 psałtiū ꝑ rege. 7 II. soł uał."[2] In Suffolk, under Tornai, we have an entry of some curiosity. "Eccłia tp̄r. R. E. de. I. caꝛ ꝛræ. liƀe. sed hugo de monteforti. hł de hac carrucata. XXIII. acr. 7 *reuocat ad quanda' capella'. qua'. IIII. fr's. lib'i ho'es hugonis c'struxer't in p'p'a. t'ra juxta cimiteriu' matris eccl'æ.* 7 *fuer't manentes de parrochia matris eccl'æ. q' n' pot'at cap'e tota' parrochia'.* H. mał æccła medietatē sepulture om̄i tēpe. 7 quartā partē aliarū elemosinarū q̄ fiebant. habuit ꝑ ēptionē. & ħ capella si fuit dedicata uł ñ. hunď nescit. In hac carrucał eccłæ fueꝛ v. bord. 7. I. uiłł. sc̄p. II. caꝛ."[3] In Stanham, in the same county, we find, "I. æccła. XX. aĉ. *q^as ibi deder' IX. lib'r' ho'es p' animab3 suis.*"[4]

The *Ecclesiolæ* and *Capellæ* of the Survey appear to have been sometimes subordinate to

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 57.
[2] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 263 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 281 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 438.

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§7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

the *Ecclesiæ*, and sometimes separately endowed. At Cebeham, in Surry, it is said, "Ibi æccla 7 *alia capella.*"[1] In Suffolk, under Wisseta a Capella is mentioned as subordinate to the Church.[2] In Norwich it is said, "In burgo tenent burgenses XLIII. Capellas."[3] After the mention of the Church of Tarentefort in Kent, it is said, "extra hanc sunt adhuc ibi. III. æcclesiolæ."[4] At Postinges in Kent, "II. æcclesiolæ" occur without any notice of a Church.[5] The Æcclesiola at Wallope in Hampshire, mentioned in a former page,[6] appears to have been independent of the mother Church.

Beneficium, as applied to a Church, is a term but once used in Domesday.[7]

It may be worth remarking, that while many of our antiquaries suppose that the Churches of the Anglo-Saxons, more particularly in the earlier periods, were built of wood, one instance only of a Church so constructed occurs in Domesday, at Begeland in Yorkshire, "Ibi pbr 7 eccla lignea."[8]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 32 b.

[2] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 293 b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 117.

[4] Tom. i. fol. 2 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 13.

[6] See p. 292.

[7] Tom. i. fol. 158. "pro. I. mancrio teñ cum beneficio S. Petri." This was St. Peter in the East, at Oxford.

[8] Ibid. fol. 320 b.

2. *Persons.*

PRESBYTERI occur in several of the counties as holding lands like ordinary tenants. In Leicestershire, under the title of "Elemosinæ Regis," we find four priests and a female holding separate parcels of land in capite.[1] In Dorsetshire, at Hinetone, it is said, "De hac eaď ꝑra tenuit q'dā pb̄r. I. hidā in tainlande (that is, in hereditary succession) 7 poterat cū ea ire qº uoleb̄. Modo ē in dñio regis. De ipsa eaď ꝑra teñ alius pb̄r manens in Tarente. unā hiď 7 ꝑciā partē. I. hidæ. 7 ibi hẽ. III. uiłłos. 7 IIII. bord. cū. I. cař. 7 I. aē pⁿti."[2] In many of the counties, more especially in Herefordshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, Presbyteri frequently occur classed with the villani, radmanni, and bordarii upon the lord's demesne. As on Earl Aubrey's demesne at Cliptone in Warwickshire, "In dñio, sunt. II. cař. 7 XII. uiłłi cū pb̄ro. 7 XX. bord."[3] So again, more than once, on the lands of the Earl of Mellent. In the account of Worcestershire, at Nadford, among the lands belonging to the abbey of Westminster, we read, "Ibi. ē pb̄r. sine cař sine pecunia."[4] In Essex, under Bracteda, we read, "Tē. III. bor. mº. VIII. 7 I. pb̄r."

Kelham gives *Rector* as one interpretation of

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 231.
[2] Ibid. fol. 76.
[3] Ibid. fol. 239 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 175.

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§7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

Presbyter.[1] In tom. i. fol. 141 b. "Turbt pbr Stigandi arch." occurs. Tom. i. fol. 151. 210 b. "Wlmar^{9} pbr R. E." Ibid. fol. 208. "Vitalis 7 Bernardus pbri R. E." and, tom. ii. fol. 343. "Goduuin^{9} prb. hõ Heroldi." "Pbr qui æccl̃æ seruit" occurs, tom. i. fol. 373 b.

The *Capellani* were frequently domestic priests, as Capellanus R. E.; Capellani Comitis Rogerii; Capellanus Episcopi de Hereford; Capellani Radulfi Comitis.

The *Clerici* appear to have been in some instances the same with the Capellani. At Bosegrave, in Sussex, tom. i. fol. 25 b. "Clerici Æccl̃æ" occur, and at Elintone in Devonshire, tom. i. fol. 100 b. "Clerici uillæ." At Taceham in Berkshire, tom. i. fol. 56 b. we read, "Æccl̃am huj^{9} m̃ teñ. II^{o} clerici. cũ III. hid." In tom. i. fol. 16 b. Presbyteri and Clerici are used synonimously.

Sacerdos occurs twice in the second Volume of the Survey.

At Westberie in Wiltshire, tom. i. fol. 65. we read "Æccl̃a valet L. solid. quidam *Clericolus* tenet."

3. *Church Dues.*

Circet.

Circesset, or *Circieti*, (pronounced Kirkesset and Kirket) from the Anglo-Saxon Cyꝛic ꝛceat,

[1] Illustr. of Domesday Book, p. 300.

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§ 7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

was Church-payment or Contribution. The Latin writers, says Bishop Kennett, have commonly called it *Primitiæ Seminum*, because it was at first a quantity of Corn paid to the Priest on St. Martin's day, as the first fruits of Harvest; enjoined by the Laws of King Ina, cap. iv. and King Canute, cap. x.[1] So, in the Survey, in the account of the lands belonging to Pershore Abbey in Worcestershire, we read "Dicit comitat⁹ qđ eccl̃a de p̱sore deb̃ habere Circset de oñib3 trecentis hid̃. scilicet de unaq̃q̄ hida ubi francus hõ manet unã summã annonæ in festo S. Martini":[2] and in the page immediately preceding, "Dicit uicecomitat⁹ qđ de unaquaq̄ hida t̃ræ. libera uel uillana. quæ ad æccl̃am de Wircestre p̱tinet. debet eps̃ hab̃e in die festo S. Martini unã sūmã annonæ de meliori quæ ibidē crescit. Qđ si dies ille ñ reddita annona transierit: qui retinuit annonã reddet 7 undecies p̱soluet 7 insup̱ forisfacturã eps̃ accipiet. qualē de sua terra habere debet."[3] The payments for it, of course, varied. At Epinges in Sussex we read "de Circet XL. denar̃."[4] At Esseborne in Hampshire, "Circesset qđ appc̃iat: XIIII. sol."[5] At Wadone in Dorsetshire, "De ea habeb̃ æccl̃a

[1] Gloss. Par. Antiq. in *v.* See also Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 396.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 175 b. A similar entry occurs concerning the Lands of the Church of Worcester, in fol. 174. col. 1.

[3] Ibid. fol. 174.

[4] Ibid. fol. 29 b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 39.

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§ 7. *Ecclesiastical Matters.*

Abodesbeſ T. R. E. VI. ac^as messis 7 III. Circsez de c̃suetud." [1] At Besintone in Oxfordshire, " de Circet XI. sol." [2] At Hedintone in the same county, " x. sol. 7 VI. deñ": [3] and in the account of Lappewrte in the county of Worcester, " De hac ꝟra ꝑ singulos annos reddunt VIII. deñ ad æccl̃am de Wirecestre ꝑ Cirsette 7 recognitione terræ." [4]

Bishop Kennett says, it was afterwards taken for a reserve of Corn rent, paid to the secular priests, or to the religious. So in the reign of Henry the Third, Robert de Hay, rector of Souldern, claimed from the abbat and convent of Oseney a certain measure of Corn under the title of *Churchscet* for their demesne lands in Mixbury. He adds, it was sometimes a general word, and included not only corn, but poultry or any other provision that was paid in kind to the religious. So in the Inquisition of the rents of the Abbey of Glastonbury, Anno 1201, " Manerium Glaston' reddit per an. in gabulo VII. lib. VI. sol. II. den. in *Churchscet* lx. gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras. Cartul. de Glaston. MS. fol. 38." [5]

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 79. [2] Ibid. fol. 154 b.
[3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. fol. 174.
[5] Gloss. Par. Antiq. Compare also Ducange in *v.* By the laws of Ina, cap. 61. Cẏnic ꝛceaꝺ was ordered to be paid for the roof and hearth where men were at Mid-winter; i. e. Christmas. The payment seems not to have been actually made till the Martinmas following. See the previous injunction in the laws of Ina already referred to.

§ 8. — HISTORICAL AND OTHER PARTICULAR EVENTS NOTICED IN THIS RECORD.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 8. *Historical and other particular Events noticed in this Record.*

Of historical facts, there are but few decided notices; and by far the greater number of these are accidentally introduced. The references to Reigns earlier than that of Edward the Confessor are scarcely worth noticing. In two or three entries the time of Cnut is mentioned. Four hides of land at Wenloch in Shropshire, belonging to the abbey of Saint Milburgh, are stated to have been released from geld "tempore Regis Chnut."[1] Two hides of land at Bedesfeld in Cheshire, claimed from the manor of Robert Fitz Hugh, are mentioned as having belonged to the See of Chester at the same period.[2] And at the end of the entry of Sudminstre in Essex, it is said, "Hanc ꝥrā tulit Gnut rex."[3] "Imma regina" is noticed as a benefactor to the Church of Winchester, tom. i. fol. 43 b. Once also we have the mention of Æthelred the father of King Edward.[4]

The memory of Edward the Confessor appears to be treated with the greatest respect throughout the Survey. In two instances he is

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 252 b. The time of Cnut is also mentioned, tom. i. fol. 65 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 263. [3] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 10.

[4] Tom. i. fol. 253 b. See the passage, p. 261.

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§ 8. *Historical and other particular Events noticed in this Record.*

termed "*gloriosus rex Edwardus.*"[1] We have also allusions to a few facts and circumstances of his reign. His gifts to monasteries are more than once entered.[2] His gift of Sandwich to

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. foll. 416 b. 425 b.

[2] Tom. i. fol. 12. under Forewic, "Hujus burgi IIas partes *dedit rex E.* Sancto Augustino, tertiam vero partem, quæ fuerat Godwini comitis, Episcopus Baiocensis concessit eidem Sancto annuente Rege Willelmo." See also tom. i. fol. 40 b.

Tom. i. fol. 157. King Edward is recorded as the donor of the manor of Teintune in Oxfordshire to the Abbey of St. Denys near Paris. This was in 1059. The charter is printed in the Appendix to Felibien's History of that Monastery, p. lxxxv. Baldwin, a monk of St. Denys, was at that time King Edward the Confessor's physician. This charter is now preserved amongst the Archives of France at the Hotel Soubise in Paris, together with a charter of William the Conqueror dated in 1069, one part of which confirms this donation of K. Edward the Confessor. The writer of this Note saw both charters in 1828. Very fine impressions of the Seals of the Kings are respectively appendant.

Tom. i. fol. 154 b. Lands are noticed at Cherielintone in Oxfordshire which had been given by King Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Westminster, "S. Petro de Westmoñ et *Balduuino* FILIOLO SUO." Filiolus is a godson or adopted son. These lands, in all probability, were given by King Edward for the education and support of Baldwin as a novitiate, or for his maintenance during his profession as a monk. From the entry of them under the Terra Regis of Oxfordshire, it is evident that they had reverted to the Crown before the formation of the Survey. *Filiolus Regis* occurs in the Laws both of Ina and of King Henry I. Leges Inæ. 76. Be þan ȝiꝑ

the church of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury is particularly noticed.[1] He is stated to have bestowed the manor of Melehou in Bedfordshire, which at the time of the Survey was held by the Bishop of Durham, on Harold's foundation

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 8. *Historical and other particular Events noticed in this Record.*

man oþþer ȝoðrunu ꝑlea oððe hir ȝoðfæder, &c. *De eo qui filium lustricum vel susceptorem suum occidit.* "Si quis alterius filium in baptismate susceptum occidat, vel susceptorem ejus, cognati occisio homicidio æqualis sit: Emendatio crescat juxta æstimationem capitis, similiter ac homicidium quod pro Domino solvendum. Si autem *Regis filius lustricus sit*, æstimationem capitis compenset Regi eodem modo ac cognatis ejus; si autem de parentela sit qui eum interfecit, tunc subtrahatur compensatio susceptori eodem modo ac mulcta Domino. Si sit Episcopi filius, dimidium hujus sit mulcta." Wilk. p. 26. Leges Hen. I. c. 79. *De liberatione filioli vel matrini.* "Qui alterius filiolum vel patrinum occiderit, erga eum, et parentes mortui conjunctim reus sit, et crescat emendatio secundum weram sicut manbota secundum Dominum. Si *filiolus Regis* sit, per weram emendetur Regi sicut cognationi." Wilk. p. 271. Compare Dufresne, Gloss. med. & inf. Latin. v. FILIOLUS. Anstis in his MS. illustration of his Aspilogia, MS. Hargr. Brit. Mus. 104. p. 323. says "WILLIELMUS FILIOLUS seals a deed to the Abbey of Coggeshall with the impression of a Font, on one side whereof is a King, on the other a Bishop holding a child over the font as baptizing. One may be induced to guess that he was godson to the King, such as I take 'Baldwinus filiolus Regis,' mentioned in Domesday, to have been."

Other notices of Edward the Confessor's gifts to Monasteries will be found, tom. i. fol. 138 b. ii. foll. 288 b. 360 b.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 3.

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at Waltham.[1] And, in his sickness, to have given two hides at Amesbury to the Abbess of Wiltun.[2]

Once, in the account of Huntingdonshire, we have an allusion to Edward the Confessor's residence abroad, before he came to the throne.[3]

In the account of the lands belonging to the See of Chester, King Edward is said to have given all the land beyond the Dee to Grifin; but when Grifin forfeited it, it was restored to the See.[4] This Grifin was Griffith ap Llewellyn, King of North Wales, whose irruption into Herefordshire with Blein or Blethyn, in 1054, had been before noticed, when the land in Arcenefeld is said to have been wasted.[5]

Eddid or Editha Regina, the Confessor's Queen, is mentioned tom. i. fol. 153. as bestowing several parcels of land in dower upon one Alsi, who had married the daughter of Wluuard. One of her gifts was made after King William had obtained the kingdom. A gift of eight

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 210 b. [2] Ibid. fol. 64 b.

[3] "De v. hid. de Broctone dñt qđ ꝟra sochemanorum fuit T. R. E. sed isdem rex dedit terram 7 socā de eis S. Benedicto de Ramesy propter unum servitium *quod abb' Aluuinus fecit ei in Saxonia* 7 postea semper eam habuit." Aluuinus became abbat of Ramsey at the very beginning of King Edward's reign, A.D. 1043. He was abbat at the time of the Conquest.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 263.

[5] Ibid. fol. 181. "Rex Grifin 7 Blein uastauer̃ hanc ꝟrā T. R. E. 7 ideo nescitur qualis eo tempore fuerit."

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hides of land by her, at Ferles in Sussex, to the Abbey of Grestein also occurs tom. i. fol. 21 b.

She appears to have held the whole of the possessions, which had belonged to her as Queen, till the time of her death in 1075;[1] when they reverted to the Crown. She is uniformly mentioned in the surveys of the different Counties as Edid, Eddid, Eddida or Eddied Regina.[2]

Goda, the sister of King Edward the Confessor, more frequently called Goda Comitissa, occurs in various entries. The manor of Lambeth which she held[3] was afterwards given by King William Rufus to the Church of St. Andrew at Rochester, "ita libere sicut Comitissa Goda prius habuit."[4]

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[1] See Gibs. Chron. Sax. p. 183.

[2] Compare the Index of Landholders T. R. E.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 34.

[4] The original Deed, signed with a cross in the body of the instrument by King William Rufus himself, is still preserved among the Charters in the British Museum, L. F. C. VII. 1.

In a List of benefactions to the Church of Rochester, printed in the Registrum Roffense, p. 119. are particularized some ornaments belonging to Countess Goda, which were found at Lambeth, by Ralph, the first keeper of the manor there, and brought by him to Rochester. They are thus described: "Feretrum (a pix) partim de auro, partim de argento; *Textus Evangeliorum argento et lapidibus preciosis* ornatos; Scampna ferrea plicantia et argentata; et pallia quatuor; et baculos cantoriales; et cruces argenteas et candelabra de cupro deaurata."

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From a passage in tom. ii. p. 379. a fact appears which is unnoticed by any of our historians or topographers; that the bishoprick of Dunwich, some time in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, was fixed at Hoxne, at least within the manor of Hoxne, probably at Eye. "In h. mañ. ẽ æccl̃ia sedes Episcopatus de Sudfolc, t. r. e."[1] The site of the Bishoprick appears to have been swallowed by the sea between the time of King Edward the Confessor and the taking of the Survey.[2]

Among the more eminent persons of the reign of Edward the Confessor, mentioned in different parts of the Survey, we find Siward Earl of Northumberland; another Siuuard "teinus et cognatus regis Edwardi;"[3] Godeva the celebrated countess of Mercia; and Edric the admiral, "rector nauis R. E.," who after William's arrival is said to have lived an outlaw in Denmark.[4] Hereward also is mentioned, the mirror of Knighthood in the Saxon period;[5]

[1] A Seal of Athelwald bishop of Dunwich, found at Eye, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries Jan. 10th, 1822. It is engraved in the Archæologia, vol. xx. p. 479.

[2] The inroad is noticed in Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 311 b. "Duneuuic teñ Edricus de Lesefelde. t. r. e. pro uno manerio et modo teñ Robertus Malet. Tunc II. car̃. terræ. modo I. *Mare abstulit aliã.*"

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 180 b. [4] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 200

[5] In the Clamores de Chetsteven, tom. i. fol. 376 b. "Terram Asford in Berchã hund. dic̃. Wapent̃ ñ

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and "Ælueua soror Heraldi," of whom, if we may judge from the minute account given by Sir William Dugdale of Earl Godwin's family in the Baronage, no mention has been made by our historians.[1]

The exile of Godwin and Harold is once alluded to in Herefordshire. Godwin, in an interlineation above his name, is occasionally stiled *comes*, but more generally *liber homo*, a title which appears, throughout the Survey, to have been given to the greatest and most powerful Earls of the preceding time:[2] and even to Harold himself.

There is a remarkable allusion to Earl Godwin's stripping the nuns of Berkeley of their possessions, in the account of Gloucestershire; tom. i. fol. 164.[3]

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habuisse Herewardū die qua aufugiit." Ibid. fol. 377. "Terrā S. Guthlaci quā tenet Ogerus in Repinghale. dñt fuisse dñicā firmā monachoꝝ. 7 Vlchel abbem comdasse eā ad firmā Hereuuardo. sic int eos conueniret unoqꝰq; anno sed abb resaisiuit eā anteq Hereuuardus de patria fugeret. eo quod conuentionē ñ tenuisset."

Ingulphus, Rerum Anglicarum Script. Vet. ap. Gale, tom. i. pp. 67. 68. 70. dwells minutely on the incidents of his life.

[1] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. pp. 14. 15. [2] See p. 63.

[3] "Gueda mater Heraldi comitis tenuit Vdecestre. Goduinus comes emit ab Azor et dedit suæ uxori, ut inde viveret donec ad Berchelai maneret. Nolebat enim de ipso manerio aliquid comedere pro destructione abbatiæ. Hanc terram tenet Eduuardus in firma de Wiltescire. injuste ut dicit comitatus quia non pertinet

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There is a mention also of Earl Godwin's name under the Terra Regis of Sussex, tom. i. fol. 16. which deserves a short comment. The Survey says "Rex Willielmus tenet in dominio BOSEHAM. *Goduuinus Comes* tenuit."

Florence of Worcester and the Saxon Chronicle inform us that in 1050 Earl Godwin, when he and his sons were banished the kingdom for rebellion, repaired to Boseham, and getting on board all the treasure which haste and the short time allowed him, took ship, and with three of them, Tosti, Suane and Gyth, sailed into Flanders, where they passed the winter; the other two, Harold and Leofwine, went from Bristol to Ireland.[1]

It is singular that Earl Godwin should be here named as owning Boseham in the time of Edward the Confessor, he having died in 1053; and Harold having subsequently possessed the property during the remainder of the Confessor's reign. "Prædium sui juris" are the words which William of Malmesbury and Matthew of Westminster use when noticing Boseham as Harold's possession. Whilst Harold spent some time here in 1059, one day, going out to sea in a fishing-boat for diversion, he was forced by a sudden storm upon the opposite coast. The

ad aliquam firmam. De quo manerio nemo Legatis Regis reddidit rationem, nec aliquis eorum venit ad hanc descriptionem. Hæc terra redd. VII. lib."

[1] See Flor. Wigorn. sub an. Gibs. Chron. Sax. p. 154.

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consequence is related by all our historians: and the event was such as drew upon himself his own destruction, and produced that great Revolution in the Kingdom called the Conquest.

Throughout the Domesday Survey Harold is constantly spoken of as the usurper of the realm: "quando regnum *invasit*."[1] Once only, at Sudbertune in Hampshire, it is said, "quando *regnabat*."[2] Of William it is as constantly said "postquam *venit* in Angliam." Once only does the expression occur, "postquam W. rex *conquisiuit* Angliam;" when he conquered, or acquired England.[3] *Haroldus invasit* is also the language of the Chartulary of Battle Abbey. "Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M.lxvi. Dux Normannorum nobilissimus Willelmus cum manu valida pugnatorum in Angliam transnavigavit, ut regnum Angliæ, sibi a suo consanguineo Rege Ædwardo dimissum, de manu Heraldi, qui illud *tirannica fraude invaserat*, abstraheret."[4] In a

[1] Tom. i. fol. 38. [2] Ibid.

[3] Compare Script. Norm. antiq. a Duchesne. p. 204.

[4] MS. Cotton. Domit. A. II. fol. 21. The words "sibi a suo consanguineo Rege Ædwardo dimissum" in this passage, will perhaps justify the quotation, here, of a passage in another Chartulary, that of Abingdon, MS. Cotton. Claud. C. IX. explaining the relationship of King William the Conqueror to King Edward the Confessor. "Duxit autem rex Æthelredus Normannorum comitis Ricardi filiam in conjugium nomine Emmam, quam Angli Elfgivam Immam cognominarunt, de qua Edwardum et alios liberos genuit, magnæ

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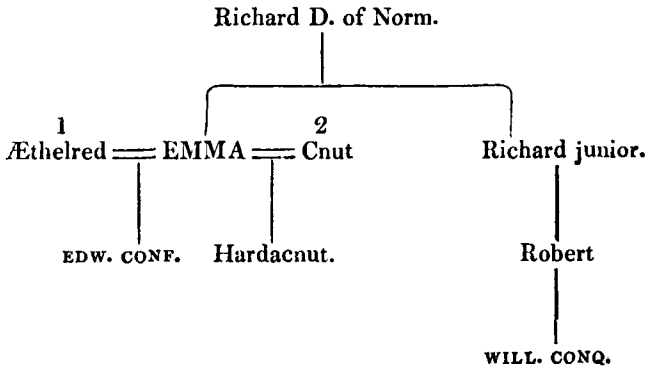
few instances the names of persons are recorded

pietatis hominem. Frater vero ejusdem Reginæ Ricardus junior dicebatur, de quo natus est Robertus Willelmi pater qui Angliam postea aggressus regnum illic sibi usurpavit." fol. 126.



King William the Conqueror's first Charter to Westminster Abbey, MS. Cott. Faust. A. III. fol. 37 b. begins,

" In nomine sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis, anno dominicæ incarnationis M.lx°.vij°. Ego Willelmus Dei gratia Dux Normannorum, per misericordiam divinam et auxilium beatissimi Apostoli Petri pii fauctoris nostri, favente justo Dei judicio, Angliam veniens, in ore gladii regnum adeptus sum, Anglorum devicto Haroldo rege cum suis complicibus, qui michi regnum, providentia Dei destinatum, et *beneficio concessionis Domini et cognati mei gloriosi Regis Edwardi concessum*, conati sunt auferre. Cum ergo," &c.

William Rufus went farther than the Conqueror; in an instrument which will be found in the last edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 377, he speaks of his father's *hereditary right.*

The " tirannica fraus" attributed to Harold in the Chartulary of Battle Abbey, above quoted, as relates to

who fell either in the battle between Harold

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the Kingdom in general, is ascribed to him in minor matters in the Survey, more especially in regard to his violations of the property of the Church.

Domesd. tom. i. fol. 2. *Kent.* " Alnod *per violentiam Heraldi* abstulit S. Martino Merclesham et Hauschesten. pro quibus dedit canonicis iniquam commutationem."

Tom. i. fol. 21 b. *Sussex.* In Apedroc. " Ibi est un virgata ubi comes [de Moritonio] habet aulam suam Similiter Heraldus comes habuit. et *abstulit S. Johanni.*'

Tom. i. fol. 69. *Wilts.* Under Alentone. " Han terram tenuit Heraldus comes. In eadem villa sunt IIII hidæ terræ *quas injuste abstrax' Heraldus* ab æcclesi Ambresberie testimonio tainorum sciræ."

Tom. i. fol. 75 b. *Dors.* " Rex ten. Melcome Heraldus comes abstulit injuste S. Mariæ Sceftesberiæ.' Ibid. 78 b. under Ceseburna. " Istum maner. et Stur *abstulerat Heraldus comes S. Mariæ* T. R. E. sed W rex eam fecit resaisiri, quia in ipsa æcclesia inventu Brevis cum sigillo R. E. præcipiens ut æcclesiæ resti tuerentur cum Melecome." Ibid. fol. 80. under Elsang tone. " Elnod tenuit T. R. E. *per comitem Heraldun qui eam abstulit cuidam clerico.*"

Tom. i. fol. 121. *Cornw.* " *Heraldus comes abstuli S. Petroco injuste* I. hidam terræ pro qua W. rex pre cepit judicamentum teneri, et Sanctum per justitiam resaisiri."

Tom. i. fol. 132. *Herts.* at Wimundeslai. " Hoc manerium fuit in dominio æcclesiæ S. Mariæ de Cetriz sed *Heraldus comes abstulit inde*, ut tota Syra testatur, *et apposuit in Hiz* manerio suo, tribus annis ante mortem regis Edwardi."

Tom. i. foll. 181 b. 182. 182 b. it is said respectively of each of seven manors belonging to the Church of

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and the Norwegians, or in the fatal field of Hastings.[1]

Hereford. "Hoc Manerium tenuit Heraldus comes injuste:" and of another in fol. 182. "De isto manerio tenuit Heraldus comes injuste I. hidam."

[1] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 50. 177. 208; tom. ii. foll. 275. 409 b. 449. It is true that the mention of these events is merely casual. In two instances however, among the possessions of Battle Abbey,[a] and almost throughout the lands of the Earl of Ow in Sussex,[b] the destruction occasioned by the Conqueror's army on its first arrival is apparent; more particularly under Witinges, Holinton,[c] Bexelei,[d] Wilesham, Crohest,[e] Wiltingham, Watlintone,[f] Nedrefelle,[g] Brunham,[h] Haslesse, Wigentone, Wilendone, Salhert, Drisnesel, Gestelinges,[i] Luet, Hiham,[k] and Selescome. The value of each manor is given as it stood in the reign of Edward the Confessor; afterwards it is said "VASTATUM FUIT," and then follows the value at the time of the Survey. The reader who takes the Map of Sussex and proceeds eastward from Pevensey, by Bexhill, Crowherst, Hollington, Guestling, and Icklesham, round by Ledescombe, Wartlington, and Ashburnham, will trace a circuit of country very near the centre of which stands Battle, the spot of the Conqueror's victory. It is remarkable that of the places above enumerated from Domesday, several are mentioned as having been originally the property of Earl Godwin, Harold, or the Countess Goda.

Thus far the present Note was formerly printed in the General Introduction to Domesday. The writer

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[a] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 17.
[b] Ibid. foll. 17. 18. &c.
[c] Now Hollington.
[d] Bexhill.
[e] Crowherst.
[f] Wartlington.
[g] Netherfield.
[h] Ashburnham.
[i] Guestling.
[k] Iham, the site of the present town of Winchilsea.

In the account of Canterbury, tom. i. fol. 2.

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of it has since found that the same discovery, that, in the entries alluded to, the destruction occasioned by the Conqueror's army upon its first arrival in England was apparent, had been made by Mr. Hayley of Brightling; who, living in the immediate neighbourhood, had leisure to compare the entries of Domesday deliberately with the face of the country; and who among his Manuscript Collections toward a History of Sussex has left a Memorandum which it would be injustice to give in any other form than that of transcript.

"It is the method of Domesday Book," he observes, "after reciting the particulars relating to each manor, to set down the valuation thereof at three several periods, to wit, the time of King Edward the Confessor, afterwards *when the new tenant entered upon it*, and again at the time when the Survey was made. Now it is to be observed in perusing the account of the Rape of Hastings in that Book, that in several of the manors therein at the second of those periods, it is recorded of them that they were waste,[a] and from this circumstance I think

[a] The following are the entries in the Survey alluded to by Mr. Hayley. Domesd. tom. i. foll. 17 b. 18. 18 b. 19. 19 b.

In Witingæs, "I. virg'. terræ wast."
Holintun, "I. virg. terræ wast."
Bexelei, "Totum manerium T.R.E. valebat XX. lib. et post wasta fuit. Modo XVIII. lib. et X. sol."
Wilesham, "Totum manerium T. R. E. valebat XIIII. lib. Postea vastatum fuit. Modo XXII. lib.
Crohest, "T.R.E. valebat VIII. lib. Modo C. sol. Vastatum fuit."
Wiltingham, "Totum manerium T.R.E. valeb. C. sol. Modo IIII. lib. Vastatum fuit."
Watlingetone, "T.R.E. et modo val. L. sol. Vastatum fuit."
Nedrefelle, "T.R.E. valeb. C. sol. modo L. sol. Vastata fuit."
Brunham, "T.R.E. et modo XX. sol. Vastata fuit."
Haslesse, "Totum manerium T.R.E. valebat CXIIII. sol. Modo VII. lib. Vastatum fuit."

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it is said, "Radulfus de Curbespine habet IIII.

it may upon good ground be concluded what parts of that Rape were marched over by, and suffered from the ravages of the two armies of the Conqueror and King Harold. And indeed the situation of those manors is such as evidently shows their then devastated state to be owing to that cause. The wasted manors on the East were Bexelei (now Bexhill), Wilesham, Luet, and Gestelinges, which are all the manors entered in the Survey along the Coast from Bexelei to Winchilsea; and this clearly evinces another circumstance relating to the Invasion, which is, that William did not land his army at any one particular spot, at Bulverhithe, or Hastings, as is supposed; but at all the several proper places for landing along the coast from Bexelei to Winchilsea. After which, in drawing together toward the place of battle, the left wing of the Army just brushed the manor of Holligton, so as to lay waste a small portion, which afterwards fell to the lot of the Abbey of Battle: and after quite over-running the manors of Wittingham and Crohest, arrived at Brunham, in which and the adjoining manors of Whatlington and Nedrefelle the battle was lost and won.

"We may trace likewise the footsteps of King Harold's army by the devastations which stand upon record in the same Book. Where they begin we suppose

Wigentone, "I. virg. Tunc v. sol. modo x. sol. Vast. fuit."
Wilendone, "dim. virg. Tunc et modo XII. den. Vast. fuit."
Salherst, "T.R.E. valeb. XX. sol. Modo XXX. sol. Vast. fuit."
Drisnesel, "T.R.E. valebat III. lib. Modo IIII. lib. Vastatum fuit."
"I. hid.—tunc et modo XXX. solid. Vast. fuit."
Gestelinges, "T.R.E. et modo c. solid. Vastat. fuit."
Luet, "T.R.E. et modo XX. sol. Vastat. fuit."
Hiham, "T.R.E. valebat c. sol. Modo VI. lib. Vast. fuit."
Selescome, "dim. hid. val. x. sol. Wasta fuit."

mansuras in civitate quas tenuit quædam *Concu-*

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the Army entered the County: and the state of the manor of Parkley in the Hundred of Skayswell *points out the place*, in the parish of Tyshurst. They then desolated their way through two parcels of land in the same Hundred belonging to the manor of Wilendone, and laying waste Wigzell, Saleherst, and another manor in the Hundred of Henhurst, with Hiham and a small part of Sadlescombe in the Hundred of Staple, they came to Whatlington, through which and the manor of Netherfield they extended themselves to face and oppose the invading enemy.

"We might attribute a share of the devastation of the places North of the field of battle to the Army of the Conqueror in its progress towards London, were we not assured by one, present at the time, that his route after he had buried the dead and placed a garrison at Hastings, was to Romney, the inhabitants whereof he chastised for the defeat of some of his men, who by mistake had put on shore there; and then proceeded to Dover.[a]

[a] Gulielmus Pictaviensis says, "Humatis autem suis, dispositaque custodia Hastingas cum strenuo præfecto, Romenærium accedens, quam placuit pœnam exegit pro clade suorum, quos illuc errore appulsos fere gens adorta prœlio cum utriusque partis maximo detrimento fuderat. Hinc Doveram contendit ubi populum innumerabilem congregatum acceperat; quod locus ille inexpugnabilis videbatur. At ejus propinquitate Angli perculsi, neque naturæ vel operis munimento, neque multitudini virorum confidunt. Situm est id castellum in Rape mari contiguâ, quæ naturaliter acuta undique ad hoc ferramentis elaboratè incisa, in speciem muri directissimâ altitudine, quantum sagittæ jactus permetiri potest, consurgit, quo in latere undâ marinâ alluitur. Cum tamen Castellani supplices deditionem pararent, armigeri exercitûs nostri prædæ cupidine ignem injecerunt. Flamma levitate suâ volitans pleraque corripuit. Dux nolens incommoda eorum qui secum deditionaliter agere cœperant, pretium dedit restituendarum ædium, aliaque amissa recompensavit. Severiùs animadverti præcepisset in auctores incendii, ni vilitas et numerositas ipsorum occultavisset eos."

Ordericus Vitalis details the same circumstances almost in the same words.

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bina HERALDI: de quibus est saca et soca Regis, sed usque nunc non habuit."

The eagerness of his men for plunder would not wait for the form of surrendering the Castle, but during the parley they set fire to the Town, which consumed great part of it (if not the whole): a circumstance which is likewise confirmed to us by the indubitable authority of the same Record. Speaking of the Privileges and Payments of Dover, Domesday says, 'Omnes hæ consuetudines erant ibi quando Willielmus Rex in Angliam venit. IN IPSO PRIMO ADVENTU EJUS IN ANGLIAM *fuit ipsa villa combusta;* et ideo pretium ejus non potuit computari quantum valebat, quando episcopus Baiccensis eam recepit.'"

Thus far, Mr. Hayley. Mr. Hamper of Birmingham, in his "Observations on certain ancient Pillars of Memorial called Hoar Stones," p. 9. conjectures that either Waterdown Forest or Ashdown Forest, must have been the place of rendezvous for Harold's Army. The passages of Domesday already referred to certainly give the preference to the former.

There is another County in the Domesday Survey, in which the word WASTA appears to bear a similar import with that used in the entries under Sussex.

In 1069, it will be remembered, Edgar Atheling, Waltheof, Gospatric, Merleswain, Siward, and other exiles from Scotland, with a party of Northumbrians, joined by an Army landed from the Danish fleet, took York by assault, putting the whole garrison, consisting of three thousand men, with a very small exception, to the sword. When King William heard of this, he is stated by our historians to have been inflamed with the utmost rage, and to have sworn that he would lay the whole country in that neighbourhood desolate, and extirpate its inhabitants. To execute this threatened

Godwin, son of King Harold, occurs in

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vengeance he invested York; took it; received Waltheof its then governor into favour; and having past his Christmas there with the usual solemnities, in the beginning of the succeeding year, marked his way toward Durham with a desolation which had been rarely, if ever, equalled in this country before. William of Malmesbury expressly says that the resources of the Province were so cut off that the ground, for more than sixty miles, remained totally uncultivated and unproductive even to his time.

Ordericus Vitalis is still more minute upon this vengeance, the passage concerning it has been already quoted in p. 38, note [3]. William, he says, had never practised such cruelty before.

It would be impossible, as well as unnecessary, here to name every place in Yorkshire in the Return respecting which the term *wasta* is used in the Domesday Survey. It may be sufficient for the general purpose to state that under the title of "Terra Regis," among the lands then vested in the Crown, which had belonged to the Earls EDWIN *and* MORCAR, *wasta* almost everywhere occurs.[a] In the manor of Bodeltone, which had been Edwin's, seventy-seven carucates are marked as waste.[b] In Amundreness, in the same page, after the enumeration of no fewer than sixty-two places, the possessions in which amounted to a hundred and seventy carucates, it is said, "Omnes hæ Villæ jacent ad Prestune et III. Ecclesiæ. Ex his XVI. a paucis incoluntur, sed quot sint habitantes ignoratur. Reliqua sunt wasta." In the folios 303. 303 b. and 304. among the lands belonging to the Archbishop of York *wasta* is added to numerous places, which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, had

[a] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 299. 299 b. [b] Ibid. fol. 301 b.

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the account of Somerset as holding the

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had a money value of no small amount. Among the lands of St. John of Beverley;[a] in those held by the Bishop of Durham, a part of which had been Morcar's;[b] in Earl Alan's lands in Richmondshire;[c] in the lands of Robert Malet;[d] in those of William de Perci;[e] and in the East Riding, among the lands of Odo arbalistarius,[f] other instances will be found. In several of these the names of Waldef, Gospatric, Siward, and Merleswain occur as the owners in the time of Edward the Confessor.[g] Gospatric was restored to favour; and occurs both as a tenant in capite and an under-tenant, in Yorkshire, at the time of the Survey.

A writer whom Hoveden follows, states the country between York and Durham to have remained without either houses or inhabitants for nine years. Between the time of the Battle of Hastings and the taking of the Survey near twenty years had elapsed: but scarcely more than sixteen from the ravaging of Yorkshire.

In Domesd. tom. i. fol. 374. there is an allusion to the Danes who landed in the Humber, previous to the rising of 1069. "Homines de Holdernesse qui juraverunt testificati sunt ad opus Willielmi Malet terras has infra notatas: ita quod viderunt eas saisirè in manu ejusdem Willielmi et viderunt eum habentem et tenentem *usque* DANI *ceperunt illum*. Sed de hoc Breve Regis vel sigillum non videř."

[a] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 304.
[b] Ibid. fol. 304 b.
[c] Ibid. foll. 309. 313.
[d] Ibid. fol. 320 b.
[e] Ibid. foll. 321 b. 322.
[f] Ibid. fol. 329 b.
[g] Compare Domesd. tom i. foll. 298 b. 300. 305 b. 306. 310. 310 b. 311. 311 b. 312 b. 313. The French affectation of murdering names is singularly exemplified in those of the promoters of this Northern rebellion as given by Ordericus Vitalis; *Waldef*, *Gospatric*, *Siward*, and *Merleswain* are, in the language of the Norman Historian, GUALEFUS, GAIUS PATRICIUS, SIGVARDUS, and MARIUS SWEVUS.

manors of Netelcumbe and Langeford in that county.[1]

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The decision of the cause tried by virtue of a special commission in the county court of Kent at Pinnenden, about the year 1072, when Archbishop Lanfranc recovered twenty-five manors in different counties, of which he had been disseised by Odo Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent, is pointedly alluded to.[2]

The irruption of Trhearn ap Coradoc in 1074 is clearly noticed in Gloucestershire, where we find "IIII. uillæ wastatæ per regem Caraduech."[3]

The Conqueror's journey into Wales also, in 1079, is alluded to, tom. i. fol. 31 b. "Quidã p̃posit⁹ regis nõe Lofus hoc m̃ calũniat: 7 hões de Hunḍ illi testificant: q̃a tenebat illud de rege *q'do fuit rex in Wales.* 7 post tenuit. donec eps Baioc̃ in Chent p̃rex̃."[4]

It is remarkable, that not a single manor in any part of England, or even the smallest portion of land, is put down in the Survey as belonging to any of the Conqueror's sons.[5] There

[1] Tom. i. fol. 86 b.

[2] See Seldeni ad Eadm. et Nota et Spicilegium, p. 197.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 162.

[4] See Matt. Westm. fol. Francof. 1601. p. 228. Diceto. Script. X. col. 487. Bromton. ibid. col. 977.

[5] Eustace the son of Stephen, at one period at least, at a later time, was not possessed of real property. The bishop of Lincoln's instrument, declaratory of the dedication of Godstow Nunnery, says that Eustace gave *a hundred*

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is one entry, however, which places his second son, William, in the light of an usurper of property. Among the lands belonging to the Bishop and Monks of Salisbury, at Staplebrige in Dorsetshire, we read, "De eaď etiã ťra teñ Manasses III. virg̃ q^{a}s. W. fili^{9} regis tulit ab æccl̃a sine consensu Ep̃i 7 monachorum."[1] We have likewise a mention of his son Richard, under Teuuinge in Hertfordshire.[2]

Mathilda, a daughter of the Conqueror,[3] unnoticed by any of our historians, occurs in the account of Hampshire.[4]

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shillings in money to it, till he was possessed of land which he could give instead. See Mon. Angl. vol. iv. p. 362.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 77. Kelham supposes the Manasses mentioned in this entry to have been *a Jew:* but there was a Manasses Archbishop of Arles, about 1050, and another of the same name Archbishop of Rheims in 1078.

[2] Tom. i. fol. 141 b. "W. rex dedit hoc manerium huic Aldene et matri ejus pro anima RICARDI *filii sui.* ut ipsemet dicit et per breve suum ostend̃."

[3] This is in Hampshire, where among the titles of land we have "LXVII. Goisfridus Camerarius filiæ regis." Then, tom. i. fol. 49. where the land occurs, Goisfridus is stated to have held Heche: "Tunc se defendebat," &c. "Goisfridus vero tenet eam de rege W. *pro servitio quod fecit* MATHILDI *ejus filiæ.*" From the title 'Camerarius filiæ regis' it should seem as if the Princess had a household.

[4] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 49. Compare Sandford, Genealog. Hist. fol. Lond. 1707. pp. 9, 10. Malmesbury says, "Filiæ ipsius fuerunt quinque; prima, *Cæcilia*

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It seems probable that William the Conqueror built himself a new palace at Winchester. Under the lands of St. Peter's Monastery in that City, it is said, "In Clere habet Abbatia S. Petri unam Ecclesiam et IIII. hid. et unam virgatam terræ. H' dedit æcclesiæ W. rex *pro excambio terræ in qua* DOMUS REGIS *est* in civitate."[1]

There is another entry relating to the Conqueror which is more curious; it represents him as purchasing a ship with a carucate of land, "In campis Lincoliæ extra Civitatem sunt XII. carucatæ terræ et dimidia, præter carucatam Episcopi civitatis. De hac terra habent Rex et Comes VIII. carucatas in dominio. *Ex his dedit unam Rex Willielmus cuidam Vlchel pro una naui quam ab eo emit.* Ille uero qui nauim uendidit mortuus est et hanc carucatam terræ nullus habet nisi rege concedente."[2]

There is a feature of the Domesday Survey

Cadomensis Abbatissa, quæ vivit, altera *Constantia* Comiti Britanniæ Alano Fergant in conjugium data, austeritate justitiæ provinciales in mortiferam sibi potionem exacuit; tertia *Adala* Stephani Blesensis Comitis uxor, laudatæ in seculo potentiæ virago, noviter apud Marcenniacum sanctimonialis habitum sumpsit. *Duarum aliarum nomina exciderunt;* unius, quæ Haroldo (ut diximus) promissa, infra maturos conjugii annos obiit; alterius, quæ Aldefonso Galliciæ regi per nuncios jurata, virgineam mortem impetravit a Domino. Repertus in defunctæ genibus callus crebrarum ejus orationum index fuit." Script. ap. Savile, fol. 62 b.

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 43.

[2] Ibid. fol. 336.

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which has not yet been commented upon, and which in an historical point of view, must not be passed entirely unnoticed. A large number of Foreign Monasteries are represented in it as holding possessions in England, both as tenants in capite and as sub-tenants. Most of the lands so entered, it will be found, were gifts either of the Conqueror himself, or of his greater followers.

A rage prevailed at this time throughout Normandy for the building and endowing of Monastic Establishments; and it is not a little remarkable that the largest and the most splendid Abbies of France were erected at the cost of the Norman barons within twenty or thirty years of the period of the English Conquest.

King Edward's grant of Teynton in Oxfordshire to St. Denys[1] has been already noticed in a former page: as well as his Queen's grant of land at Ferles in Sussex to the Abbey of Grestain.[2] The Abbey of St. Peter at Ghent held the manor of Lewisham, in the time of Edward the Confessor:[3] the Abbat of Fecamp, it appears, had held Rameslie in Sussex of King Edward:[4] the Church of Rheims had held Lepelie in Northamptonshire in the time of King Edward:[5] and in Staffordshire the manors of Mepford and Redgare had been given to the

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 157.
[2] See p. 307.
[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 12 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 17.
[5] Ibid. fol. 222 b.

same church by Earl Algar.[1] The Abbey of St. Owen in the city of Rouen likewise held land at Meresaie in Essex in King Edward's time, with a house in Colchester.[2] But these, it is believed, are all the entries from which the holding of lands in England by alien monasteries in the Saxon time, are discoverable from Domesday.[3]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 247 b. Lepelie, mentioned in the previous entry, was also granted to Rheims by Earl Algar. A Cell to the Abbey of Rheims was afterwards established there: "Prioratus de Lapeleia hac occasione sumpsit exordium: Albredo Eboracensi Archiepiscopo Romam jussu Edwardi Regis proficiscente, qui ad limina Apostolorum se personaliter iturum spoponderat, plures e nobilitate secum duxit, inter quos Burchardus juvenis quidem ætate, sed egregiæ indolis, qui Remis in reditu febre correptus occubuit; hic, antequam expiraret, sepeliri petiit apud Sanctum Remigium, cui villas et prædia ex patrimonio liberaliter concessit assensu patris Algarii, et Regis Edwardi, unde erectus Prioratus de Lapeleia, cujus meminit Petrus Cellensis Epist. Charta concessionis sic incipit, 'Notum sit Algarum quemdam, Anglorum comitem, consentiente Edwardo Anglorum Rege, Sancto Remigio villam de Lapeleia dedisse pro anima filii sui Burchardi, cujus corpus in polyandrio Ecclesiæ quiescit." Metrop. Remensis Historiæ, studio Dom. Gul. Marlot. Insul. 1666. 4^to^. tom. i. p. 345. The Church of Rheims held moreover a hide of land of King Edward in the hundred of Ouvret in Shropshire. Domesd. tom. i. fol. 252.

[2] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 22.

[3] Other early grants to Foreign Monasteries may undoubtedly be found, if sought for, among ancient charters; but they are not numerous. Duchesne has printed one from

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The Conqueror's grant of the Church of Deerhurst in Gloucestershire to the Abbey of St. Denys in 1069, has been named: he made it in the Monastery of St. Swithin, Winchester, whilst mass was celebrating.[1] The charter is

Duke Bertoald in 792, endowing the Abbey of St. Denys with the Church of Rotherfield, and his ports of Hastings and Pevensey, in Sussex: which was confirmed by Offa and Ethelwulph. Felibien too, in his History of that Abbey, Recueil de Pieces justificatifs, p. lxxix. gives a charter of Edgar to St. Denys A.D. 960, relating to its interest in certain produce in cattle and money from the same places, of which Togred "præpositus" of Edgar's household, had deprived the monks. This latter charter is still preserved in the Hotel Soubise at Paris. The Clause Roll of the 7th Joh. recites that the manor of Otrei in Devonshire, which is entered in Domesday as belonging to St. Mary's Cathedral at Rouen, had been given to that church by Earl Otho before the arrival of the Normans in England. See the Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. Pt. ii. p. 1119.

[1] From a passage in the Register of Battle Abbey, MS. Cotton. Domit. A. II. it seems as if William, when he bestowed a charter upon any monastery, usually accompanied it by some impressive speech or ceremonial. Noticing his gift of the royal manor of Wi in Kent to that Abbey the writer says, "Quod cum Ecclesiæ eidem conferret, verbum memoriale et merito recolendum ipse ter prædicandus Princeps dixisse memoratur. Siquidem quibusdam tantæ largitatis causa mirantibus, Ego, ait, istud corpori meo aufero, et animæ meæ confero. Qua de re, inquit, si corpus illud libere et quiete tenere prævaluit, multo dignius est ut anima melior pars hominis est, hoc si fieri potest liberius atque quietius possideat."

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printed by Felibien:[1] but no notice of the gift occurs in the Domesday Survey. King William's gifts indeed to Foreign Monasteries, are but sparingly mentioned there in direct terms. A gift of seven hides of land at Aissele in Surrey to the Abbey of the Holy Cross at St. Leufroy, in the diocese of Evreux, is particularized;[2] a gift of three hides of land at Rovrige in Devonshire to St. Mary Rouen;[3] ten hides at Horselei in Gloucestershire to the Abbey of Trouarn in the diocese of Baieux:[4] and a small portion of land at Cratinga in Suffolk to the Abbey of Bernay.[5] Of the rest, even where charters are extant which certify that the possessions described were given by William to different Abbies, the Survey simply says "Ecclesia" or "Abbatia *tenet de* REGE." As, under Penitone in Hampshire belonging to the Abbey of Grestain,[6] the Conqueror's gift of which is recited in King Richard the First's charter of confirmation to that Monastery.[7] Helingey in the same County,[8] belonging to the Abbey of Jumieges, is named as the Conqueror's gift in a confirma-

[1] Hist. de l'Abbaye de St. Denys, Recueil de Pieces, p. lxxxviii.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 34.

[3] Ibid. fol. 104.

[4] Ibid. fol. 166 b.

[5] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 389.

[6] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 43 b.

[7] Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. vi. Pt. ii. p. 1090.

[8] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 43 b.

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tion from King Henry the Second.[1] The same in regard of Tarente in Dorsetshire,[2] which belonged to the Holy Trinity at Caen:[3] of Rawelle in Gloucestershire, belonging to St. Evroul, for which the Conqueror's own charter is extant: and in other instances which might readily be cited.[4]

Of Queen Matilda's Gifts to Foreign Monasteries, two only are particularly specified in the Survey: the land at Deverel in Wilts,[5] which she gave to St. Mary at Bec;[6] and two hides at Frantone in Dorset, which she gave to the Conqueror's foundation of St. Stephen at Caen.[7] No mention occurs of the Conqueror and his Queen having founded the Monasteries of St. Stephen and the Holy Trinity in that City: although their lands in England are specified.

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[1] Mon. Angl. ut supr. p. 1087.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 79.

[3] Edw. II. conf. Charter Mon. Angl. ut supr. p. 1072.

[4] Other entries of lands belonging to Alien Monasteries, as *held of the* KING will be found, in *Sussex*, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 17. *Berks*, tom. i. fol. 59 b. *Dors.* i. 78 b. *Somers.* i. fol. 91. *Devon.* i. 104. In the notice of the Monasteries of St. Mich. de Monte, St. Stephen, and the Holy Trinity at Caen, in *Midd.* tom. i. fol. 128 b., in *Oxf.* tom. i. 157. *Glouc.* tom. i. 166. 166 b. *Cambr.* tom. i. fol. 193.

[5] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 68 b.

[6] See also K. Hen. II. charter of confirmation to Bec. Mon. Angl. ut supr. p. 1068.

[7] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 78 b.

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The following are the instances enumerated in the Survey, of donations of land in England to Foreign Monasteries by the Norman barons:

Tom. i. fol. 34 b. St. Mary of Bec holds land under Richard the son of Earl Gislebert. The confirmation of his grant of this land appears in a confirmation charter to the Monastery from King Henry the Second.[1]

Tom. i. fol. 79. Hugh Fitz Grip gives land at Wadone in Dorsetshire to the Nunnery at Villarium.

Tom. i. fol. 91. Nigel the Conqueror's physician bestows a manor un-named, consisting of five hides, in Somersetshire, upon the Church of Monteburgh.

Tom. i. fol. 166. Earl Roger de Montgomery gives Newent to St. Mary of Cormeilles, consisting of six hides of land.

Tom. i. fol. 166. Roger de Laci gives a hide of land at Tantesborne in Gloucestershire to the Abbey of Lira.

Tom. i. fol. 174. William Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford is recorded to have given a half hide at Tametdeberie to the Abbey of Cormeilles. He died in the fifth year of the Conqueror's reign.

Tom. i. fol. 228. Gilbert de Gant gives a half hide in Eston in Northamptonshire to the Abbey of St. Peter sur Dive.

[1] Mon. Angl. vol. vi. Pt. ii. p. 1068.

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Tom. i. fol. 229. The Countess Judith gives to the Abbey of St. Vandrille "concessu Regis," three hides and a half in Buchedone in the same County.

These extensive donations to Convents abroad, which increased for a large portion of the time during which Normandy and Anjou were subject to England, formed a nucleus for discontent. The Priories abroad, for the better management of their estates and rents in England, established Cells subordinate to their respective Houses. These were called ALIEN PRIORIES. The produce of their estates was probably magnified in popular opinion; but, whether more or less, in the wars between England and France, their revenues were regularly seized. At a later period their suppression was made legal: and the confiscation of their lands formed the precedent which led to the general Dissolution of Monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

SECT. 9.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT MANNERS.

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THERE are a few passages in Domesday peculiarly illustrative of ancient Manners.

In Berkshire, tom. i. fol. 57 b. is this singular entry under the royal demesnes at Henret, now Hendred: "Henric^{9} teñ ibi I. hid quæ fuerat in firma regis. Godricus tenuit. Aluric^{9} de Tacehā dicit se uidisse breuem regis qd eā dederit feminæ Godrici in dono. *eo q'd nutriebat canes suos.* Sed nemo ẽ in Hund qui breuem uiderit p̃ter Aluricum."[1]

In Warwickshire, the Abbey of Malmesbury is said to have held the Manor of Niwebold. It is added, "Vluuinus monach^{9} tenuit. 7 ipse ded æccl̃æ *q'do factus est monachus.*"[2]

Gifts of lands "*de uictu et uestitu Monachorum*" frequently occur. In the account of Wiltshire it is said, "Ipsa æccl̃a [Wiltun] tenebat II. hid T. R. E. quas Toret dederat ibi *cū duab^{9} filiab^{9} suis* 7 ex eis sc̄p fuer uestitæ donec eps Baiocēsis injuste abstulit æccl̃æ."[3]

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[1] In the Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. one Hardekynus held a tenement in Wodeham Mortimer in Essex "per serjantiam ad nutriendam unam Brachettam domini Regis cum Dominus Rex ei illam miserit ad nutriendam." See Blount, p. 26.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 239.

[3] Ibid. fol. 68. Other instances of the granting of lands for the support of daughters in Monasteries will be found tom. i. foll. 59 b. 73.

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In the account of Berkshire, tom. i. fol. 59. there is an entry equally worthy notice. It

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Among the ancient Charters preserved in the British Museum, is one in the Cottonian Collection, marked xi. 16. from Waleran Earl of Warwick to the Nuns of Pinley. It is the grant which he made to these Religious at the time when his daughter and niece entered the Nunnery for education, where the daughter, at least, was afterwards professed. Waleran became Earl of Warwick in the 7th Rich. I. This Deed is here transcribed at length, because it shows the conditions which usually accompanied such grants as Toret's to the Abbey of Wilton. The Seal of Earl Waleran is appended to it.

" Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Walerannus comes Warwic. salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus, me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Monialibus de Pinnelei duas marcas argenti de redditu meo de Claverdona, a senescallo meo singulis annis percipiendas, unam marcam ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et alteram ad festum Sanctæ Mariæ in Marcio, quamdiu scilicet Moniales ipsæ Gundredam filiam meam et Ysabellam neptem meam, quas eis commendavi, habuerint nutriendas et custodiendas. Si vero una illarum puellarum a nutritura et custodia Monialium fuerit amota, Moniales non nisi unam marcam annuatim percipient. Si autem utraque fuerit ex voluntate mea amota quietus ero de duabus illis marcis. Quod si aliquo casu prædictæ duæ marcæ prefatis Monialibus sub prescripta forma non reddantur, Moniales illæ memoratas puellas mihi vel heredibus meis tradent. Preterea concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi predictis Monialibus de Pinnelea, redecimationem dominii mei de Waltona in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute animæ meæ et Margeriæ Comitissæ, uxoris meæ,

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relates to ten hides of land [1] at Spersholt, which one Edric, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, had given to his son, who was then a monk of Abingdon, to provide himself with maintenance. The gift was for his life. He died before the taking of the Survey, and the Abbey was called upon by the Conqueror's inquest, to show by what title it continued to hold the land. " Anschil teñ Spersold de abbia. Edric tenuit in aloď de rege E. De hoc manerio scira attestatur quod Edricus qui eum tenebat deliberavit illum filio suo qui erat in Abendone monachus, ut ad firmam illud teneret. 7 sibi donec viveret necessaria uitæ inde donaret. post mortem uero ejus Manerium haberet. 7 idõ nesciunt homines de scira quod Abbatiæ perti-

et R. Com. patris mei, et G. Com. matris meæ, et W. Com. fratris mei, et aliorum predecessorum et successorum meorum. Hiis testibus Th. Priore, Johanne de Kibbeclive, Ric. capellano meo, Willielmo senescallo, Rogero Murdac, Rad. Selvein, Widone de Oilli, Rogero clerico, Symone camerario, et aliis."

Among the entries of the lands of St. Benet Holm, in Norfolk, we read, " In Estuna tenuit Raď. Stalra T. R. E. I. car. terræ et dedit eam T. R. Willielmi, *cum uxore sua*, ad Abbatiam, concessione Regis." Domesd. tom. ii. 218.

[1] The Cottonian Register of Abingdon Monastery, Claud. C. IX. has a charter of King Edgar to his chamberlain Æthelsie, granting to him these ten *cassates* (as they are called) in perpetuity, and to give them to his heirs. A.D. 963. This seems to have been Edric's title to the land at Spersholt.

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neat. Neque enim inde viderunt brevem regis vel sigillum. Abbas vero testatur quod in T. R. E. misit ille Manerium ad ecclesiam unde erat. 7 inde habet brevem et sigillum R. E. attestantibus omnibus monachis suis."

Instances of *holding lands for three lives* occur several times. Tom. i. fol. 46 b. Ordie. "Hoc ⊽. T.R.E. extra Ecclesiam emptum fuit eo pacto et conventione ut post tertium hæredem cum omni pecunia ⊽. Ecclesia S. Petri de Episcopatu reciperet. *N'c qui tenet Radulfus est tertius hæres.*" In the account of the manor of Hiwi in Wiltshire, belonging to Ralph de Mortimer, "Toti *emit eā* T.R.E. de æccla Malmesbiensi. *ad etatē triū ho'um.* 7 infra hē ꝑminū poterat ire cū ea ad quē uellet dñm."[1] So, among the lands held under Pershore Abbey at Wadberge by Urso. "Hanc emit qⁱdā Godricus teinᵍ regis E. *uita triū hæredū.* 7 dabat in anno monachis. 1. firmā ꝑ recognitione. Modo hī hanc ꝑrā ꝑcius hæres. scilicet Vrso qui eā tenet. Post cujᵍ mortē debet redire ad æccłam S. Mariæ."[2] Another mention of this custom occurs at Escelie in Worcestershire.[3] It is, however, older than Domesday. We find it noticed in the "Indiculum Libertatis de Oswaldes Lawes Hundred" of the time of Edgar: "per spatium temporis

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 72. [2] Ibid. fol. 175.

[3] See also Hearne's edit. of Heming's Chartulary, vol. i. p. 293.

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trium hominum, id est, duorum post se heredum." In Dorsetshire, under Catesclive, the purchase of a lease for life occurs. "Hanc ꝥrā similiꝰ emit Alnod ab eꝑo Aluuoldo. ea c̃uentione ut post ejꝰ mortē ad æccl̃am rediret." [1]

Somersetshire is the first County in the Survey in which we have mention of the *Ordeal.* Of certain lands connected in customary rents and services with Taunton we read, "De his oñiibꝫ ꝥris facturi sacrañitū uł *Judiciū portaturi* ad Tantone ueniunt." [2] In the account of Lincoln, also, in contradiction of the testimony of the burgesses of the city, it is said, "Sed his jurantibꝫ contradicit Vluiet pb̃r 7 offert se *portaturū Judicium* qđ non ita est sicuti dicunt." [3] In the second volume of the Survey the readiness of claimants to prove by Ordeal or by Battle occurs in a greater variety of instances. In Norfolk, "In Matelesc ubi comes Alanꝰ teñ calūpniaṫ. i. hō regis. xvi. ac̃ terræ offerendo *Juditiu'* ł *Bellu'* contª hundꝛ. qđ testatr eos comiti. s; quidã hō comitis uult ꝑbare qđ hundꝛ uerū testatur ł *Juditio* ł *Bello.* Ribaldꝰ ten&." [4] In the same County, under Biskele it is said, "Hanc terrā calūpniatur Godricus Dapifer ꝑ hominē suum *Juditio* ł *Bello.* Radulfū scilic&. qđ tenuit ad feudū comitis. R. 7 hundꝛ testatur ad feudū

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 80.
[2] Ibid. fol. 87 b.
[3] Ibid. fol. 33 b.
[4] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 146 b.

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R. Bigot." [1] And among the lands belonging to the Monastery of Ely in Photestorp we read, " Hanc trā calumpniat esse liḃam Vlchetel hō Hermeri. q°cq; m° judicet[r] t *Bello* t *Juditio.* 7 ali⁹ ẽ p̃sto ꝑbare eo m° qđ jacuit ad eccl̃iam die q[a] rex E. obiit. S; totus hund testat[r] eā fuisse t. r̃. ẽ. ad sc̃am adeld." [2]

Land in *Dower* occurs in Gloucestershire among the property of Roger de Laci. " Isđ

[1] Domesd. tom. ii. foll. 176. 176 b.

[2] Ibid. fol. 213. See other instances, tom. ii. fol. 110 b. 137. 162. 166. 172 b. 193. 208. 277 b. 332. The Ordeal, it is well known, was of two kinds, *Fire-Ordeal* and *Water-Ordeal.* The ceremonies attending both are described in the Laws of Ina. Wilk. Leg. Anglo-Sax. p. 27. See also the Laws of Æthelstan, Edward the Confessor, and the Conqueror. Ibid. pp. 60. 198. 229. " Ferri candentis Judicium," the taking a piece of red-hot iron in the hand, is the only Ordeal noticed in the Survey. The reason of this is given by Glanville, Tract. de Leg. & Consuet. Regni Angliæ, 12°. Lond. 1604. l. xiv. c. 1. " In tali autem casu tenetur se purgare is qui accusatur per Dei judicium, scilicet per callidum ferrum, vel per aquam, pro diversitate hominum, scilicet per ferrum callidum *si fuerit homo liber*, per aquam si fuerit rusticus." Throughout Domesday, the claimants of land were likely to be of the higher rank. We have not a single instance in the Survey of the Ordeal by Water. The *trial by battle* was entirely of Norman introduction. See Blackst. Comment. 4°. Oxf. 1766. vol. iii. p. 337. For the abolition of the Ordeal in the reign of Henry the Third, compare Rymer, Fœd. tom. i. p. 228.

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Rog̃ teñ Svintone. 7 mat̃ ejꝰ teñ de sua *dote.*"[1] Of land at Legra in Essex it is said, "Iste Scalpinꝰ dedit uxori suæ in dote. *uidentibꝫ* IIꝰ*bꝫ ho'ibꝫ* scił Rog̃o Marescalco & qꝰdā anglico."[2] In the account of the Customs of Oxfordshire we read, "Si quis aliquē interfecerit intra curiā uł domū suam, corpus ejus et omnis substantia sunt in potestate regis p̃ter *dotem uxoris ejus* si dotatā habuerit."[3]

The following entries are to the same purport, without the mention of dower. In Surrey, tom. i. fol. 36. "De eisdem hid. habet quidam faber regis dim. hid. quam T. R. E. *accep'. cum uxore sua.* sed nunquam inde servitium fecit." In Hampshire, tom. i. fol. 153. Sortelai. "Hoc ⅁ tenuit Wluuardus homo reginæ Eddid T. R. E. et *ipsa dedit huic Alsi cum filia Wluuardi.*" Ibid. Sibdone. "In Sibdone tenet Alsi II. hid. hanc terram *sumpsit cum uxore sua.*" In Oxfordshire tom. i. fol. 160 b, In Minstre. "Sauuoldus ten. de rege II. molinos quos rex ei concessit *cum uxore sua.*" In Gloucestershire, tom. i. fol. 167. "Isdem W. [Gozenboded] tenet Getinge. Rex E. tenuit et accommodavit eū Aluuino uicecomiti suo ut in uita sua haberet. non tamen dono dedit ut comitatus testatur. mortuo vero Aluuino rex W. ded̃ *Ricardo cuidam juveni* UXOREM *ejus et* TERRAM. Nunc Willielmus, successor

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 168.
[2] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 59.
[3] Ibid. tom. i. fol. 154 b.

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§ 9. *Illustrations of Ancient Manners.*

Ricardi, ita tenet hanc terram." Ibid. tom. i. 170. "Has terras 7 Winestan 7 Tantesborne, superius scriptas, habuit Ansfridus de Walterio de Laci *cum ejus neptem accepit.* alias vero terras tenet de Rege." In Bedfordshire, tom. i. fol. 214 b. "De ista terra tenet Pirotus III. hid. *de maritagio suæ feminæ.* Again in the same county, fol. 218. in the lands of Azelina the wife of Ralph Taillebosc, "*Hæc terra est de maritagio.*" "*Hæc est de suo maritagio.*"

In Worcestershire, under Escelie, we have a remarkable instance of *a nuncupative Will.* "Hoc ⊞ emit isđ Wluuin^{9} T. R. E. de eꝑo Cestrensi ad ætatē triū hŏum. Qui cū infirmat^{9} ad finē uitæ uenisset ꝛ uocato filio suo eꝑo. Li.[1] 7 uxore sua & pluribꝫ amicis suis ꝛ dixit. Audite uos amici mei. Hanc ꝓrā quā ab æccl̃a emi ꝛ uolo ut teneat uxor mea dū uixerit. 7 post mortē eius ꝛ recipiat æccl̃a de qua accepi. 7 qui inde abstulerit ꝛ excōmunicat^{9} sit. Hoc ita fuisse testificant^{r} meliores hŏes toti^{9} comitat^{9}." [2]

In the same County we have two remarkable instances of the ancient *Method of giving Seisin.* Under Witene, of certain land belonging to Urso de Abetot, it is said, "Hanc ꝓrā donauit q^{i}dā Vluiet eiđ æcclæ de Eueshā. 7 *posuit donū sup' Altare* ꝙdo fili^{9} ei^{9}. Aluiet fact^{9}

[1] Dr. Nash, Obs. on Domesd. for Worc. p. 16. supposes the Bishop of Lisieux to have been here intended.

[2] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 177.

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est ibi monachus. Hoc factū ẽ q'nto anno regni regis E. Postea u° præstitit abb Æluuin^{9} hanc ꝥrā suo auunculo quādiu ipse hõ uiueret. Qui postea mortuus fuit in bello Heraldi c̃tra Norrenses. 7 æccl̃a recep̃ ꝥrā suā antequā rex. W. in Anglia uenisset. 7 tenuit isd̃ abb qdiu uixit. 7 etiā successor ei^{9} Walterius abb similit^{9} tenuit amplius quā VII. annis."[1] And under Hantune, "Hoc ⅏ emit abb ei^{9}dē æccl̃æ [*i. e.* Euesham] a q°dā taino qui ꝥrā suā recte poterat uendere cui uellet. T. R. E. 7 emptū donauit æccl̃æ p unū *Textū*[2] *positū super Altare.* teste Comitatu."[3] An entry not unsimilar occurs in the second Volume, under Breccles in Norfolk: "In Ꝑeccles xxv. ac̃ semp dim̃ car̃. v. soc̃ in Saham & ꝑposit^{9} de Saham uendidit t. r. Witti *per unum frenum.*"[4]

In Huntingdonshire we have a reference to a custom still in part retained among our Colleges and corporate societies. Turchil, who held Coninctune of the Countess Judith, had also held six hides of the land of the abbat of St. Mary Thorney, for which, it is said, "*Kari-*

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 177 b.

[2] Dr. Nash, p. 17. says, Du Cange confines the word Textus to the Gospels; but by an instance which he cites, and the name of Textus Roffensis given to the Register of the Church of Rochester, he considers it to mean, generally, a Deed or Instrument.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 177 b.

[4] Ibid. tom. ii. fol. 110 b.

Principal Matters noticed in this Record.

§ 9. *Illustrations of Ancient Manners.*

tatem reddebat," he made an allowance of liquor, which was drank at festivals by the religious in commemoration of their founders and benefactors. " Homines de hundredo," it is added, " nesciunt quantum."[1] The " Poculum Charitatis," or Grace-Cup, is still retained under the same designation in our Universities.

The Sport of *Hawking* is illustrated by numerous entries. In several places we find a sum, no less than ten Pounds, made the optional payment for a Hawk:[2] and at Worcester a Norway Hawk is particularly specified.[3] In the account of Surrey we read, under Pechingeorde, " Hões epi Baiocsis calūniantr sup hanc ꝥrā ad opꝰ regis ꝑ singłos annos IIas. marꝁ auri. vel IIos. *accipitres.* 7 hoc ꝑ ccessionē abbis fris Osuuoldi."[4] In Gloucestershire, we find it said of certain Villæ, " Hi reddunt XLVII. sextaria mellis. 7 XL. porc̃. 7 XLI. uaccas 7 XXVIII. solid *pro accipitribꝫ.*"[5] Among the possessions of Battle Abbey at Limenesfeld, " *III. nidi accipitr'* in silua" are mentioned.[6] Aeries of Hawks are noticed in Buckinghamshire,[7] Gloucestershire,[8] Worcestershire,[9] Herefordshire,[10] Shropshire,[11] and, more

[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 206 b.
[2] Ibid. foll. 134 b. 172. 230.
[3] Ibid. fol. 172.
[4] Ibid. fol. 36 b.
[5] Ibid. fol. 162.
[6] Ibid. fol. 34.
[7] Ibid. foll. 144. 152.
[8] Ibid. fol. 163 b.
[9] Ibid. fol. 172.
[10] Ibid. fol. 180.
[11] Ibid. foll. 252 b. 256 b. 257.

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frequently than in other Counties, in Cheshire:[1] as well as among the Lands between the Ribble and the Mersey.[2] An Aery, says Dr. Nash, includes not only the nest or brood, but the place destined for the breeding or training of Hawks.[3] The liberty of keeping these Aeries, he adds, was in early times granted as a privilege to some great persons; as in a Charter of Henry the Third to the Church of York: "In nemore de Blideward habebat Archiepiscopus et Canonici de Ebor' proprios forestarios suos, et mel, et airas accipitrum et noisorum."[4]

The custom of a Widow not marrying again till after a year, seems noticed in the Survey of Norfolk, under Plummesteda: "p^{9}q rex. W. uenit in hanc terrā inuasit Almarus eps p forisfactura. *quia mulier que tenuit nupsit intra annū p^{9} mortē uiri.*"[5] This was in conformity to the Saxon Laws. In the "Liber Constitutionum" of 1008, it is said, "Quælibet Vidua quæ seipsam in pace cum Deo et Rege tenuerit, permaneat XII. menses absque marito; postea eligat quemcunque ipsa voluerit."[6] Here, however, it was only an

[1] Domesd. tom. i. foll. 264. 265. 265 b. 266 b. 267. 267 b. 268. 268 b. 269.

[2] Ibid. fol. 270.

[3] Collect. for Worcestershire, vol. i. p. 151.

[4] Obs. on Domesd. for Worc. p. 9.

[5] Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 199.

[6] LL. Anglo-Sax. Wilk. p. 109. Compare also the "Concilium Ænhamense," Ibid. p. 122. The same Injunction occurs among the Longobardic Laws.

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Injunction. Canute's laws imposed the abstinence under a severe penalty: "Et vivat quælibet Vidua absque marito duodecim menses, deinde eligat quem ipsa velit. Et si illa, intra anni spatium, maritum eligeret, tunc perdat ea dotem mariti sui, et omnem possessionem, quam ipsa per priorem maritum habebat. Et capiant proximi amici terram et possessionem quam illa prius habuit; et sit ille maritus capitis æstimationis reus apud Regem, vel apud illum, qui immunitatem concesserat. Et licet ipsa vi sit rapta, perdat eam possessionem, nisi illa a marito post hæc recedere et nunquam ipsius uxor esse velit. Et nunquam vidua sacris nimium festinanter initietur. Quælibet etiam vidua præstet armamentum intra annum, nisi prius mulctæ ex aliquid opportune fecerit."[1]

Of the marriage of Ecclesiastics in the Saxon times, we have a remarkable memorandum in the second volume of the Survey, fol. 195. In the notice of the manor of Plufelda in Norfolk, it is said "ħ mañ acceꝑ Almarus *cum uxore sua* antequam esset Episcopus; et postea tenuit in Episcopatū. Modo tenet Willielmus Episcopus."

In tom. i. fol. 336. in the account of Lincoln, "*Uxor Siuuardi presbyteri*" occurs.

[1] LL. Anglo-Sax. Wilk. p. 144.

III.—ORIGINAL USES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THIS SURVEY.

Original Uses and Consequences of this Survey.

By the completion of this Survey the King acquired an exact knowledge of the possessions of the crown. It afforded him the names of the landholders. It furnished him with the means of ascertaining the military strength of the country: and it pointed out the possibility of increasing the revenue in some cases, and of lessening the demands of the Tax Collectors in others.[1] It was, moreover, a Register of Appeal for those whose titles to their property might be disputed.

[1] Under Eldewincle in Northamptonshire, tom. i. fol. 222. we read, "Valuit. xx. sol. Modo. xxx. sol. *Si bene exerceret'*. c. sol ualet." Instances of sinking in the value of property may be found in almost every County. In Yorkshire, which had been laid waste by the sword, the instances of depreciation are exceedingly numerous, even among the "Terræ Regis." Of the Manor of Walesgrif, tom. i. fol. 299. it is said "T. R. E. uał LVI. libras m° xxx. sol." Of Picheringa, ibid. "H' Mañ uał T. R. E. q^{a}ꝫ xx^{ti} 7 VIII. lib m°. xx^{ti} sol. 7 IIII. deñ." Of Driſelt, fol. 299 b. "T. R. E. uał XL. lib. M° hꝫ rex & est wasť." Of these, with sixteen other Manors in this County, all belonging to the King, (fol. 299. 299 b.) which appear to have been collectively valued in the reign of Edward the Confessor at £565. 2. three appear in the time of the Conqueror to have been completely wasted, and the rest to have produced the comparatively small sum of £38. 9. 4.

Original Uses and Consequences of this Survey.

Sir William Blackstone has observed that from the prodigious slaughter of the English nobility at the battle of Hastings, and the fruitless insurrections of those who survived, such numerous forfeitures had accrued, that William was able to reward his Norman followers with very large and extensive possessions.[1] Eadmer, Ingulph, and Henry of Huntingdon complain heavily of the extirpation of the English from offices of honour, power, and emolument, in Church and State. Yet this must have been the natural consequence of such a change as that which was occasioned by the arrival of the Normans. The Soldiers and ministerial dependants of the Conqueror were to be rewarded: and we cannot wonder to see them form the larger portion of the tenants in capite. We find the Churches and Monasteries however still retaining their ancient patrimony, with changes, it is true, but in some cases with considerable additions from the grants of the Conqueror himself.[2]

Edgar Adeling, the grandson of Edmund Ironside and the real heir to the Crown after

[1] Blackst. Comment. 4°. Oxf. 1766. tom. ii. p. 48.

[2] See Domesd. tom. i. foll. 43. 78 b. 87 b. 135. 167 b. 176. 211. 222. 273. 298. tom. ii. foll. 14. 210. 359 b. The favoured Churches and Monasteries, exclusive of Battle Abbey, were those of Winchester, Durham, St. Paul's, Westminster, St. Edmundsbury, Shaftesbury, Evesham, and Burton.

Original Uses and Consequences of this Survey.

Edward the Confessor, occurs as a tenant in capite in Hertfordshire.[1]

Godeva, the widow of Leofric Earl of Mercia, occurs as a tenant in capite in Leicestershire:[2] and Alveva, the mother of Earl Morcar, continued at the time of the Survey to hold lands in the same County.[3] So also in Suffolk, although the land noticed in this latter entry must have been under sequestration: "Terra Matris Morchari Comitis quam Willielmus Camerarius et Otho Aurifex servant in manu regis."[4]

Rembaldus, the Chancellor of Edward the Confessor, and Dean of the Collegiate Church of Cirencester, besides his ecclesiastical preferments, is entered as holding considerable estates:[5] and very numerous instances might be adduced of property held by men who had been either Thanes or Ministri in the Court of Edward the Confessor.[6]

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[1] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 142 a.

[2] Ibid. fol. 231 b. She occurs in Warwickshire, also, tom. i. fol. 244. and at Nottingham, ibid. fol. 280 b.

[3] Domesd. tom. i. fol. 231 b. [4] Ibid. ii. fol. 286 b.

[5] Ibid. i. foll. 68 b. 91. 146. 160. 166 b. See also Kelh. Domesd. Illustr. p. 51. Rudder Hist. Glouc. p. 357.

[6] In Wiltshire, under "Terra Odonis et alioꝝ Tainoꝝ Regis," foll. 73 b. 74. we read: "Brictric teñ Wochesie. *Paṫ ejꝰ tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb ꝑ x. hid. Aluric teñ Wadone. *Ipse tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb ꝑ III. hid. Aldred teñ Bimertone. *Ipse tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb ꝑ II. hid. Cvdvlfꝰ teñ Wintreburne. *Ipse tenuit T. R. E.* Ibi habt.

Original Uses and Consequences of this Survey.

The Sub-feudatarii, or under-tenants were disturbed, perhaps less extensively: though it

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vi. hid. Cheping teñ Haseberie. *Ipse tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb p una v. ꝟræ. Cola teñ Gramestede. *Pat ej*ꝰ *tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb p i. hida. 7 dim̃. Godric teñ Herthā. *Pat ej*ꝰ *tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb p iii. virg̃ 7 dim̃. Gode teñ i. hid in Stotecome. *Ipsa tenuit T. R. E.* Tra. ē. iii. car. Edvinꝰ teñ Chigelei. *Ipse tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb p una v. ꝟræ. Edwardꝰ teñ Widetone. *Pat ej*ꝰ *tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb p iii. hid. Filius Aiulf teñ Gramestede. *Pat ej*ꝰ *tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb p una hida. 7 dim̃. Wenesii uxor teñ Titicome. *Vir ej*ꝰ *tenuit T. R. E.* 7 geldb p ii. hid." In Dorsetshire, tom. i. fol. 84 b. ten Thanes held the same land which they had possessed in the previous reign. In Hampshire the instances are very numerous. Osbern Fitz Richard, whose possessions in capite are noticed, tom. i. foll. 176 b. 186 b. 244. 260. 292. had held a large portion of them in the time of Edward.

The reader, however, who wishes for more ample information on this point has only to consult the marginal notes of the Index of Landholders in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

Very few indeed are the Families of England who can at this time find their direct ancestors either among the Tenants in Capite, or the Under-tenants of land in Domesday. Though it is probable that a diligent search into evidence may produce many which are at present unknown.

The Messrs. Lysons, in the new Magna Britannia, have pursued this inquiry in the few Counties to which their work extended. The result may serve as an example of what may be expected in others.

In *Bedfordshire* and *Berkshire*, no estates appear to have remained with the descendants from TENANTS *in*

must be owned that the Index of Under-Tenants in the time of William the Conqueror, whatever

Original Uses and Consequences of this Survey.

Capite beyond a few generations. In *Buckinghamshire* and *Cambridgeshire* we come a little later down; the Earl of Oxford, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, alienated the last of the possessions in Berkshire which his family had derived from Hugh de Bolebec; and in Cambridgeshire, in 1580, the same Earl alienated Castle-Camps, the last estate in that county which had descended to him from Aubrey de Vere. He sold it to a citizen of London. In *Cheshire*, the barony of Kinderton continued in the family of Venables till 1676. In *Cornwall* we find no descents to a late period: and the only estates in *Derbyshire* which have continued in the descendants of those who were their possessors at the time of the Domesday Survey are some manors of the Gresley family, which have passed to them in uninterrupted succession from their ancestor Nigel de Statford.

The remarkable instance of the Berkeleys, however, of Berkeley Castle in *Gloucestershire*, must not be omitted: they have descended in a direct line from Roger de Berkeley, the Conqueror's companion.

Among the numerous Under-Tenants mentioned in the Survey, very few have sent their direct descendants down. Hugh Burdet, indeed, held lands in Leicestershire under the Countess Judith, which are said to be still in the possession of his descendant Sir Francis Burdett: and although the Grenvilles of Buckinghamshire are unnamed in the Survey, the Messrs. Lysons assure us, that the manor of Wotton in Buckinghamshire, which belonged to Walter Gifard earl of Buckingham at the time of the Survey, was brought in marriage, about the year 1097, by Isabel daughter and co-heir of Walter the second earl, to Richard de Grenville, from

Original Uses and Consequences of this Survey.

allowance may be made for a change of thirty or forty years, presents a set of names very widely different from that of the Occupiers in the time of King Edward the Confessor. There is a remarkable allusion in the Second Volume of the Survey to the time when the English compounded for their lands. It relates to Stanham in Suffolk, an estate in the possession of the Abbey of Bury: "Hanc terram habet Abbas in vadimonio pro duobus marcis auri, concessu Engelrici *quando redimebant Anglici terras suas.*"[1]

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whom it has passed in an uninterrupted line of male succession to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

What the Lysons's have said upon this subject in relation to the families of *Devonshire*, is applicable, as far as the descendants of under-tenants are concerned, to every County in the Kingdom. They say it is by no means improbable that the ancient families who, according to the custom of the period, took their names from the places of their residence, in the reigns of King John or King Henry the Third, may have inherited their estates in direct descent from the Ralphs, Rogers, Walters, and Williams, who are so continually entered as sub-tenants under lords-paramount in the time of William the Conqueror.

[1] Tom. ii. fol. 360 b.

In the Survey of Surrey, tom. i. fol. 36 b. we have a detailed instance of a person, who was a tenant in capite in the time of Edward the Confessor, becoming an under-tenant of the same property in the time of William

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Of the importance which William himself attached to the completion of the Survey we have a sufficient evidence at the close of a grant which he made soon afterwards to the Abbey of Westminster. It gives the Monks their possessions at Piriford; and finishes, "Testibus W. Episcopo Dunelmensi & F. Taillebosc, *Post Descriptionem totius Angliæ.*"[1] And that the value of the Great Survey was thoroughly perceived at a time but little subsequent to the Conquest, we learn from Robertus Montensis, who informs us it was imitated in Normandy by Henry the Second.[2]

Matthew of Westminster, and Matthew Paris after him, say that a Tax of six shillings was raised upon every hide in consequence of the Survey; but they say nothing of its having been raised for any specific purpose. The author of the Saxon Chronicle, however, Hove-

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the Conqueror. "In Copedorne Hund. ten. Seman unam virg. terræ, *quam tenuit de Rege E.* sed ex quo venit W. Rex in Angliam SERVIVIT *Osuuoldo.* redd. ei xx. den. Hic se potuit vertere quo voluit T. R. E."

[1] Madox, Formul. Anglic. num. CCCXCVI. ex autogr. penes Dec. et Cap. Westm.

[2] "Rex H. II. fecit investigari per Normanniam terras quas Rex H. avus ejus possidebat die qua obiit. Fecit etiam inquiri quas terras et quas sylvas et quæ alia dominia Barones et alii homines occupaverant post mortem Regis H. avi sui, & hoc modo fere duplicavit reditus Ducatus Normanniæ." Rob. Montensis An. Dom. 1172. See MS. Lansd. 312. fol. 1.

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den, Henry of Huntingdon, the Chronicle of Mailros, and Simeon of Durham, separate this Tax from any connection with the Survey. They represent the Tax to have been levied at the end of 1083, or the beginning of 1084, immediately after the death of Queen Matilda: and place the formation of the Survey at a later Time.

In the Inquisitio Geldi for the five western counties in the Exeter Manuscript, Danegeld is throughout computed at *six shillings* per hyde, and wherever it differs it is only in small fractions, owing to the mistakes of the writer or copier, to which, by the manner in which they at that time expressed their sums and quantities, they were very liable.[1]

By this Survey the Conqueror was enabled to fix the proportion of Danegeld on the property of each landholder. Danegeld, from the pay-

[1] Webb's short account of Danegeld, p. 16. He adds, "In Wiltshire, in the Hundred of Mare (Exeter MS. p. 288.) the Danegeld for fifty-one hides is 15 l. 6 s. $51 \times 6 = 306$ shillings. In Somersetshire, p. 237 b. in the Manor of Torlberg, three hides paid the King 18 s. for this Tax, $6 \times 3 = 18$. In Devonshire, p. 311 a. in Hertiland Hundred seven hides paid 2 l. 2 s. and in Toritone 24 hides are rated at 7 l. 4 s. In Dorsetshire, p. 297 a. in Henoltune Hundred, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hides paid 4 l. 7 s. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 87$ shillings. In Cornwall, p. 304 a. in Winnentone Hundred, six hides paid 1 l. 16 s. and in Fanurcone Hundred, 304 b. $11\frac{1}{2}$ hides paid 3 l. 9 s. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 69$ shillings."

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ment of which the Confessor had absolved the English, was revived at an early period of William's reign: and it had become subject to numerous exemptions. The demesne lands of churchmen and religious houses were uniformly excused. The demesne lands of the great lords, and barons, and others who held by military service, were likewise exempted: and partial exemptions were made in favour of the barons of the exchequer, the sheriffs of counties, and the assessors and collectors of the Tax: a few exemptions, also, were claimed under especial grants from the King: by means of all which, it will be readily believed, the produce of the Tax had been much diminished. The *Geld* is never once mentioned in the county of Northampton.[1] In Somersetshire, out of a hundred and thirteen hides of land in Witestane hundred, Danegeld was answered to the crown for no more than fifty hides. Out of a hundred and four hides in Camesham hundred, for only fifty hides. In Devonshire, out of twenty-five hides in the hundred of Plintone, it was paid only for nine hides and a virgate. In Dorsetshire, out of thirty-four hides and a half in Pimpire hundred, it was answered only for thirteen hides. In Wiltshire, out of fifty-two hides in Stapla hundred, it was paid only for fourteen hides and half a virgate. And, in Cornwall,

[1] Nichols' Hist. Leic. Introd. Volume, p. xxxv.

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out of forty-four hides in Pantone hundred, Danegeld was answered for only eight hides.[1] *Danegeld* occurs but once in the Survey, by its own name: tom. i. fol. 336 b. under Stamford in Lincolnshire.

[1] Webb's short account of Danegeld, pp. 21. 23. 24.

IV.—ITS CONSERVATION AND AUTHORITY IN COURTS OF LAW.

Its Conservation and Authority in Courts of Law.

"LIBER de Wintonia," the very name by which the Domesday Survey, in one passage, designates itself, is a sufficient evidence of the first place of its deposit. Ingulphus, who lived in the reign of the Conqueror, however, appears to have obtained extracts from it at London:[1] and the History of the foundation of Burton Abbey, gives a description of land more than once, "ut habetur in *Libro de Domusdie, apud WINTONIAM et WESTMONASTERIUM.*[2]

The exact time of the removal of the Record, if there was originally but one copy, cannot

[1] Hist. Ingulphi. edit. Gale. pp. 80. 85.

[2] Dugd. Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 272. Rudborne also, who is however a late authority, speaks of two copies of the Survey. "Eodem tempore factus est magnus Liber qui habitus est in Thesauro Westmonasterii, et alius in Thesauro Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Wyntoniæ, vocatus Domysday." Anglia Sacra, tom. i. p. 257.

In corroboration it may be observed that a tourist of the year 1634, MS. Lansd. Brit. Mus. 213. fol. 369 b, describing Winchester Cathedral, after mentioning the Monument of a Knight-templar in the North Cross aile, says, "And by this warlike Knight is DOMESDAY-VAULT, *where the Evidence of this Kingdome was kept of old.*"

The Chron. Joh. Abb. S. Petri de Burgo, ed. Sparkes. fol. 1723. calls Domesday, by mistake, "*Rotulus* WIRCESTRIÆ."

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now be ascertained. Certain it is, that at a very early period it is described, in the Dialogus de Scaccario, as the inseparable companion of the Royal Seal.[1] And, it is possible that the name of Liber de Wintonia might only allude to the place where the Returns from the different counties were breviated; and that the original, immediately, or very soon after its completion, was removed to Westminster.

At Westminster it was kept with the King's Seal, by the side of the Tally-court in the Exchequer, under three locks and keys, in the charge of the auditor, the chamberlains, and deputy chamberlains of the Exchequer;[2] till in 1696 it was deposited among other valuable Records in the Chapter House, where it still remains.

Appeals to the decision of this Survey occur at a very early period. Petrus Blesensis notices an appeal of the Monks of Croyland to it in the Reign of Henry the First.[3] Others occur

[1] Dialog. de Scacc. lib. i. cap. xvi.

[2] In the Abbreviatio Placitorum Trin. 18 Edw. I. Bedf. rot. 39. p. 222. we read "Et profert Librum de Domesday *sub Sigillo Scaccarii.*"

[3] "Præfato siquidem Abbati Eveshamii Mauricio successit ad dicti Eveshamensis Monasterii regimen pastorale Dominus Reginaldus monachus Gloucestriæ; cujus primis diebus cum terminus centum annorum firmæ de Baddeby compleretur, venerabilis abbas Croylandiæ Joffridus, licet occupatus multum fuisset suam Ecclesiam necnon alia magna et sumtuosa ædificia nuper ab igne

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in the Abbreviatio Placitorum. In the first year of King John, it is said, " Abbas Sampson [S. Edmundi] queritur quod Osbertus de Wechesham, miles episcopi Eliensis, injuste levavit furcas et suspendium fecit in manerio de Hecham infra libertatem Sancti Edmundi et contra libertatem quam habuit beatus Edmundus a tempore Regis Edwardi, et ex ejusdem Regis dono, et inde protulit Cartas diversorum regum, et preterea *ponit se inde super* ROTULUM WINTONIÆ."[1] Another instance, in a case of antient

consumta reædificando, tamen cum jurisperitis communicato consilio, et longo libramine examinans quid circa manerium de Baddeby Conventus suus decerneret faciendum: licet Chartæ originales combustæ fuissent, et Charta restaurationis dictum manerium continens quo in loco per prædecessorem suum Ingulphum abbatem fuerat reposita, penitus *ignoraret*; censebant tamen et consentiebant universi Monachi Croylandenses, Eveshamium fore adeundum, et manerium de Baddeby in jus monasterii Croylandiæ repetendum; *ac Rotulum Regium* DOMESDAY *nuncupatum allegandum.* Ille ut viri religiosi si conscientiam haberent regulatam, cito redderent; sin autem confidentes in pecunia seu exemtione sua, cauteriatam cupidamque possiderent, et per nefas retinere contenderent; Regis justitias esset adeundum, et ibi pro jure sui Monasterii viriliter decertendum. Quod et factum est. Venerabilis enim abbas Joffridus Eveshamium adiens, et manerium repetens, transcriptum Chartæ restaurationis Croylandiæ ostendit, et inter cætera, etiam *auctoritatem Regii* DOMESDAY *prætacti in suum auxilium allegavit.*" Rer. Anglic. Script. Vet. a Gale. tom. i. p. 124.

[1] Abbrev. Plac. 1 Johis. Suff. rot. 7. p. 22.

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demesne, occurs in the eleventh of King John. "Robertus Camerarius *ponit se super* ROTULUM *Wintoniæ* quod terra illa pertinet a Conquestu Angliæ ad feudum quod ipse habet tenere in capite de Domino Rege."[1] In subsequent reigns the pleadings upon antient demesne are extremely numerous, as may be seen in the Index to that work.[2] The proof of

[1] Ibid. Pasch. 11. Johis. Linc̃ rot. 6. p. 65.

[2] Abbrev. Placit. Mic. 1 Ed. I. Sutht. rot. 9. p. 185. Mic. 4 Ed. I. Midd. rot. 36. p. 188. Tr. 4 Ed. I. Leyc. rot. 24 d̃. p. 191. Pasch. 6 Ed. I. Surr̃. rot. 6. p. 194. Mic. 7 Ed. I. Nott. rot. 23. p. 197. Hill. 8 Ed. I. Sussex rot. 8. p. 198. Tr. 18 Ed. I. Bedf. rot. 39. p. 222. Hill. 20 Edw. I. Oxon. rot. 42. p. 228. *et alibi passim.* In the Year Book, an. 2 Edw. III. p. 15. we read "Auncien demesne doit estre averre per Record de Domesday quant al gros et nient a parcel, mes parcel puit este averre per pais et ceo que le Court poit averrer per Record, ne serra jam̃es trie per pais. Et fuer̃ al averrement que le lieu ou le pris fuit fait, fuit franke fee, etc." Compare ann. 40 Edw. III. pp. 45. 46. 49 Edw. III. p. 7. See also Kitchin's Jurisdictions, 8°. Lond. 1651. p. 193.

Instances relating to the search whether Towns belonged to the King's antient demesne in Domesday will be found in Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 5. A remarkable one, also, concerning Tavistock, will be found in the Abbrev. Placit. Mic. 7 Ed. I. Devon. rot. 7. p. 270. in which the words of the Survey are quoted. Upon a trial 37 Hen. VI. it was certified by the book of Domesday, that London was not antient demesne. Year Books 37 Hen. VI. p. 27.

Kelham says, "A question arising in the 12th of Edward the Third, whether the lands of Roger de

antient demesne still rests with the Domesday Survey.[1]

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Other cases in which its evidence is yet appealed to in our courts of law, are, in proving the antiquity of Mills, and in setting up prescriptions *in non decimando*. By the statute of the 9th of Edward the Second, called Articuli Cleri, it was determined that prohibition should not lie upon demand of Tithe for a *new* Mill.[2] The Mill therefore which is found in Domesday must be presumed older than the 9th of Edward the second, and is, of course, discharged, by its evidence, from Tithe.[3]

Huntingfeld were holden of the King *ut de Corona* or *ut de Baronia vel Honore*; the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer were directed by the King's writs to search Domesday and other Records, and to call to their assistance the Judges and others of the King's Council, and to make their return thereof; they accordingly returned to the King in his Chancery a certificate, by which they set forth several things which were found upon the search, and (inter alia) verbatim what they found relating thereto in Domesday; but as to the words contained in the said book of Domesday, they set forth they were not able to make a declaration or interpretation of them, unless just as the words sounded: 'Nescimus interpretationem facere nisi quatenus verba inde sonant.' Terra Roberti Gernon, Domesday, p. 197. Mad. Baron. p. 175." Domesd. Book Illustr. p. 245.

[1] See Burrow's Reports, vol. ii. p. 1048. Trin. Term 33 & 34 Geo. II.

[2] Stat. of the Realm, vol. i. p. 171.

[3] See *Hughes v. Billinghurst*, Wood's Decrees of the

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On the discharge of Abbey lands from tithes, as proved by Domesday, it may be proper to state that Pope Paschal the Second, at an early period, exempted generally all the religious from paying tithes of lands in their own hands. This privilege was afterwards restrained to the four favoured Orders, the Cistercians, the Templars, the Hospitalers, and the Premonstratensians. So it continued till the 4th Council of Lateran in 1215, when the privilege was again restrained to such lands as the Abbies had at that time, and was declared not to extend to any after-purchased lands. And it extends only to lands *dum propriis manibus coluntur.*[1] From the paucity of dates in early documents, the Domesday Survey is very frequently the only evidence which can be adduced that the lands claiming a discharge were vested in the Monastery before the year expressed in the Lateran Council.[2]

Court of Exchequer in Tithe Causes, vol. ii. p. 208. *Weatherhead v. Bradshaw,* ibid. vol. iii. p. 430.

[1] Decret. lib. iii. tit. 30. c. 10. See Gwillim's Reports of Cases respecting Tithes, vol. iv. p. 1311.

[2] Compare the Case of Claville *v.* Oram. Gwillim, vol. iv. p. 1354.

V.—PUBLICATION OF THE SURVEY.

Publication of the Survey.

IN 1767, in consequence of an Address of the House of Lords, His Majesty was graciously pleased to give directions for the publication, among other Records, of the Domesday Survey.[1] In the following year, specimens, one executed with types, the other by engraving,[2] were sub-

[1] See the Report on Public Records, A.D. 1800. p. 40. Compare also Journ. H. of Lords, 29 Jun. 1767.

[2] Council Books, Soc. Antiq. The following was the general Plan of the Expence of engraving the Domesday Survey, according to Mr. Bayly's Estimate, submitted to the Society of Antiquaries.

"To tracing and engraving 1664 Plates, at £4. 4. each, whether for one or two colours	£6,988 16 0	6,988 16 0
To Copper Plates for one colour - -	582 8 0	
To Copper Plates for two colours - -	- - -	1,164 16 0
For rolling off 1,250 Copies, in one colour	2,560 0 0	
For rolling off 1,250 Copies, in two colours	- - -	7,280 0 0
To Paper at 25s. per Ream, for one colour	2,550 0 0	
To Paper at 30s. per Ream, for two colours	- - -	3,010 0 0
Totals	12,681 4 0 Smallest Expence.	18,443 12 0 Largest Expence.

"Time of finishing the Work, viz.

1st Year, Six Men -	180 Plates	At ten Days per Plate.
2d Year, Fifteen Men	450 Plates	
3d Year, Fifteen Men	450 Plates	
4th Year, Fifteen Men	450 Plates	
5th Year - - - -	134 Plates	
	1,664 Plates."	

Publication of the Survey.

mitted by command of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries, for their opinion: and an engraved copy of the work appears to have been at first considered as the most proper and advisable. At the close, however, of 1768, the fairest and most perfect Letter having been selected from different parts of the Survey, a resolution was taken to print it with metal types. A fac-simile type, uniform and regular, with tolerable exactness, though not with all the corresponding nicety of the original, was at last obtained,[1] and the publication was entrusted to Mr. Abraham Farley, a gentleman of learning as well as of great experience in Records, and who had had almost daily recourse to the Book for more than forty years.[2]

It was not however till after 1770 that the Work was actually commenced. It was completed early in 1783, having been ten years in passing through the Press. The Type with which it was executed was destroyed in the fire which consumed Mr. Nichols's Printing-office in the Month of February 1808.

[1] It was projected by Mr. John Nichols, and executed by Mr. Joseph Jackson.

[2] He was for many years the Principal Deputy in the Tally Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

INDEX OF TENANTS

IN THE TIME OF

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

WHO HELD THEIR LANDS IMMEDIATELY FROM THE KING:

ORDINARILY STYLED

TENANTS IN CAPITE.

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OF

TENANTS IN CAPITE.

A.

ABBATISSA [*sc.* de Leofminstre],[1] *Heref.* 180, 180 b.
ABEDESBERIENSIS Abbatia, *Dors.* 78.[2]
ABENDON, Abbatia S. Mariæ de, *Berks*, 56,[3] 58 b.[4] *Oxf.* 156 b.[5] *Glouc.* 166.[6] *Warw.* 239.[7]

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[1] The Abbey of Leominster, as far as its foundation as a Nunnery was concerned, was dissolved in the time of King Henry the First.

[2] From the words "T. R. E. geldabat" to the different properties, it may be presumed that all the Abbey manors of Abbotsbury had been held in the time of King Edward the Confessor. Of one portion of land only it is said, "ħ erat de victu monachorum T. R. E."

[3] "Abb. de Abendone habet II. acras (in Walingeforde) in quibus sunt VII. masuræ de IIII. solid. et pertin. ad Oxeneford."

[4] "Semper fuit in abbatia," or "semper tenuit," are the terms which accompany most of the Berkshire manors belonging to the Abbey of Abingdon.

[5] Of the Oxfordshire manors of Abingdon it is said, "Hæc terra tota fuit et est de dominio S. Mariæ Abandoniensis."

[6] Of the manor of Dubentone in Gloucestershire, belonging to Abingdon, it is said, "Hoc ꝥ geldabat T. R. E."

[7] Hille, the manor referred to in Warwickshire in this

ABETOT, Vrso de,[1] *Glouc.* 169 b. *Worc.* 177 b. *Heref.* 180, 180 b. 187 b. *Warw.* 243 b.

Accipitrarius, Bernardus, *Berks*, 63.

———— Edricus, *Norf.* 272.

———— Godvinus, *Hants*, 50 b.

———— Osbernus, *Hants*, 49 b.

ACHEBRANNI S. Canonici, *Cornw.* 121.[2]

ADAM filius Durandi malis operibus, *Essex*, 94.

ADELDREDA, Sancta, *Norf.* 212 b. *v.* ELY.

ADELING, Edgar, *vide* EDGAR.

ADELINGI *sive* ADELINGIENSIS Abbatia, *Dors.* 78 b. *Somers.* 91.[3]

ADELIZ *seu* ADELIZA[4] uxor Hugonis de Grentemaisnil, *Hertf.* 142 b. *Leic.* 236 b. 244 b.

ADOBED, Rualdus, *Dev.* 114 b.

ADRECI, Norman de,[5] *Linc.* 361 b. *Clam. W. R. Linc.* 376 b.

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folio, was probably a recent purchase. "Abbatia de Abendone habet in Hille II. hid. quas emit Abbas de feudo Turchilli."

[1] See an account of him in Dugd. Bar. p. 462. Kelh. Illustr. of Domesd. p. 89. He was alive in the time of Hen. I., to several of whose charters in the Monasticon he signs as witness. He was sheriff of Worcestershire. Hence he is called 'Vrso de Wirecestre in the Survey, tom. i. fol. 169 b.

[2] The Canons of St. Keverne in Cornwall, in the hundred of Kirrier.

[3] The manor referred to in this entry was in the Abbey, T. R. E.

[4] She and her husband held their lands in capite separately. Adeliza died at Rouen in 1091, and was buried in the monastery of St. Evroul, which her husband had founded. Neustr. Pia, p. 119.

[5] The progenitor of the family of D'Arcie. Kelh. p. 124.

ÆLDEVA libera femina,[1] *Berks*, 63 b.
ÆLDREDUS Archiepiscopus,[2] *Clam. Ebor.* 373 b.
AGELRICUS, *Somers.* 99.
AGEMUND, *Hants*, 50 bis.[3] 50 b.[4] 51 b.[5] *Linc.* 336.
AGEMUNDUS alter, *Hants*,[6] 50.
AGEMUNDUS presbyter, *Linc.* 371 b.
AILMARUS filius Goduini, *Norf.* 272 b.
AILRVN, *Dors.* 84.
AILUUARD, *Dors.* 84.
AINCURT, Walterius de,[7] *Northampt.* 226. *Derb.* 276 b. *Nottingh.* 280 b. 288 b. *Yorksh.* 326. *Linc.* 361. *Clam. in Chetst.* 376 b. 377 b. *Yorksh.* 379.
AIULFUS, *Dev.* 116.
AIULFUS camerarius,[8] *Dors.* 82 b.

His posterity were long settled at Nocton in Lincolnshire. He was alive in the 6th of William Rufus, and a benefactor to the Abbey of St. Mary York. Dugd. Bar. i. p. 369.

1 "Tenuit T. R. E."

2 Archbishop of York, A.D. 1061-1069.

3 "Ipsemet tenuit in alodium de rege E."

4 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

5 "Godric et Agemund I. hid. in paragio."

6 "Ipse tenuit in alodium pro ꝺ de rege E."

7 Dugd. Bar. i. p. 385. Kelh. p. 104. Bridges, Hist. Northampt. ii. p. 441. Edmund Deincourt, the last of the elder branch of this family, died early in the reign of Edward the Third. Lysons, Mag. Brit. *Derb.* p. lxi.

8 Hampreston, one of Aiulfus's possessions in Dorsetshire, has retained the epithet of *Chamberlain* to the present time. In the list of Tenants in capite prefixed to this county he is called *Vice-comes*, which, as well as a passage in *Dors.* 83. col. 1, identifies him with the Aiulfus who stands next to him in the Index. He had been sheriff in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

AIULFUS vicecomes, *Berks*, 63. *Wilts*, 73.

ALANUS Comes,[1] *Hants*, 44. *Dors.* 79. *Hertf.* 132, 136 b. *Cambr.* 189. 193 b.[2] *Northampt.* 224. *Derb.* 273 b. *Nottingh.* 282 b. 298, 298 b. *Yorksh.* 298, 298 b. 309. *Linc.* 347. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377, 377 b. *Yorksh.* 379, 379 b. 380 b. 381, 381 b. *Essex*, 35. *Norf.* 144. *Suff.* 293.

ALBAMARLA, Comitissa de,[3] *Essex*, 91 b. *Suff.* 430 b.

ALBANI, S. Abbatia, *Berks*, 56 b. 59 b. *Hertf.* 135 b. *Buckingh.* 145 b.

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[1] Alan Earl of Britany and Richmond. He married Constance, daughter of the Conqueror, and commanded the rear of the army at the battle of Hastings. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 46. His greatest possessions were the lands in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which had belonged to Earl Edwin, constituting Richmondshire. An illumination in the Registrum Honoris de Richmond, MS. Cotton. Faust. B. VII., represents the Conqueror delivering the grant of these lands to Earl Alan. "Ego Willielmus cognomine Bastardus, Rex Angliæ, do et concedo tibi nepoti meo, Alano Britanniæ comiti, et heredibus tuis imperpetuum omnes, villas et terras quæ nuper fuerunt Comitis Edwyni in Eboracshira, cum feodis militum et ecclesiis et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus, ita libere et honorifice sicut idem Edwinus ea tenuit. Dat. in obsidione coram civitate Ebor."

[2] The Messrs. Lysons, in their Magna Britannia, *Cambr.* p. 24, say, "A small part of the vast property of the Earl of Britany in this county, consisting of the manors of Fulbourn and Swavesey, continued in his descendants of the male line, the Zouches, as late as the year 1400, and afterwards passed by female heirs to the families of Botetort, Burnel, Boteler, and Carey."

[2] Adeliza, half-sister of the Conqueror, and wife to Odo

ALBEMARLE, Robertus de,[1] *Dev.* 113.
ALBERICUS camerarius, *Hants*, 49 b. *Wilts*, 74 b.
ALBERICUS camerarius Reginæ, *Wilts*, 63 b.
ALBERICUS Comes,[2] *Wilts*, 69. *Bucks*, 143. *Oxf.* 157 b. *Northampt.* 224. *Leic.* 231 b. *Warw.* 238, 239 b. *Yorksh.* 379.
ALBERTUS, *Berks*, 63. *Linc.* 336 b.
ALBERTUS capellanus, *Kent*, 14 b.
ALBERTUS clericus, *Surr.* 36 b. *Rutl.* 294.
ALBERTUS Lothariensis, *Heref.* 186. *Bedf.* 216 b.
ALBINGI, Nigellus de,[3] *Bucks*, 151 b. *Bedf.* 214. *Leic.* 236. *Warw.* 244.

Earl of Champagne and Albemarle. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 60. She was whole sister to Odo Bishop of Baieux, and to the Earl of Moretaine.

[1] Ancestor of the Damarells, who gave name to Milton Damarell and Stoke Damarell in Devonshire. Lysons, Mag. Brit. *Dev.* p. li. A branch of his family remained to Sir William Pole's time, but in mean condition.

[2] There was an Albric or Albericus, a Norman, who, according to Simeon of Durham, was made Earl of Northumberland about the year 1080, but who soon afterwards returned to Normandy. See also Dugd. Bar. i. p. 56. The Earl Aubrey of the present references seems to have been a different person, though of what county he was Earl does not appear. Dugdale, in his Bar. tom. i. p. 188, thinks there is little doubt but that this Albericus Comes was the progenitor of the Veres Earls of Oxford. Alberic de Ver, however, their real progenitor, occurs in other parts of the Survey; in Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, and Suffolk. At the time of the Survey all EARL AUBREY'S lands were "in manu Regis." Of those in Warwickshire Geoffrey de Wirce had the custody.

[3] Dugd. Bar. i. p. 118. He died 3 Steph. Roger, his eldest son, by command of King Henry the First, took the

ALBUS, Robertus, *Northampt.* 225 b.
ALDEN, *Derb.* 278 b. *Nott.* 292 b.
ALDEN presbyter, *Linc.* 371.
ALDENE, 293 bis. *Linc.* 371.
ALDIT, *Norf.* 271.
ALDRED, *Wilts*, 73 b. bis.[1]
ALDREDA, S. *v.* ELY.
ALDVI, *Somers.* 99.[2]
ALESTAN, *Wilts*, 73 b.
ALFHILLA, *Dev.* 118 b.[3]
ALFILDIS,[4] *Wilts*, 74.
ALFREDUS, *Norf.* 270 b.
ALGAR, *Wilts*, 73 b. *Dev.* 118 b.[5] *Nottingh.* 292 b. *Linc.* 371.
ALGAR presbyter, *Dev.* 104.
ALIS, *seu* ALISIUS, Willelmus, *Hants*, 48 b.
ALMAR, *Wilts*, 73 b.
ALMARUS, *Dors.* 84 b. *Bedf.* 218.[6] *Staff.* 250 b. *Norf.* 272.
ALMER, *Hants*, 50 b.

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surname of Mowbray, from whom the Dukes of Norfolk are descended. Among his under-tenants we find, "In Siuuilesson ten. quædam *concubina* NIGELLI II. hid."

Nigel de Albini's estates in Bedfordshire went to a younger son, who had a castle at Cainhoe in the parish of Clophill, and passed by a female heir to the St. Amands.

1 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Idem ipse tenebat T. R. E."

3 "Ipsa tenebat T. R. E."

4 "Vir ejus tenuit T. R. E."

5 "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

6 "Hanc terram pater ejusdem hominis tenuit, et rex W. ei per brevem suum reddidit."

ALMUNDUS, Sanctus,[1] *Shropsh.* 252, 253.

ALNOD, *Dev.* 118.

ALRIC, *Hants*, 50 b.[2] 53 b.[3] *Wilts*, 73 b. *Dev.* 118 b.[4] *Staff.* 250 b.[5]

ALRIC et nepos ejus,[6] *Hants*, 53 b.

ALRICUS, *Bedf.* 218,[7] 218 b.[8]

ALRICUS coquus, *Bucks*, 153.

ALSELIN, Goisfridus,[9] *Northampt.* 219, 227. *Leic.* 235 b. *Derb.* 276 b. *Nottingh.* 280, 289. *Yorksh.* 326. *Linc.* 336. 369 b. *Clam. Ebor.* 373 b. 374. *Yorksh.* 379.[10]

ALSELIN, Goisfridus, et RADULPHUS nepos ejus, *Northampt.* 219.[11]

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1 The Collegiate Church of St. Alcmund in Shrewsbury, the estates of which were surrendered for the foundation of the Priory of Lilleshull. See the last edit. of Dugd. Monast. vol. vi. p. 261.

2 "Hanc tenuit pater ejus de rege E. sed hic regem non requisivit post mortem Godric sui avunculi qui eam custodiebat."

3 "Tenet et tenuit."

4 "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

5 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

6 "Ipsimet tenuerunt in alod. de rege E."

7 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

8 "Isdem qui tenet tenuit T. R. E."

9 Kelh. Illustr. p. 105. His estates after two generations went by a daughter to the Bardolphs.

10 The lands in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, granted to Geoffrey Alselin, had all belonged to a Saxon named Tochi.

11 They had two houses in Northampton only.

ALSI, *Hants*, 53 b.[1] *Bucks*, 153.[2] *Oxf.* 160 b. *Warw.* 244 b.[3] *Yorksh.* 330 b.[4]

ALSI Berchenistr. *Hants*, 50, 50 b.

ALSI filius Brixi, *Hants*, 49 b. 50, 53 b.

ALVERD, *Somers.* 99.[5]

ALUERS, Robertus de, *Northampt.* 219.

ALUEUA, *Dev.* 118 b.[6]

ALVEVA Comitissa,[7] *Leic.* 231 b.

ALVIED, *Wilts*, 74.

ALUIET presbyter, *Somers.* 91 b.

ALUREDUS, *Linc.* 336 b.

ALUREDUS Brito, *Dev.* 115 b.

ALUREDUS Hispaniensis, Ispaniensis, *seu* de Ispania,[8] *Wilts*, 73. *Dors.* 82 b. *Somers.* 97. *Dev.* 115 b. *Glouc.* 162. *Heref.* 186.[9]

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[1] "Ipsemet tenuit de rege E. in alod."

[2] Cestreham. "Hoc ⊞ tenuit Eddid regina, et ipsa dedit eidem Alsi post aduentum regis W." Of another manor, Sortelai, it is said, "Hoc ⊞ tenuit Wluuardus homo reginæ Eddid T. R. E. et ipsa dedit huic Alsi cum filia Wluuardi."

[3] "Idem ipse tenuit." [4] "Alsi et Chetelber ħb."

[5] "Idem ipse tenebat T. R. E."

[6] "Ipsa tenebat T. R. E. et geldabat pro una v. terræ."

[7] The mother of Earl Morcar. See other lands belonging to her, *Suff.* 286 b. She occurs as Ælveva Comitissa, *Nott.* 280 b. At the formation of the Survey, all Alveva's lands were in abeyance. In Leicestershire, it is said "Comitissa Alveva *tenuit*." In Suffolk, her lands are expressly stated to have been placed in the custody of William the chamberlain and Otho the goldsmith.

[8] Of the family of Ispania, or Hispaine, in Essex, see Morant, ii. pp. 301, 363, 480.

[9] Except the land in Herefordshire, and one other manor, all Aluredus de Ispania's lands had belonged to a Saxon of the name of Aluui.

ALUREDUS de Lincolia, *Bedf.* 215 b. *Clam. N. R. Linc.* 375 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b.

ALUREDUS presbyter, *Hants*, 49.

ALUREDUS nepos Turoldi, *Linc.* 336 b.[1]

ALUREDUS nepos Wigot, *Oxf.* 160.

ALURIC, *Hants*, 49 b. *Wilts*, 73 b. bis.[2] *Dors.* 84, 84 b. ter.[3] *Somers.* 99 bis. *Dev.* 118 b. bis.[4] *Oxf.* 161. *Warw.* 244 b. *Staff.* 250 b. *Nott.* 292 b. ter.[5] 293 bis.[6]

ALURIC et DUO ALODIARII, *Hants*, 51 b.

ALURIC et WISLAC, *Hants*, 54 bis.[7]

ALURIC et BRICTRIC, *Dors.* 84 b.

ALURIC parvus, *Wilts*, 73 b.
ALURIC petit, *Hants*, 50 b.

ALURICUS presbyter, *Leic.* 231.

ALWARD, *Dors.* 84. *Dev.* 118.[8]

ALUUARD collinc, *Wilts*, 73 b.

ALUUARD mert, *Dev.* 118.[9]

ALUUARDUS, *Wilts*, 73 b.[10] *Dors.* 84,[11] 84 b.[11] *Staff.* 250 b.

ALWARDUS et DERNMAN, *Hertf.* 142.

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1 "III. toftes (in Lincolia) de terra Sybi quam rex sibi dedit, in quibus habet omnes consuetudines preter geldum regis de monedagio."

2 In the second entry it is said, "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

3 In all three entries we read, "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

4 In both, "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

5 In two of the entries it is said, "habebat," he had been the former possessor.

6 Again, "hb."

7 In the first of the two entries we read, "Ipsi tenuerunt in paragio de rege E."

8 "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

9 "Dimid. virg. terræ Regina dedit ei in Elemosina."

10 Also, T. R. E.

11 In both instances, "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

ALWARDUS et fratres ejus, *Somers.* 99.[1]
ALWARDUS aurifaber,[2] *Berks,* 63 b.
ALUUARDUS de Merde,[3] *Hertf.* 142 b.
ALWI, *Hants,* 50.[4] *Oxf.* 161.
ALWI filius Saulf,[5] *Hants,* 50.
ALWI filius Torber, *Hants,* 50.
ALWI f. Turber, *Wilts,* 73 b.
ALWI Vicecomes, *Oxf.* 160 b.[6]
ALUUINE, *Hunt.* 207 b.[7]
ALUUINUS, *Hants,* 50 b.[8] *Dev.* 118 b.[9] *Bedf.* 218 b.
ALWINUS filius Cheping, *Berks,* 63 b.
ALUUINUS Dodesone, *Hertf.* 142.[10]
ALUUINUS præfectus Regis, *Bedf.* 218 b. ter.
ALWINUS presbyter, *Wilts,* 73 b.[11] *Bedf.* 218 b.[12]
ALWINUS Wit, *Hants,* 50 b.[13]
ALWOLD, *Glouc.* 170 b.[14] *Linc.* 336.[15]

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1 "Pater eorum tenebat T. R. E."

2 "Pater ejus tenuit de regina Eddid."

3 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

4 "Isdem tenuit in alod. de rege E."

5 "Pater ejus tenuit in alod. de rege E."

6 "Hanc terram emit ab eo Manasses sine licentia Regis."

7 "hb," habebat, he was the former possessor.

8 "Vluiet pater ejus tenuit."

9 "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

10 Wermelai. "Hoc T.R.E. tenuit Wluuardus homo Asgari stalri et vendere potuit. Hoc T.R.E. fuit uenditum III. mark. auri post adventum regis Will'i."

11 Apparently also T. R. E.

12 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E. et potuit facere de ea quod voluit. Rex vero W. sibi postea in elemosina concessit, unde pro anima Regis et Reginæ omni ebdomada II. feria missam persolvit."

13 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

14 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

15 Sac and soc in Lincoln.

ALWOLD camerarius, *Berks*, 63 b.
ALWOLDUS, *Staff.* 250 b.[1]
AMBRESBERIE, Terra Æcclesiæ de, *Berks*, 60. *Wilts*, 68 b.
ANDELI, Richerius de, *Hants*, 52.
ANGLI quatuor, *Hants*, 50.[2]
ANSCHITIL, *Wilts*, 74 b.
ANSCHITIL f. Ameline, *Dors.* 83.[3]
ANSCHITIL filius Osmundi, *Hants*, 49 b. 52.
ANSCHITIL parcher, *Somers.* 98 b.
ANSGER, de Montagud, *seu* Ansgerius, *Dev.* 116. *Somers.* 99.
ANSGER coquus, *Somers.* 98 b.
ANSGER Fouuer, *Somers.* 98 b.
ANSGERUS, *Dev.* 117 b.
ANSGERUS capellanus,[4] *Northampt.* 222 b.
ANSGERUS capellanus Regis, *Northampt.* 219.[5]
ANSGERUS coquus, *Wilts*, 73 b. }
ANSGERUS cocus, *Ess.* 97. }
ANSGERUS de Montagud, *v.* ANSGER.
ANSGOT, *Dev.* 118.[6]
ANSGOTUS interpres, *Surr.* 36 b.
Arbalistarius, Bernerus, *Norf.* 267 b.
———— Gislebertus, *Norf.* 268 b.
———— O. *Ebor.* 381 b.
———— Odo, *Yorksh.* 329 b. *Linc.* 365 b.

[1] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E. et liber homo fuit."

[2] Wallope. "Pater eorum tenuit in alodium de rege E."

[3] "Hanc terram tenuit Anschit' de regina ut dicit. sed post mortem ejus regem non requisivit."

[4] In the entry itself he is called "Ansgerus clericus."

[5] "I. domum (in Northantone) de qua Rex debet habere socam."

[6] Three properties, of small extent, are set down to him; of one, a half hide at Madone, it is said, "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

Arbalistarius, Radulphus, *Norf.* 269.
——————— Robertus, *Norf.* 269.
——————— Warinus, *Wilts*, 74 b.
Arcarius, Rainaldus, *Oxf.* 160 b.
ARCHES, Osbernus de, *Yorksh.* 329. *v.* ARCIS.
ARCHIL, *Yorksh.* 331.[1] 331 b. ter.[2] *Linc.* 371. *Yorksh.* 379.
ARCHIS, Osbertus de, *Yorksh.* 298.[3] 379. } *v.* ARCHES.
ARCIS, Osbernus de, *Linc.* 364. *Clam.* *Ebor.* 374.[4] 379 b. } *v.* ARCHES.
ARCIS, Willelmus de, *Suff.* 431 b.
Arcuarius, Willelmus, *Hants*, 48 b.
AREGRIN, *Yorksh.* 331.[5]
ARETIUS, *Oxf.* 160 b.
ARGENTOMAGO, David de,[6] *Cambr.* 202. }
ARGENTOMO, David de, *Bedf.* 216 b. }
Artifex, Rabellus, *Norf.* 269 b.
ARTOR presbyter, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[7]
ARUNDEL, Rogerius,[8] *Dors.* 82 b. *Somers.* 94 b.
ASCHIL, *Leic.* 236 b.

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[1] Also, T. R. E.

[2] In each instance also, T. R. E., but the property small.

[3] "II. mans. in Eboraco civitate."

[4] "IIII. bov. terræ in Monechetone de terra Merlesuen quam tenet Osbernus de arcis."

[5] He had been the former possessor, though it is not said, T. R. E.

[6] Kelh. p. 96, says, "He was probably ancestor of Reginald de Argenteon, sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, 5 Ric. I. A family which continued of great note for several generations."

[7] He had been the former possessor; "hb."

[8] Dugd. Bar. ii. p. 422. Kelh. p. 157. The ancestor of the Lords Arundel of Wardour.

ASCUIT Musard, *Derb.* 277 b. *v.* HASCOIT. HASCULFUS.
ASINUS, Hugo, *seu* LASNE, *Worc.* 177 b.
ASNE, Hugo, *Heref.* 180, 180 b. } *v.* LASNE.
AUDOENUS, S.[1] *Essex*, 22.
AUGUSTINI, S. [Cantuar.] Ecclesia, *Kent*, 2,[2] 12.[3]
Aurifaber, Grimbaldus, *Wilts*, 74.
———— Otto, *Essex*, 97 b.
———— Teodricus, *Surr.*[4] 36 b. *Oxf.* 160 b.[5]
AUTBERT, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[6]
AZELINA uxor Rad. Tailgebosch, *Buck.* 153.[7] *Cambr.* 202 b. *Bedf.* 218.
AZOR, *Wilts*, 73 b.
AZOR f. Saleuæ, *Nott.* 280 b.[8]

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[1] The Abbey of St. Ouen, or Owen, in the city of Rouen; the date of the earliest foundation of which is disputed. To the second structure, which was destroyed by fire, Richard Cœur de Lion was a benefactor. The Abbey of St. Ouen had held the land referred to in the Index, T. R. E.

[2] *sc.* burgenses in civit. Cantuar. T. R. E.

[3] The chief of the possessions of St. Augustine's Abbey had belonged to it T. R. E.

[4] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

[5] Three estates are here put down to Teodricus, amounting in quantity to five hides: of the two first, comprising three hides, it is said, "Has II. terras uxor ejus libere tenuit T. R. E."

[6] He had also been the previous possessor.

[7] The death of Ralph Tailgebosch, or Tailebosc, is alluded to in Domesday, tom. i. fol. 213. He had been sheriff of Bedfordshire. Ibid. fol. 218 b. Several of the lands here entered to Azelina were in dower, "de suo maritagio." "Filia Radulfi Tailgebosch" also occurs as a tenant in capite in another part of the present Index.

[8] Soc and sac in Nottingham and Derby shires.

B.

BADE, Ecclesia S. Petri de, *Somers.* 89 b.[1] *Glouc.* 165.
BADPALMAS, Radulphus de, *Linc.* 336.
BAIGNARD, Radulfus,[2] *Ess.* 68 b. *Suff.* 413 b. } *v.* BANGIARD, BANIARDUS.
BAILGIOLE, *sive* BALGIOLE, Rainaldus, *Staff.* 250 b.[3]
BAIOCENSES Canonici, *Cambr.* 196.[4]
BAIOCENSIS Episcopus,[5] *Kent,* 6. *Surr.* 31. *Wilts,* 64 b.

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[1] "Tota hæc terra jacuit in ipsa æcclesia T. R. E. nec poterat inde separari."

[2] The head of his barony is said to have been Baynard's Castle in the city of London. Kelh. pp. 73, 130.

[3] Kelham says, he was probably nearly allied to Guy de Bailliol, who was enfeoffed, by William Rufus, of the Barony of Bywell in Northumberland, and from whom descended John de Baliol who was King of Scotland in 1292. Illustr. p. 376.

[4] The manor in Cambridgeshire which the Canons possessed had been Earl Algar's; it must, therefore, have been a comparatively recent acquisition. Earl Algar died in 1059, leaving Edwin and Morcar his sons.

[5] Odo Bishop of Baieux is a personage remembered by all readers of English history. He was uterine brother to the Conqueror; the son of Herluin de Contaville and Harleta the concubine of Robert Duke of Normandy. The Earl of Moretaine and Adeliza, or Adelaide, countess of Aumarle, were his brother and sister. He became Bishop of Baieux in 1049, and died at Palermo, on his way to the Holy Land, in 1097. The particulars of his connection with England may be found in Dugd. Bar. i. p. 22. and in numerous passages of Bouquet's Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, tom. xii.

One of the Manuscripts relating to Waltham Abbey, in a chronological succession of events, says, "A.D. 1084. Rex Anglorum Willielmus fratrem suum, Odonem Baiocensem Episcopum, Normanniæ in custodia posuit."

66. *Dors.* 77. *Somers.* 87 b. *Hertf.* 134. *Bucks*, 143, 144. *Oxf.* 154, 155 b. *Worc.* 176. *Bedf.* 209 b. *Northampt.* 219, 220. *Warw.* 238 b. *Nottingh.* 284. *Linc.* 342. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376. *Essex*, 22 b. *Norf.* 142. *Suff.* 373, 450.

Balastarius, Gislebertus, *Suff.* 444.

BALDUINUS, *Glouc.* 170. *Northampt.* 219.[1] *Linc.* 370.[2]

BALDVINUS quidam serviens Regis, *Hertf.* 142.

BALDUINUS Vicecomes,[3] *Dors.* 81. *Dev.* 105 b. *v.* EXECESTRE.

Balistarius, Heppo, *Linc.* 369.

———— Nicolaus, *Dev.* 117.[4] *Warw.* 238.[5]

———— Odardus, *Surr.* 36 b.

———— Odo, *Yorksh.* 298.[6]

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[1] This entry is in the town of Northampton, "Balduinus (habet) dimid. mansionem vastam."

[2] Of the lands here put down to Balduinus, it is said, "Hæc terra omnis pertinet ad Dodintune ☩. S. Petri Westmon. hanc tenet Balduinus de Rege. Abbas vero clamat ad opus S. Petri, testimonio hominum totius comitatus."

[3] He was one of the sons of Gilbert Earl of Brion (who was murdered in Normandy). This Baldwin, who was one of the King's generals at the battle of Hastings, was called Baldwin de Molis, Baldwin de Brion, and Baldwin de Sap, and sometimes, at a later period, Baldwin de Exeter. He had the barony of Okehampton, which was his chief seat,[a] and the castle of Exeter, which he had built at the King's command. His father, Earl Gilbert, was the son of Godfrey Earl of Ewe, a natural son of Richard Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror's grandfather. Lysons, Mag. Brit. *Dev.* p. 1. note.

[4] Eight out of eleven estates here entered had belonged to one Ordric.

[5] A masure in Warwick. [6] "III. mans. in Eborac."

[a] "Ipse Balduinus tenet de rege Ochementone, et ibi sedet castellum." Domesd. tom. i. fol. 106.

Balistarius, Radulfus, *Suff.* 445.
———— Rainaldus, *Ess.* 97 b.
———— Walterius, *Glouc.* 169.
BANGIARD, Radulfus, *Hertf.* 138.
BANIARDUS, Radulfus, *Hertf.* 132. *Norf.* 247 b. } *v.* BAIGNARD.
BANS, Radulfus de, *Cambr.* 189.[1]
BARBATUS, Hugo, *v.* HUGO.
BASTARD, Robertus, *Dev.* 113.[2]
BATAILGE, Ecclesia de la,[3] *Kent*, 11 b. *Sussex*, 18. *Surr.* 34. *Berks*, 56, 59b. *Dev.* 104. *Oxf.* 157. *vide* BELLO.
BECH, S. Maria de,[4] *Wilts*, 68 b.
BECH, Goisfridus de, *Hertf.* 140.
BEDEFORD, Burgenses de, *Bedf.* 218.[5]

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[1] "Habet III. burgenses nichil reddentes in burgo de Cantabrigia."

[2] Sir William Pole observed, that the family remained in Devonshire in his time, although no longer possessed of the lands they held at the time of the Survey. John Bastard Esq. member of parliament for Dartmouth, is its present representative.

[3] Battle Abbey in Sussex, founded by the Conqueror.

[4] The Benedictine Abbey of Bec in Normandy, originally founded by Hellouin or Herluinus, its first abbat, in 1034, and refounded by Lanfranc, its prior, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, in 1060. See Du Monstier's Neustria Pia, p. 435. Dacherii Op. Lanfranci archiep. Cant. fol. 1648. and Dom Bourget's Hist. of the Abbey, 8°. 1779. The land here entered as belonging to the Abbey of Bec, was at Deverel in Wiltshire, and was given during her lifetime by Mathilda the Conqueror's queen.

[5] These burgesses, eight in number, who held lands in the half-hundred of Bochelai in Bedfordshire, are all separately entered in the present Index; six had held the whole or the larger portion of their respective lands T. R. E. Of each of two it is said, "Hanc terram tenuit pater hujus hominis."

BEDEFORD, Canonici S. Pauli de, *Bedf.*[1] 211.
BEDEFORD, Goduuidere de, *Bedf.* 218 b.[2]
BEDEFORD, Osgarus de, *Bedf.* 218.
BEDELLUS quidam Regis, *Bedf.* 218 b.[3]
Bedellus, Goduinus, *Bucks*, 153.
BELCAMP, Hugo de,[4] *Hertf.* 138 b. *Bucks*, 150 b. *Bedf.* 212 b.
BELET, Willielmus,[5] *Hants*, 48 b. *Dors.* 85.
BELLA FAGO, Rad. de, *Norf.* 278 b. *Suff.* 354.
BELLO, S. Mart. de,[6] *Ess.* 20 b. *v.* BATAILGE.

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[1] The stalls of the Canons of St. Paul, Bedford, were subsequently removed to Lincoln, though their houses remained in Leland's time.

The land for the support of these Canons was at Biddenham. Of Canon Osmund's portion it is said, "Hanc terram tenuit Leuiet presbyter in elemosina de rege E. et postea de rege W. Qui presbyter moriens concessit æcclesiæ S. Pauli I. virg. de hac terra. Radulfus vero Tailgebosc alias duas virg. addidit eidem æcclesiæ in elemosina." Of Canon Ansfrid's, a virgate only, it is said, "Hanc apposuit Rad. Tallebosc in elem. æcclesiæ S. Pauli."

The endowment of these stalls must, of course, have been made in the reign of the Conqueror.

[2] "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

[3] "Hanc terram tenuit pater ejus qui nunc tenet."

[4] He was the great ancestor of the noble family of Beauchamp. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 122. The barony of Bedford was given to Pain de Beauchamp by King William Rufus.

[5] Kelham, Illustr. p. 43, says, he was probably the progenitor of Hervey Belet, who lived in the time of King Stephen.

[6] Battle Abbey in Sussex. "An. 1067," says Matthew of Westminster, "Rex Gulielmus, exultans de victoria dedit laudem Deo. Eodem anno idem Rex construxit Abbatiam

BELLO FAGO, R. de,[1] *Norf.* 225 b. *v.* BELLA FAGO.
BELMONT, Rogerius de,[2] *Dors.* 80. *Glouc.* 168.
BELOT, Willelmus, *Dors.* 84 b.
BELVACO, Goisbertus de, *Hertf.* 140 b.
BENZ, Osmundus,[3] *Derb.* 278 b.
BENZELINUS, *Oxf.* 160.
BERCHELAI, Radulfus de,[4] *Somers.* 99. *Glouc.* 162, 168.

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quam appellavit, pro bello ibi commisso, BELLUM, in qua, in perpetuum, Deo gloria et laus et gratiarum actio pro victoria obtenta solverentur." Although William the Conqueror founded and endowed this abbey, Florence of Worcester tells us the church was not dedicated till 1094, when William Rufus stopped at Hastings in his way to Normandy.

[1] Parkin, the continuator of Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. v. p. 1065, says, Ralph de Bellofago, or Beaufoe, was a near relation if not son of William de Beaufoe bishop of Thetford, chaplain and chancellor to the Conqueror. He left a daughter and heiress, Agnes, who was married to Hubert de Rie, castellan of the Castle of Norwich.

[2] He was ancestor of the Earls of Leicester. Dugdale, from Ordericus Vitalis and William of Jumieges, says, he was " grandson to Turolf of Pont-Audomare, by Wevia, sister to Gunnora, wife of Richard, the first of that name, Duke of Normandy, great-grandfather to King William the First; and by Adelina, his mother, heir to the earldom of Mellent, she being daughter of Waleran and sister to Hugh, both Earls of Mellent." Dugd. Bar. i. p. 83.

[3] He had been the possessor previous to the Survey, though it is not said T. R. E.

[4] He is expressly named in Domesday as the brother of Roger de Berchelai, " frater ipsius Rogerii," though Kelham says he has been omitted by the genealogists in the pedigree of the Earls of Berkeley.

BERCHELAI, Rogerius de,[1] *Wilts*, 64 b.[2] 72 b. *Glouc.* 168.
BERCHINGES, Ecclesia de, *Surr.* 34. *Midd.* 128 b. *Hertf.* 146. *Bedf.* 211.[3]
BERCHINGIS, Abbatia S. Mar. de, *Ess.* 17, 107.[3]
BEREVILE, Nigellus de, 151 b.
BERNAI, Abbatia de,[4] *Suff.* 389.
BERNARDUS accipitrarius, *Berks*, 63.
BERNARDUS camerarius, *Hants*, 51 b.
BERNERES, Hugo de, *Cambr.* 199.

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[1] Dugd. Bar. i. p. 349. In the Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. i. p. 545, in a passage relating to the faulty entry of some lands in the Domesday for Gloucestershire, he is called "Rogerus senior de Berkelée." He became a monk of Gloucester in 1091. See Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. i. p. 550.

[2] "Una masura (in Malmesberie) de firma regis." This house in Malmesbury is mentioned in the entry of Roger de Berchelai's estate, in capite, at Foxley.

[3] The Nunnery of Barking in Essex. Of the manor of Tyburn in Middlesex, fol. 128 b. the Record says, "Hoc ☩. jacuit semper et jacet in Ecclesia de Berchinges." So of Slapton in Buckinghamshire, fol. 146, and of Litlington in Bedfordshire, fol. 211. Of the estates in Essex, fol. 17, it is said of most, "Semper tenet Sancta Maria." Three houses in Colchester, *Essex*, 107, had belonged to the Abbess T. R. E.

In the account of the manor of Barking itself, the record says, "Hoc manerium valuit T. R. E. lxxx. lib. et modo similiter ut dicunt *Anglici*, sed *Franci* appreciantur c. lib."

[4] A Benedictine Abbey in the diocese of Lisieux, founded A.D. 1013, by Judith wife of Richard II. Duke of Normandy. Kelh. Illustr. p. 140. Neustria Pia, p. 393. Order. Vitalis, l. 3, sub. ann. 1030. Of the land in Cratinga, noticed in the entry referred to, it is said, "Rex dedit de feudo Harduini." The Conqueror was the donor.

BERNERUS arbalistarius, *Norf.* 267 b.[1]

BERRIONE, S. Canonici,[2] *Cornw.* 121.

BERSERS, Vrso de, *Bucks*, 152.

BERTONE, Ecclesia *sive* Abbatia de, *Warw.* 239.[3] *Staff.* 246,[4] 247 b.[5] *Derb.* 273. *Nott.* 280, 280 b.

BERTRAM, Willelmus de,[6] *Hants*, 47.

BEVRARIA, BEVREIRE, *seu* BEVRERE, Drogo de,[7] *Northampt.* 228. *Leic.* 236. *Yorksh.* 323 b. *Linc.* 360. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377, 377 b. *Norf.* 247. *Suff.* 432.

BEVRELEI, S. Joh. de, *Clam. Ebor.* 373, 374.[8] *Yorksh.* 381 b. 382.

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[1] Bernerus arbalistarius, Gislebertus arbalistarius, Radulfus arbalistarius, Robertus arbalistarius, and Rabellus artifex, follow each other as tenants in capite in Suffolk.

[2] The Collegiate Church of St. Burien, in the deanry of Trigge Minor in Cornwall, founded by King Athelstan.

[3] Aldulvestreu, "Hanc terram dedit Leuric comes eidem ecclesiæ."

[4] "Abbatia de Bertona habet v. mans. in burgo de Stadford."

[5] No mention is made in the Staffordshire entries of any anterior possession to the Survey. Of one of the Derbyshire manors, Caldwell, it is said, "Hoc manerium dedit Rex W. monachis pro beneficio suo."

[6] The founder of the Priory of Brinkburn in Northumberland, and ancestor of the Mitfords. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 543. Compare Kelh. p. 42.

[7] A Fleming by birth, who accompanied the Conqueror in his invasion. He is believed to have been the ancestor of William Briwere, who stood in favour with King Henry the Second. See Kelh. p. 105. Dugd. Bar. i. p. 700. In Lincolnshire, Domesd. tom. i. fol. 360 b. at Hacberdingham, "In ipsa villa habet Drogo aulam, cum saca et soca." Here was one, at least, of his places of residence.

[8] King William the Conqueror's confirmation charter to

BIGOT, Rogerus, *Ess.* 87 b. *Norf.* 173. *Suff.* 330 b.
BITURICENSIS, Herveus, *Suff.* 440 b.
BLUNDUS, Robertus, *Midd.* 130 b. *Ess.* 103. *Suff.* 438 b.
BLUNDUS, Willelmus,[1] *Linc.* 366. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375.
BOCI, Robertus de, *Northampt.* 219.[2]
BOHUM, Humfr. de,[3] *Norf.* 262 b.
BOLEBEC, Hugo de, *Bucks*, 143.[4]
BOLEBECH, Hugo de, *Berks*, 56 b. *Bucks*, 150 b. *Oxf.* 157 b. *Hunt.* 205 b.[5] } [6]
BOLLE, *Hants*, 54.[7]

St. John at Beverley is alluded to in this folio: "Omnem terram quam calumniabatur Drogo super Johannem testificata est ad opus ipsius S. Johannis per homines de Treding, et per donum regis W. quod dedit S. Johanni tempore Ældredi archiepiscopi. De hoc habent Canonici sigillum regis Edwardi et regis Willielmi."

[1] Kelham says, he is supposed to have been the brother of Robert Blundus, le Blund, or Blount. Illustr. p. 125. See also Dugd. Bar. i. p. 518.

[2] "I. dom. in Northantone et nil reddit."

[3] Humphrey de Bohun, ancestor of the Earls of Hereford. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 179.

[4] "IIII. burg. in Bochingeham."

[5] In this entry it is said, "Hugo de Bolebec tenet de comite Willelmo."

[6] Hugh de Bolebec left two sons, Hugh and Walter, who both succeeded to his barony, and with the latter of whom it expired. Isabel, the daughter of Walter, married Robert Vere Earl of Oxford. She survived him, and afterwards became the wife of Henry de Novant. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. pp. 451, 452. Kelh. Illustr. p. 78.

[7] "Bolle tenet de rege unam v. in Apleford, et pro tanto se defendebat T. R. E. et modo." There is a previous entry,

Bollo, *Dors.* 84.
Bollo presbyter, *Dors.* 84.[1]
Boloniensis *seu* Bononiensis Comitissa,[2] *Surr.* 34.[3]
Dors. 85. *Somers.* 91 b.

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fol. 51 b. of land held by Bolle, which had been thrown into the New Forest: "Bolle habuit in Greteham dim. hid. de rege. Waleran venator tenebat modo, et pro una hida se defendebat. Modo est in foresta."

[1] "Ipse tenuit cum aliis VII. liberis tainis T. R. E."

[2] The Somersetshire entry says Ida Countess of Boulogne. Eustace Earl of Boulogne, the second of the name, surnamed "aux Grenons," from his mustachoes, became Earl of Boulogne in 1049. His first marriage was with Goda daughter of Ethelred the Second, widow of Walter Earl of Maine, or Maunt; this marriage, according to the manuscript chronicle of Lanercost, Cotton. Claud. D. VII., took place in the month of September, A.D. 1051. When Goda died is not noticed by the English historians, but the "Art de verifier les Dates," 8vo edit. tom. xii. p. 350, from foreign sources of intelligence, says, "Eustache, vers le même tems (1054), perdit sa femme; du moins il est certain qu'il etait veuf lorsque en 1056 il reconduisit a Rome le Pape Victor II. qui venait de tenir un Conseil a Cologne. En revenant d'Italie, le Comte de Boulogne passa par la basse Lorraine, et s'etant arreté à Bouillon, lieu de la résidence du Duc Godefroi le Barbu son parent, il lui demanda Ide sa fille en marriage." He married in 1057. See Bouquet, tom.

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[3] This was the manor of Notfelle. The Countess Ida seems to have given this manor very soon to the Monastery of St. Wlaur or Vulmar. See King Henry the First's confirmation of the gift in the new edition of Dugdale, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1114.

Bomene, Presbyteri de,[1] *Dev.* 117 b. *v.* Petroc.
Bonvalest, Willelmus, *Warw.* 238.[2]
Bordarii duo, *Dors.* 84 b.[3]

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tom. xi. p. 384. Chantereau le Fevre, however, edit. 1642, p. 218, who is particular upon the circumstances of the marriage, places it in 1059.

Ida, daughter of the Duke of Lorraine, the second wife of Eustace, is the lady whose property is recorded in the entries above referred to. Her children by Earl Eustace were, the celebrated Godfrey of Boulogne and Baldwin the First, Kings of Jerusalem; Eustace, who succeeded his father in the earldom of Boulogne; William, of whom a charter exists in the British Museum, granted to the Monastery of Sautrey; and Ida, wife of Baldwin Count or Earl of Berg, and mother of Baldwin the Second, King of Jerusalem.

The work entitled "Gallia Christiana," vol. x. p. 1594, represents Ida Countess of Boulogne as a widow in 1082, at which time she restored the Church of St. Vulmar, or Wlaur, now Samer near Boulogne. The date of her death does not appear to be recorded: that of her widowhood is important, as it would show that the Eustace Earl of Boulogne, whose English estates are recorded in the Domesday Survey, must have been the third of the name, and not the father, who fought with the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings.

[1] The secular priests of Bodmin, who were settled there upon the foundation of the priory, other of whose lands are entered under S. Petroc. Of their lands at Holcome in Devonshire it is said, "Ipsi tenebant T. R. E." Both before and after the Norman Conquest, many alienations of the lands of this monastery took place. See the Monast. Angl. last edit. vol. ii. pp. 459, 460.

[2] "I. dom. in burgo de Warwic."

[3] "Ten. IIII. partem unius virg. terræ. Ipsi libere tenuerunt T. R. E."

Bosch herberti, Hugo de, *Dors.* 83.

Boscnorman, Rogerus de, *Northampt.* 219.[1]

Braiosa, Willelmus de,[2] *Sussex*, 28. *Surr.* 35 b. *Hants*, 47. *Berks*, 61. *Wilts*, 72. *Dors.* 82.

Bretevile, Gislebertus de, *Hants*, 48, 52. *Berks*, 61 b. *Wilts*, 71.

Bricteua, *Linc.* 371.[3]

Brictoward, *Somers.* 99.

Brictric, *Wilts*, 73 b.[4] *Somers.* 99. *Glouc.* 170 b.[5]

Brictric et Aluui frater ejus, *Wilts*, 73 b.

Brictric et Vluuardus, *Somers.* 98 b.[6]

Brictuin, *Dors.* 84 ter.[7] 84 b.[8]

Brictuinus, *Dors.* 84.

Brimov, Rainerus de, *Linc.* 364.[9] *Clam. S. R. Linc.* 375. *Clam. N. Linc.* 375 b.

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1 "I. dom. de XVI. den. in Northantone."

2 A benefactor to the Abbey of St. Florent at Saumur; and the founder of Sele Priory in Sussex. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 414. His family continued in the male line till the latter end of the reign of Edward the Third.

3 Ipsa hb̄. She had been the previous possessor.

4 Nine separate estates are entered in this folio to Brictric; in four, amounting to thirty-seven hides, it is said, "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E." In one, "Brictric ten. et frater ejus de eo." In another, "Brictric et Aluui frater ejus ten."

5 Also, "Brictric ten. de rege IIII. hid.—Ipse II. hid. T. R. E. et Ordric tenuit alias II^{as}. Rex W. utranque eidem Brictric concessit, pergens in Normanniam."

6 "Idem ipsi teneb. T. R. E."

7 In all it is said, "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

8 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

9 Eleven out of thirteen manors held by Rainer de Brimov had belonged to a Saxon of the name of Jalf; two had belonged to Code.

Brismar,[1] *Somers.* 99.
Brito, Aluredus, *Dev.* 115 b.
Brito, Gotzelinus, *Bucks*, 152. *Glouc.* 162, 170. *Bedf.* 217.
Brito, Maigno, *seu* Maino, *Bucks*, 143,[2] 151 b. *Leic.* 236.
Brito, Ogerus, *Leic.* 236. *Linc.* 364 b.
Brito, Rainaldus, *Suff.* 445.
Brito, Waldinus, *Linc.* 365. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.
Britto, Tihellus, *seu* Tehelus, *Ess.* 81 b. *Norf.* 261 b.
Bruis, Robertus de,[3] *Yorksh.* 332 b. 333.[4]
Brun presbyter, *Oxf.* 157.[5]
Bruning, *Hants*, 54.[6]
Bucfestre, Ecclesia de, *Dev.* 103 b.[7]
Buci, Robertus de, *Northampt.* 225. *Leic.* 234.
Budi, Gislebertus de, *Warw.* 238.[8]

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1 " Idem ipse tenebat T. R. E."

2 In this entry of " IIII. burgenses " in Buckingham, he is called Manno Brito.

3 The founder of the family of Brus of Skelton, from whom the Kings of Scotland and the family of Bruce Earl of Ailesbury are descended. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 447. Kelh. Illustr. p. 121. His seal is engraved in the Registrum Honoris de Richmond, p. 98.

4 " Hic est Feudum Rotberti de Bruis quod fuit datum postquam Liber de Wintonia scriptus fuit."

5 Three virgates, " Idem tenuit T. R. E."

6 " Vlnod et Bruning dim. hid. Ipsi tenuerunt in paragio."

7 The entries under Bucfestre in this county show the Abbey to have existed, at least, as early as the time of King Edward the Confessor. In the last it is said, " Bucfestre est *caput Abbatiæ*, nunquam geldavit." Dugdale, Tanner, and Oliver uniformly state Buckfastre Abbey to have been founded by Ethelwerd, the son of William Pomerei, as late as 1137.

8 He held a house in the burgh of Warwick.

BUENVASLEST, Willelmus, *Leic.* 235. *Warw.* 243.
BUGE, *Nottingh.* 292 b.
BVIVILE, Hunfridus de, *Heref.* 187.
BURCI, Serlo de,[1] *Dors.* 82 b. *Somers.* 97 b.
BURG, Abb. S. Petri de, *Huntingd.* 205.[2] *Bedf.* 210 b. *Northampt.* 219,[3] 221. *Leic.* 231.[4] *Nottingh.* 280 b.[5] 284. *Linc.* 336, 336 b. 345 b. *Clam. W. R. Linc.* 376. *Clam. in Chetst.* 376 b.
——— Homines ejusdem Ecclesiæ, *Northampt.* 221 b.
BURUN, Ernegis *seu* Erneis de, *Yorksh.* 298,[6] 328 b.[7] *Linc.* 362.[8] *Clam. S. Linc.* 375, 375 b.
BURUN, Radulfus de, *Derb.* 277 b. *Nottingh.* 280 bis. 290.
BURUOLT, *Linc.* 336.[9]

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[1] He had a daughter who was a nun at Shaftsbury. "Ecclesia S. Edwardi tenet de Serlone Chelmetone pro filia ejus quæ ibi est." Domesd. tom. i. *Somers.* 98.

[2] Of the manor and land of Ovretune it is said, "Hæc non pertinuit ad Abbatiam T. R. E. sed in diebus W. regis data est ad Ecclesiam S. Petri."

[3] "xv. dom. in Northantone."

[4] Of the land of twelve carucates in Estone in this county, it is said, "Radulfus Comes dedit S. Petro."

[5] Sac and soc at Colingeham, the manor of which occurs fol. 284.

[6] "IIII. mans. in Eboraco civitate."

[7] Seventeen manors, nearly all of which had been Gospatric's, with two or three which had belonged to Turgot, Aschil, and Grim.

[8] Ten manors; four of which had belonged to Eddeva, four wholly or in part to Grim, one to Gamel, and one to the Countess Gudeta.

[9] He had sac and soc in Lincoln, at the time of the Survey, as a Lageman, "loco patris sui Leuuine qui modo est monachus."

Busli, Rogerus de,[1] *Dev.* 113.[2] *Leic.* 234 b. *Derb.* 278. *Nottingh.* 280, 284 b. *Yorksh.* 319. *Linc.* 336,[3] 337, 352 b. *Clam. Ebor.* 373 b. *Yorksh.* 379, 379 b.

C.

Cadomo, S. Audoenus de, *Ess.* 22.[4]

Cadomo, Ecclesia Monialium de, *Glouc.* 166 b.
Cadomo, S. Steph. de, *Dors.* 78 b.[5] *Somers.* 91.
Dev. 104.[6] *Ess.* 22. *Norf.* 221 b.[7]
Cadomo, S. Trin. de, *Dors.* 79. *Dev.* 104. *Ess.* 21 b.
} [8]

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[1] Roger de Busli had his principal residence at Tikhill Castle in Yorkshire; Dugd. Bar. i. p. 455; in which county and in Nottinghamshire he had his largest possessions. He founded the Priory of Blythe in Nottinghamshire, in 1088. Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. iv. p. 620. The barony terminated in John his grandson, who left one daughter.

[2] The manor of Sanforde: "Regina dedit Rogerio cum uxore sua."

[3] "I. mans. in civitate Lincolia."

[4] St. Ouen at Caen held the same land T. R. E.

[5] Queen Matilda is chronicled as the benefactor of two hides of the land, here mentioned, at Frantone.

[6] This entry relates to the manor of Northam: King William the Conqueror's grant of which to the Abbey at its foundation is printed in Opera B. Lanfranci, a Dacier. fol. Lut. Par. 1648.

[7] Stigand had held this land T. R. E.

[8] Two Abbeys only are included in these three titles at Caen; the "Ecclesia Monialium" and "S. Trin. de Cadomo" being the same foundation.

William of Jumieges, who was living at the time, has given a particular account of the origin of these two royal Abbeys. The marriage of Duke William (who afterwards conquered England) with Matilda daughter of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, the son of his father's sister,

CAHAINGES, Willelmus de,[1] *Cambr.* 201 b. *Northampt.* 225 b.

was within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, and scandalized the clergy of the duchy. The clergy remonstrated with their duke upon the subject, and at length succeeded so far that he was induced to despatch ambassadors to Rome, to consult the Pope upon the steps it would be proper to adopt. The Pope, fearing war might be excited between the Flemings and the Normans, had recourse to a pacific expedient, and consented to grant the parties absolution upon condition of their performing penance. The penance enjoined was the erection of two Monasteries; one for the religious of either sex. Gratefully, we are assured, did the Duke and Duchess accept the terms, and they applied themselves at once to the fulfilment of the task.

The Abbey undertaken by the Duke was ST. STEPHEN'S. It is stated by Huet, and other writers, to have been completed in 1064, two years prior to the conquest of England. According to Ordericus Vitalis, it was not dedicated till 1077. But upon this latter point authors are not agreed. Some stating the dedication to have taken place in 1073, and others in 1081. However this may be, it seems certain that the foundation charter was granted subsequently to the year 1066, for in it William takes the title of King; and among his many princely donations are enumerated properties and privileges in various parts of England, at least affording proof that he was at that time in possession of the island.

William the Conqueror, during the whole of his life, honoured this monastery with his especial favour, and at his death bequeathed to it other lands, with numerous ornaments and reliques.

Lanfrank,

[1] He was sheriff of Northamptonshire in the reign of William Rufus. Bridges, Hist. Northampt. ii. p. 107.

CAILGI, Willelmus, *Berks*, 61.
CAMBRAI, Godefridus de, *Leic.* 235 b.
Camerarius, Aiulfus, *Dors.* 82 b.
——— Albericus, *Hants*, 49 b. *Wilts*, 74 b.
——— Albericus, Reginæ, *Wilts*, 63 b.
——— Alwold, *Berks*, 63 b.
——— Bernard, *Hants*, 51 b.
——— Goisfridus, *Hants*, 49.
——— Gondwinus, *Suff.* 436 b.
——— Herbertus, *Hants*, 48 b.
——— Hunfridus, *Surr.* 36 b.[1] *Hants*, 49. *Berks*, 63. *Wilts*, 73. *Dors.* 83. *Somers.* 98 b. *Glouc.* 170. *Leic.* 236. *Suff.* 433.
——— Siric, *Hants*, 50.
——— Turstinus, *Hants*, 48. *Wilts*, 74 b. *Bedf.* 216 b.

Lanfrank, who has been already mentioned as prior of Bec, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was the first abbat of St. Stephen Caen.

The Convent of the HOLY TRINITY was founded by Matilda in 1066, and its church dedicated on the 18th of June that year, by Maurilius archbishop of Rouen. Duke William, on the same day, presenting at the altar his infant daughter *Cecilia*, devoted her to the service of God in this monastery, where she became the second abbess. Matilda, at her decease, in 1083, left to the monastery her crown, sceptre, and ornaments of state; an example which was shortly after followed by her royal consort with regard to the Abbey of St. Stephen. See a copy of her will in Essais historiques, tom. ii. p. 437. by the Abbé de la Rue, and in Mr. Dawson Turner's text to Cotman's Views of Antiquities in Normandy.

The charters relating to both these Monasteries will be found in Dugd. Mon. last edit. vol. vi. pp. 1070, 1072.

[1] Hunfridus ten. de feuo Reginæ. "T. R. W. femina quæ hanc terram tenebat misit se cum ea in manu Reginæ."

Camerarius, Willelmus, *Bucks*, 151. *Glouc.* 167. *Bedf.* 216.
Canonici S. Achebranni, *Cornw.* 121.[1]
——— Baiocenses, *Cambr.* 196.
——— de Bedeford, *Bedf.* 211. *See* BEDEFORD.
——— S. Berrione, *Cornw.* 121.
——— S. Carentoch, *Cornw.* 121.[1]
——— de Cicestre, *Sussex*, 17.
——— Constantienses, *Dors.* 79.
——— S. Constantini, *Cornw.* 121.
——— Eboracenses, *Yorksh.* 302.
——— de Handone, *Staff.* 247 b.
——— Lisiacenses, *Wilts*, 68 b.[2]
——— S. Martini Lond. *Ess.* 20 b.[3]
——— S. Martini de Dovre, *Kent*, 1 b.[4] 2.
——— S. Neoti, *Cornw.* 121.[1]
——— de Oxeneford, *Oxf.* 157.[5]
——— S. Pauli Lond. *Midd.* 127.[6] *Hertf.*[7] 136. *Bedf.* 211.[8] *Ess.* 12 b.[9]

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[1] Also T. R. E.

[2] The father of Agemundus, one of the Canons of Lisieux mentioned in this entry, had held the same land of King Edward the Confessor in alms, which his son still held.

[3] At Easter, or Estra, Earl Eustace had given the land here to St. Martin.

[4] They had held the greater portion of their lands also T. R. E.

[5] "Ipsi tenuerunt T. R. E."

[6] The lands belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's in Middlesex had belonged to them "T. R. E."

[7] Of two of their manors in Hertfordshire it is respectively said, "Hoc ☧ jacuit et jacet in Ecclesia S. Pauli."

[8] The manor of Cadington. They held it T. R. E.

[9] Of twelve manors in Bedfordshire, it is said of three

Canonici S. Pierani, *Cornw.* 121.[1]
——— S. Probi,[2] *Cornw.* 121.
——— XIII. in Statforde, *Staff.* 247 b.
——— S. Stefani, *Cornw.* 120 b.
——— de Thvinham, *Hants*, 44.[3]
——— de Waltham, *Hertf.* 136 b.[4] *Ess.*[5] 15.
CANTORBERIA, Monachi de, *Ess.* 103.
——— Mon. S. Trin. *Ess.* 8.[6]
——— Augustini S. Ecclesia, *Kent*, 12.[7]

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respectively, "Tenuit Sanctus Paulus T. R. E.;" of four others respectively, "Tenet semper S. Paulus;" four more are left uncertain.

[1] Also T. R. E. [2] St. Just.

[3] They also held T. R. E.

[4] Of the two manors which the Canons of Waltham held in this county it is respectively said, "Hoc ꝺ jacuit et jacet in Ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis de Waltham."

[5] "Tenet semper" is put to each manor belonging to Waltham Abbey in Essex.

[6] They had held T. R. E.

[7] The lands of St. Augustine's Monastery were exclusively in Kent, and the greater part had been held T. R. E. To one manor, Lanport, there belonged no fewer than LXX. burgesses in the city of Canterbury. An exchange had been made of half a solin and forty-two acres, at Warwintone, with the Bishop of Baieux, for the enlargement of the Bishop's park. In Fordwich, two portions of the burgh had been given to St. Augustine by King Edward the Confessor; a third, which had belonged to Earl Godwin, had been given to St. Augustine, by the Bishop of Baieux, with the consent of King William. The monks had also six burgesses in Fordwich. In the neighbourhood of Canterbury four nuns held four acres of land of the Abbat of St. Augustine.

CANTUARIENSIS Archiepiscopus,[1] *Kent*, 3. *Sussex*, 16. *Surr.* 30 b. *Berks*, 56. *Midd.* 127. *Hertf.* 133. *Bucks*, 143 b. *Oxf.* 154, 155. *Glouc.* 164 b. *Suff.* 372 b.

——————— Terra Militum ejus, *Kent*, 4.

——————— Terra Monachorum Episcopi,[2] *Kent*, 4 b.

CANUT, Rainaldus, *Wilts*, 73.

Capellanus, Albertus, *Kent*, 14 b.

——————— Ansgerus, *Northampt.* 222 b.

——————— Giroldus, *Dev.* 117.

——————— Radulfus, *vide* UXOR.

——————— Stefanus, *Somers.* 91 b.

CARBONEL, *Heref.* 187 b.

CARENTOCH, S. Canonici,[3] *Cornw.* 121.[4]

CARLE, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[5] *Linc.* 370.[6]

CARNOT', Radulfus, *Leic.* 231 b.

Carpentarii duo Regis, *Cambr.* 202.

Carpentarius, Durandus, *Dors.* 85.

——————— Landricus, *Yorksh.* 298.

——————— Rabellus, *Norf.* 279 b.

——————— Raynerus, *Heref.* 187 b.

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[1] Lanfrank. He has been already mentioned as prior of Bec and abbat of St. Stephen at Caen. He was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, Aug. 29, 1070. He died June 4, 1089. See Godw. de Præsul. p. 74.

[2] Hasted, in his Hist. of Kent, vol. ii. p. 23. informs us, that Archbishop Lanfrank separated his revenues from those of the monks of his cathedral; and that, after his example, several bishops did the same; but that before his time the bishop and his monks lived in common as one family.

[3] St. Karentoc or Crantoc, near Padstow.

[4] "Et tenebant T. R. E."

[5] "Idem ipse habuit."

[6] He had also held the land of this entry.

Carpentarius, Stefanus, *Wilts*, 73 b.
Cecus quidam, *Derb.* 273.
Cedda, S.,[1] *Shropsh.* 252, 253.
Censores ii., *Yorksh.* 331.
Censorius unus, *Yorksh.* 298 b.[2]
Cernel, S. Petrus de,[3] *Dors.* 77 b.
Certesyg, Ecclesia de, *Surr.* 32 b. *Hants*, 43 b. *Berks*, 59 b.
Cestre, Episcopus de,[4] *Warw.* 238,[5] 238 b. *Staff.* 246,[6] 247.[7] *Shropsh.* 252. *Chesh.* 263. *Derb.* 273.[8] *Nott.* 280 b.[9]

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[1] The Collegiate Church of St. Chad in Shrewsbury. The time of its foundation is unknown; but from an entry in Domesday, under Earl Roger's lands, tom. i. p. 259, it appears to have existed before the time of King Edward the Confessor. Of each manor belonging to the church it is said, "Ipsa ecclesia tenuit et tenet."

[2] In Skeltun: "De hac terra tenuit Torber. ii. car. cum halla. et vi. bouatas. Nunc habet sub rege unus censorius."

[3] The same land appears to have been held T. R. E.

[4] The see of Lichfield had been removed to Chester, by Bishop Peter, in 1075; subsequent to which, it was called for a time the See of Chester.

[5] "vii. masur. in burgo de Warw."

[6] "xiiii. mans. in burgo de Stadford. una vasta."

[7] The lands in Warwickshire, fol. 238 b., do not appear to have belonged to the bishoprick in King Edward's time. In Staffordshire it is almost uniformly said, "Ecclesia," or "Ipsa æcclesia," or "Sanctus Cedde tenuit T. R. E." and the same in Cheshire, "Idem episcopus tenet et tenuit T. R. E."

[8] Apparently also T. R. E.

[9] "Episc. habet socam et sacam super terram suam in Nott. et Derbysc."

CESTRE, Robertus Episcopus de,[1] *Hertf.* 135.[2]
CESTRE, Eccl. S. Wareburg, *Chesh.* 263.[3]
CETERITH, Abbatia de, *Suff.* 389.
CETRIZ, Abbatia de, *Hertf.* 136. *Cambr.* 193.[4]
CHAUA, Leuuinus, *Buckingh.* 153.[5]
CHELBERTUS, *Bedf.* 218 b.[6]
CHENVIN, *Staff.* 250 b.[7]
CHEPING, *Hants*, 49 b. *Wilts*, 73 b.[8]
CHETEL, *Wilts*, 73 b. *Dors.* 84. *Buckingh.* 153.[9] *Glouc.* 170 b.[10] *Yorksh.* 331 b.[11]
CHETEL venator, *Surr.* 36 b.[12]

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1 Robert de Limesy was nominated to the see of Chester, according to Florence of Worcester and Simeon of Durham, in 1085; and was consecrated by Archbishop Lanfrank in 1086. He did not like the situation of his see at Chester, and removed it to Coventry.

2 This land in Hertfordshire was probably the personal possession of Bishop Robert de Limesy. No mention of his church occurs in it. And of one manor, Mimmine, it is distinctly said, "Hoc ꝺ non est de episcopatu, sed fuit Raynerii patris Roberti episcopi."

3 "Tenet et tenuit T. R. E." occurs to all the manors which belonged to the Church of St. Wareburg.

4 The Abbey of Chateris in Cambridgeshire.

5 He had been the previous possessor. "Hanc terram tenuit ipse Leuuin prefectus regis, et vendere potuit."

6 Also T. R. E.

7 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

8 Of this possession it is said, "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

9 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

10 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

11 "hꝺ," habebat, he had been the former possessor.

12 "Pater ejus tenuit de rege E."

CHETELBERN, *Linc.* 370 b.
CHETELBERT, *Huntingd.* 207 b.[1]
CHETELBERTUS, *Linc.* 336.
CHIEVRE, Willelmus, *Dev.* 110.[2]
CHILBERT, *Yorksh.* 331.
CICESTRE, Episcopus de,[3] *Sussex*, 16 b.
——— Canonici de, *Suss.* 17.
CIOCHES, Gunfridus de,[4] *Bucks*, 152 b. *Bedf.* 216. *Northampt.* 219,[5] 219 b.[6] 227 b. *Leic.* 235 b. *Linc.* 336 b.[7] 366 b. *Clam. Chetst.* 376 b.
CIOCHES, Sigar de,[8] *Hertf.* 142. *Glouc.* 170. *Bedf.* 216. *Northampt.* 228.
CIRECESTRE, Ecclesia de, *Glouc.* 166 b.[9]

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1 " hb. idem ipse tenet de rege."

2 Lysons calls him William Capra or Chievre. Mag. Brit. *Dev.* p. li.

3 Stigand was made Bishop of Selsey by King William the Conqueror, according to William of Malmesbury and Diceto, in the year 1070. He translated his see to Chichester some time after 1082; and died in 1087. The possessions of the Church of Chichester had belonged to it T. R. E.

4 Dugd. Bar. i. p. 405.

5 " VIII. domus in Northantone. tres sunt vastæ."

6 Hardingestorp. " Will's. peurel et Gunfridus de Cioches habent ibi II. hid. et LX. acras prati dono Regis ut dicunt."

7 " VII. mans. et dimid. molin. in Stanford. Ad has pertin. LXX. acræ extra villam."

8 Kelham presumes him to have been related to Gunfridus de Cioches.

9 " II. hid. in elemosina, et de rege E. tenuit quiet. ab omni consuetudine."

CIRECESTRE, Reinbaldus de,[1] *Berks*, 63.[2] *v.* REINBALDUS. RENBALDUS.
CLAMORES in Huntedune, *Huntingd.* 208.
——— de Evrvic Scire, *Yorksh.* 373.
——— in Lincolescire, *Linc.* 375.
——— in Chetsteven, 376 b.
CLAVILE, Walterus de,[3] *Dors.* 82 b. *Dev.* 112.
CLEC, Godvinus, *Wilts*, 74.
Clerici, Dev. 104.
——— de Handone, *Staff.* 247 b.
——— S. Neoti, *Cornw.* 121.[4]
Clerici Regis, Somers. 91, 91 b.[5]
Clericus, Albertus, *Surr.* 36 b. *Rutl.* 294.
CLIBERT, *Yorksh.* 330 b. 331 bis.[6]

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[1] Leland, speaking of Cirencester in his Itinerary, says, "There was afore the Conquest a fair and rich College of Prebendaries in this town, but of what Saxon's foundation no man can telle. Rumbaldus, chauncelar to King Edward the Confessor, was dene of this house, and buried in the body of the chirch, as it appeareth by the epitaphy on his tumbe." Itin. vol. ii. p. 49. See also vol. v. p. 66, where the epitaph of Rembald is given; "Hic jacet Rembaldus presbyter, quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus, et tempore Edwardi Regis Angliæ Cancellarius." He signed King Edward the Confessor's charter of confirmation to Ramsey Abbey. "✠ Ego Reinbaldus Cancellarius consigillando commodum duxi." Reinbaldus *cancelar* occurs in Domesday, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, *Heref.* 180 b.

[2] "Ipse tenuit de rege E."

[3] His male descendants continued to possess lands in Dorsetshire till of late years. The last heir male died in 1774. Lysons, Mag. Brit. *Dors.* p. li.

[4] "Tenebant T. R. E."

[5] Of one, Liofus, it is said, "Tenuit de rege E.;" of another, Turstinus, "Pater ejus tenuit de rege E."

[6] He had been the previous possessor, though it is not said T. R. E.

Coci, Albericus de, *Yorksh.* 329 b.
Cocus, Ansgerus, *Essex*, 97.
——— Galterus, *Essex*, 95.
——— Gislebertus, *Northampt.* 229.
——— Hunfr., *Glouc.* 170.
} *v. Coquus.*
Cola, *Berks*, 63 b. *Wilts*, 73 b.[1]
——— venator, *Hants*, 50, 50 b.[2]
Colebernus presbyter, *Norf.* 263 b.[3]
Colecestre, Burgenses de, et Commotum Civitatis, *Essex*, 104.
Colegrim, *Linc.* 371. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b.
Colling, Aluuard, *Wilts*, 73 b.
Colsvain, *Linc.* 356 b.
Colsuan, *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.
Colsuen, *Linc.* 336 b.[4] *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b.
Colsuin, *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b.
Columbels, Rannulfus de, *Kent*, 1 bis. 2 bis.
Colvinus, *Dev.* 118.[5]
Constant' Ecclesiæ Canonici,[6] *Dors.* 79.

1 " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

2 " Cola venator ten. dim. hid. de Vluiet patre suo in Langelie. Hanc tenuit de Rege in paragio."

3 " Fecit Colebernus quandam Ecclesiam Sancti Nicholai concessu Regis, et si rex concedit dabit xx. acr. et ideo cantat missam unaquaque Ebdomada et Psalterium."

4 " Colsuen habet in Lincolia civitate iiii. toftes de terra Cole nepotis sui, et extra civitatem habet xxxvi. domos et ii. æcclesias in quibus nichil adjacet, quas hospitavit in wasta terra quam Rex sibi dedit, et quæ nunquam ante hospitata fuit. Modo habet rex omnes consuetudines de eis."

5 Of two, out of eight entries of land, it is said, " Ipse teneb. T. R. E."

6 The Canons of the Church of Coutance in Normandy. From the words " T. R. E. geldb. pro viii. hid." it may be inferred, that this land belonged to the same Canons in the time of King Edward.

CONSTANTIENSIS Episcopus,[1] *Berks*, 58 b. *Wilts*, 66. *Dors.* 77. *Somers.* 87 b. 88,[2] 90, 90 b. 91. *Devon*, 102. *Bucks*, 143, 145, 151 b. *Oxf.* 154. *Glouc.* 165. *Huntingd.* 204. *Bedf.* 209 b. *Northampt.* 219,[3] 220 b. *Leic.* 231. *Warw.* 238,[4] 238 b.

CONSTANTINUS, Sanctus,[5] *Cornw.* 121.

Coquus, Alricus, *Bucks*, 153.
——— Ansger, *Somers.* 98 b. } *v.* COCUS.
——— Tezelinus, *Surr.* 36 b.

CORBUTIONIS filius, *v.* ROBERTUS.

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[1] Geoffrey de Montbray became bishop of Coutance in 1048. He was chief justiciary of England, and presided at the great trial in the county court, held at Pinendene in Kent, between Lanfrank archbishop of Canterbury and Odo bishop of Baieux. He was also one of the party who joined in Duke Robert's favour, in 1088, against William Rufus. He died Feb. 4th, 1093. See Kelh. Illustr. p. 46. Richard et Giraud, Bibliothéque Sacrée, tom. xxviii. p. 264. In *Glouc.* fol. 165, in the body of the entry, the Bishop of Coutance is called "*Episcopus de* SANCTO LAUDO;" which Kelham explains, "St. Lo, a vill in Lower Normandy, in the diocese of Coutance." "Episcopo Golfrydo de Seynt Loth" (Geoffrey de Montbray) occurs as a witness to King William the Conqueror's charter to St. Augustine's Monastery at Canterbury, Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. i. p. 144.

[2] Of three manors in fol. 88. it is said, "H. III. Maner' erant de æcclesia Glastingberie T. R. E." One or two other manors in fol. 88 b., possessed by the Bishop, appear to have belonged to Glastonbury.

[3] "XXIII. dom. in Northantone."

[4] "I. dom. in burgo de Warwic."

[5] Constantyn in the deanry of Kerrier in Cornwall, since appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The church of Constantyn had held the land T. R. E.

CORCELLES, *seu* Cvrcelles, Rogerius de,[1] *Wilts*, 72 b. *Dors.* 80. *Somers.* 93.

CORMELIES, Gozelinus de, *Hants*, 49.

CORMELIIS, Ansfridus de, *Glouc.* 169 b.[2] *Heref.* 186.

CORMELIIS, Ecclesia S. Mariæ de,[3] *Hants*, 52. *Glouc.* 166. *Worc.* 174.[4] *Heref.* 182 b.

CORNIOLE, Willelmus, *Wilts*, 73 b. 74 b.

COVENTREU, Ecclesia *sive* Abbatia S. Mariæ de, *Glouc.* 166. *Worc.* 174. *Northampt.* 219,[5] 222 b. *Leic.* 230,[6] 231. *Warw.* 238,[7] 238 b.[8]

CRASSUS, Normannus, *Linc.* 336 b. 362. *Clam. W. R. Linc.* 376. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376 b.

CRATEL, Godricus, *Bucks*, 153.

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[1] Kelham makes him the ancestor of the Churchills. Illustr. p. 54. Collins, Peer. vol. i. p. 191.

[2] Of certain of the lands possessed by Ansfrid de Cormeliis, ten hides, or thereabout, appear to have been given to him in dower with his wife. "Has terras, et Winestan et Tantesborne superius scriptas, habuit Ansfridus de Walterio de Laci cum ejus neptem accepit. Alias vero terras ten. de Rege."

[3] Cormeilles in the diocese of Lisieux, a Benedictine abbey, founded about the year 1060 by William Fitz Osbern, afterwards Earl of Hereford in England. See Neust. Pia, p. 595. Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. vi. P. ii. p. 1075.

[4] Tametdeberie. "Willielmus Comes dedit æcclesiæ."

[5] "IIII. domus in Northantone."

[6] "X. domus in civitate de Ledecestre."

[7] "Abb. de Couentreu XXXVI. (masuras in burgo de Warwic) et IIII. sunt vastæ propter situm castelli."

[8] Bilveie. "Hanc terram abbas emit ab O. filio Ricardi." In another entry it is said, "Huic æcclesiæ dedit Aluuinus uicecomes Cliptone concessu regis E. et filiorum suorum pro anima sua, et testimonio Comitatus. Comes Albericus hanc injuste invasit et æcclesiæ abstulit." In a third, in fol. 239, land at Edbvrberie is described as "vasta per exercitum regis."

CREDUN, Wido de,[1] *Leic.* 235. *Linc.* 367. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b.

CRENEBURNE, Radulfus de, *Dors.* 83.

CRENEBURNENSIS Ecclesia, *Wilts*, 67 b.[2] *Dors.* 77 b. *Dev.* 104.[3]

CRISPIN, Milo,[4] *Surr.* 36 b. *Berks*, 56, 61 b. *Wilts*, 71. *Bucks*, 149 b. *Oxf.* 154, 159. *Glouc.* 169 b. *Bedf.* 212.

CRISTINA,[5] *Oxf.* 160. *Warw.* 238, 244.

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[1] Dugd. Bar. i. p. 412, calls him Wido, or Guy de Creon. The seat of his barony was at Frieston in Lincolnshire. His estate in that county came afterwards, by a female, to the Barons of Ross. Kelh. p. 108. [2] Also T. R. E.

[3] The manor of Lesbere, from the words "T. R. E. geldabat," must have belonged to Cranburn in the time of Edward the Confessor.

[4] He married Maud, the daughter and heir of Robert de Oilgi, through whom he became possessed of the honor and castle of Wallingford. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 413. Kelh. Illustr. p. 36.

[5] Cristina was one of the sisters of Edgar Atheling. See Chauncy's Hist. of Hertf. p. 256, who says she built a church in the town of Hertford. The Register of Furness Abbey in Lancashire, in the "Progenies Regis Stephani," mentions Margaret and Christina as Edgar's sisters. Margaret became Queen of Scotland. CHRISTINA was the grandmother to Matilda the Queen of Stephen. She became a nun at Rumsey in 1085, when her brother went to Apulia. The words of the Saxon Chronicle are, "An. MLXXXV. Cristina, Clitonis soror, intravit Monasterium de Rumesia, et suscepit sanctimonialis vestem." Chron. Sax. edit. Gibs. p. 130. See also Sim. Dun. col. 213. Annal. Winton. Angl. Sacra, tom. i. p. 295. Matilda Queen of Henry the First was the daughter of Margaret the elder sister. Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. v. p. 247.

One of Cristina's possessions in Warwickshire seems to have been bestowed upon her by King William. Of land,

CROC, *Wilts*, 74 b.
CROCH venator, *Hants*,[1] 49.
CROCH, Rainaldus filius, *v.* RAINALDUS.
CROILAND *sive* CRUILAND, Abbatia S. Guthlaci de, *Cambr.* 192 b. *Hunt.* 204. *Northampt.* 222 b. *Leic.* 230, 231. *Linc.* 346 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377, 377 b.
Cubicularius, Herbertus, *Dors.* 85.
CUDULFUS, *Wilts*, 73 b.[2]
CVENILD monialis, *Glouc.* 170 b.
CURBESPINE, Radulfus de, *Kent*, 1, 2 bis.
CURCELLE, Rogerus de, *v.* CORCELLES.
CURCI, Ricardus de,[3] *Oxf.* 154, 159.
CUTBERTUS, Sanctus, *Yorksh.* 298.[4]

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to the extent of twenty-four hides, in Icentone it is said, "Valuit XII. lib. Modo XX. lib. *Quando Rex dedit Cristinæ* reddeb. XXXVI. lib."

[1] Croc venator occurs in a charter from the Conqueror to the Abbey of Malmesbury, printed in the last edition of the Monasticon, vol. i. p. 261, respecting the Abbat's woods in the forest of Bradene, "Willelmus Rex Angl. O. Episcopo, et W. Hosato, et C. Venatori, et A. Falconar. salutem. Sciatis me abbati Godefrido silvas suas ad custodiendum commendasse. Nolo ergo ut aliquis forestarius meus de eis se intromittat. Et Croco venatori precipio ut de lx. sol. quos homines suos placitaverat eum et suos clamet quietos. T. Willelmo Episcopo et T. fil. Ham. et R. capellano apud Hasting'."

[2] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

[3] He was of Courcy in Normandy, and progenitor of the noble family of Courcy, Barons of Kinsale in Ireland. Kelh. Illustr. p. 82. He occurs as a witness to various charters of the Conqueror, printed in the Monasticon.

[4] "Sanctus Cutbertus habet in Eboraco Civitate I. domum quam semper habuit, ut plures dicunt, quietam de omni consuetudine, sed burgenses dicunt non eam fuisse quietam tempore R. E. *nisi* sicut una burgensium, nisi tantum quod propter eam habebat theloneum suum et canoni-

D.

DALMARI, Willelmus de, *Dors.* 84 b. 85.
Dapifer, Eudo,[1] *Linc.* 336 b. *Essex*, 49, 106, 107 b. *Norf.* 239 b. 279 b. *Suff.* 402 b.
——— Godricus, *Norf.* 202. *Suff.* 355 b.
——— Hamo, *Essex*, 54, 100 b. 106.
——— Radulfus, *Linc.* 336 b.
DAVID, *Northampt.* 229.
DAVID interpres,[2] *Dors.* 83.
DERMAN, *Hertf.* 142.
DERMAN Lundoñ. *Midd.* 130 b.
DEUS SALVÆT DOMINAS, Rogerus, *Ess.* 96 b.
Diaconus, Galterus, *Essex*, 86. *Glouc.* 169. *Suff.* 426.
——— Goduinus, *Essex*, 98 b.[3]
Diaconus, Willelmus, *Essex*, 94 b.
DISPENSATOR, Robertus,[4] *Leic.* 230, 234 b. *Warw.* 242 b. *Linc.* 363 b. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375.

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corum. Præter hanc habet Episcopus Dunelmi de dono Regis Æcclesiam Omnium Sanctorum et quæ ad eam pertinent, et totam terram Vctred, et terram Ernuin quam Hugo vicecomes deliberavit Walchero Episcopo per brevem Regis. Et burgenses qui in ea manent dicunt quod eam sub rege tenent."

[1] See an account of him under EUDO dapifer, p. 415.

[2] Interpres. Latimar, Latiner, or Latinarius was a term of the same import. Radulphus *Latimarius* occurs among the Tenants in capite hereafter.

Blount says, "Beneath Whittington in Shropshire, one Wrenoc, son of Meuric, held lands by the service of being *latimer* (trucheman or interpreter) between the English and the Welshmen." Latinarius; one whose skill in the Latin, says Bishop Kennett, was presumed to enable him to understand all other languages.

[3] "Tenuit et tenet IX. acr."

[4] He was, as his name implies, steward to the Conqueror, and was the ancestor of the Despensers Earls of Gloucester.

DIVE, Ecclesia de, *v.* SUPER DIVE.
DOAI, Walterus de, *v.* DOWAI.
DODESONE, Aluuinus, *Hertf.* 142.
DODIN, *Northampt.* 229.[1]
DODO, *Dors.* 84,[2] 84 b. *Somers.* 99.
DOLFIN, *Derb.* 278 b. *Yorksh.* 331 b.
DONNE, *Dev.* 118.[3]
DONNO, *Somers.* 99.[4]
DONS, *Glouc.* 170 b.[5]
DOVRE, Canonici S. Martini de, *Kent*, 1 b. 2.[6]
DOWAI, Walscinus de, *v.* DWAI.
DOWAI, Walterus de,[7] *Surr.* 36. *Wilts*, 72. *Somers.* 95. *Dev.* 111 b. *Essex*, 91.
DREUUES, Amelricus de,[8] *Wilts*, 73 b.
DREUUES, Herman de, *Wilts*, 73. *Heref.* 187.
DROGO, *Clam. Ebor.* 374. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376.
DROGO de Montagud, *Somers.* 99.
DROGO filius Ponz,[9] *Wilts*, 72 b. *Glouc.* 168 b. *Worc.* 177. *Heref.* 180, 180 b. 186 b.

He was brother to the Earl of Montgomery, and to Urso d'Abetot, sheriff of the county of Worcester. See Dugd. Bar. i. p. 389.

[1] In the account of Northampton, fol. 219, it is said, "Dodin. II. domus de XX. den. una est de Judita comitissa altera de Winemaro."

[2] "Dodo teneb. dim. hid. et pro tanto geldavit T. R. E."

[3] "Ipsemet tenebat T. R. E."

[4] "Idem ipse tenebat T. R. E."

[5] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E." [6] They had held T. R. E.

[7] Kelham says, he was a great Baron and Lord of Bampton and Were; his grand-daughter Julian was married to Richard Paganel. Illustr. p. 35.

[8] He is charged with an invasion of a small portion of land, in fol. 71. col. 2.

[9] Drogo, or Dru, a noble Norman, was son of Walter de Ponz, and brother of Richard, ancestor of the noble family

DUNELMENSIS Episcopus,[1] *Berks*, 58. *Bedf.* 210 b. *Northampt.* 220. *Yorksh.* 304 b. *Linc.* 340 b. *Clam. Ebor.* 373. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375, 375 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377. *Yorksh.* 381, 381 b. *Essex*, 15 b.

DUNNING, *Staff.* 250 b.[2] *Derb.* 278 b.

DURANDUS carpentarius, *Dors.* 85.

DURANDUS de Glowecestre,[3] *Hants*, 47 b. 52. *Wilts*, 64 b.[4]

DURANDUS tonsor, *Hants*, 49.

DURANDUS Vicecomes, *Glouc.* 162, 162 b. *Heref.* 180, 180 b. *v.* DURANDUS de Glowecestre.

DWAI, Walscinus de, *Dors.* 82.

DYONISII S. Parisii Ecclesia,[5] *Oxf.* 157.[6] *Glouc.* 166. *Worc.* 174.

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of Clifford. The Messrs. Lysons say, "he seems to have had the largest possessions of any person in Devonshire," whereas in that county he is expressly named as the under-tenant only to the Bishop of Coutance. Domesd. tom. i. fol. 103. "Has LXXIII. terras tenet Drogo de Episcopo;" and the lands are all in small quantities. Baldwin the sheriff held immense property in that county.

[1] William de Karilepho, consecrated Bishop of Durham Jan. 3, 1082. He held the office of Chief Justice of England under William I. He was driven from his See for a considerable time by William Rufus. He died Jan. 6th, 1095. Surtees's Hist. Durh. vol. i. p. xviii.

[2] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

[3] He was Sheriff of Gloucester at the time of the Survey. Kelh. p. 43. In the account of Herefordshire he is called Durandus Vicecomes. See the entry below.

[4] "I. masur. et dim. in burgo Malmesberie."

[5] The royal Abbey of St. Denys, near Paris, was founded by Dagobert King of France, A.D. 639. Its history has been written in a folio volume, by Dom Michel Felibien, published at Paris in 1706. See also Mon. Angl. among the Alien Priories, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1077.

[6] Teynton. See the present volume, p. 304.

E.

EADMUNDI S. Abbatia, *Oxf.* 154. *Cambr.* 192.[1] *Bedf.* 210 b.[2] *Northampt.* 219, 222.[3] *Essex*, 19 b. *Norf.* 209, 275 b. *Suff.* 356 b.[4]

EADMUNDUS filius Pagani, *v.* EDMUNDUS.

EBORACENSES Canonici, *Yorksh.* 298, 298 b.[5]

EBORACENSIS archiep.[6] *Leic.* 230, 230 b. *Nottingh.* 280 b. 283. *Yorksh.* 298, 298 b. 302, 302 b. *Linc.* 339 b. *Clam. S. R. Linc.* 375 b. *Clam. N. R. Linc.* 376. *Yorksh.* 379, 379 b. 380, 380 b. 381, 381 b. 382.

EBORACENSIS, S. Petrus, *Clam. Ebor.* 373.

EBRARDUS, homo W. de Perci, *Yorksh.* 380.

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[1] Of the manors in this county it is said of each, "Jacet et jacuit semper in dominio ecclesiæ S. Eadmundi." In Wisbeach a fisherman belonging to the abbat paid a rent of five thousand eels.

[2] Of the Abbey estate at Chenemondewich we read, "Hanc dedit Wallef comes et Uxor ejus in elemosina, tempore regis Willielmi."

[3] Of the manor of Aldwincle it is said, "Hæc terra fuit T. R. E. de victu monachorum. Ferron tenet per jussum Regis contra voluntatem abbatis." A hide and three virgates of land at Scadewell in this county are said to have been given to Saint Edmund by King William, "pro anima reginæ Mathildæ."

[4] The chief of the possessions of St. Edmundsbury in these latter counties had been held by the Abbey T. R. E. Broc, however, which had been Guert's, "Rex W. dedit Sancto E. quando primum venit ad Sanctum." fol. 210. King William also gave Porringelant, ibid., with Prestetune, Sumerledetuna, and lands at Anhus, in Suffolk, fol. 59 b. 60 b.

[5] Some of the lands had been held T. R. E.

[6] Thomas Archbishop of York, the successor of Archbishop Aldred, had been a Canon of Baieux. He was consecrated Archbishop in 1070; and died Nov. 18, 1100.

EBROICENSIS Comes,[1] *Hants*, 52. *Berks*, 56 b. 60. *Oxf.* 154, 157.
EBROICENSIS Episcopus,[2] Gislebertus, *Suff.* 388 b.
EBRULFI S. Ecclesia,[3] *Glouc.* 166 b.
ECCLESIÆ aliquorum Sanctorum, *Cornw.* 120 b.
EDDEVA, *Hants*, 50 b.
EDDEVE quædam femina, *Worc.* 178.[4]
EDDID, *Warw.* 244.[5]
EDDIDA monialis, *Somers.* 91 b.
EDDIET, *Glouc.* 170 b.[6]
EDDVLF, *Hants*, 50.[7]
EDEUA uxor Eduuardi filii Suani, *Essex*, 98 b.
EDGAR presbiter, *Wilts*, 74.

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[1] Earl of Evreux in Normandy. William, son of Richard, succeeded to the earldom of Evreux in 1067. He is stated to have fought by the side of his father at the battle of Hastings. He died April 18, 1118. L'Art de verifier les Dates, fol. edit. tom. ii. p. 804.

[2] Gislebert, the second of the name, surnamed Grus, Canon and Archdeacon of Lisieux, was made Bishop of Evreux in 1071. He had served William, when Duke of Normandy, in the celebrated embassy to Pope Alexander II. in 1066. He attended the Conqueror's funeral at Caen in 1087, and died himself in 1118. Richard et Giraud, Bibliotheque Sacrée, 8°. Par. 1827. tom. xxviii. p. 292.

[3] The Abbey of St. Evrau or St. Evroul, called in Latin Monasterium Uticense, in the Diocese of Lisieux, was one of the most renowned foundations of Normandy. It was founded by St. Ebrulf, A.D. 575. The first building having been destroyed, it was restored by William Gerouis and his nephews Hugh and Robert de Grentemaisnel. King William the Conqueror's charter to this house, printed in the Monasticon, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1078, bears date A.D. 1081.

[4] « Ipsa tenuit T. R. E."
[5] « Ipsa tenuit T. R. E."
[6] « Ipsa tenuit T. R. E."
[7] « Pater ejus tenuit."

EDGARUS ADELING,[1] *Hertf.* 142.
EDIET, *Shropsh.* 212.

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[1] Edgar Atheling, or Adeling, sometimes called Edgar cilt or clito, the grandson of Edmund Ironside, and the heir to the crown by descent upon Edward the Confessor's decease. Edward originally intended him for his successor, and brought him from Hungary for the purpose. See Bromt. col. 908. Knyghton, col. 2338. The particulars of his pedigree are in Sim. Dunelm. col. 201, Ailred of Riev. col. 366, and Bromt. 907, in Twysden's Scriptores. William the Conqueror, who took Edgar Atheling to Normandy with him in 1067, is said to have given him many and large possessions; but Hertfordshire affords the only entry of his name as holding lands of the King in Domesday. He went to Normandy in 1086, and again, upon a difference with William Rufus, in 1091.

In the Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 1106, he is mentioned as one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Tenerchebrai. Malmesbury, edit. 1596, fol. 58, tells us that he went to the Holy Land, and remained there for some time: that he afterwards returned to England, where, says Malmesbury, he now grows old in privacy and quiet. His words are, "Edgarus amisso milite regressus, multaque beneficia ab imperatoribus Græcorum et Alemannorum adeptus (quippe qui etiam eum retinere pro generis amplitudine tentassant) omnia pro natalis soli desiderio sprevit. Quosdam enim profectò fallit amor patriæ, ut nihil eis videatur jocundum, nisi consuetum hauserint cœlum. Unde Edgarus fatua cupidine illusus, Angliam rediit, ubi (ut superius dixi) diverso fortunæ ludicro rotatus, nunc remotus et tacitus canos suos in agro consumit." Malmesbury is believed to have written this part of his History about or before the year 1125.

Dr. Sayers, in his Disquisitions, 8°. Norw. 1808, p. 296, states, from the Spelman Manuscripts, then in the possession of J. Patteson Esq., that Edgar Atheling again visited Scotland at a very advanced period of life, and died in that kingdom in the

EDMUNDI S. Abbatia, *v.* EADMUNDI.

EDMUNDUS, *Hants*, 50,[1] 50 b. 51 b. *Wilts*, 74. *Derb.* 278 b.

EDMUNDUS filius Aiulf, *Wilts*, 74.[2]

EDMUNDUS filius Algoti, *Essex*, 93 b.

EDMUNDUS filius Pagen, *Hants*, 50 b. *Somers.* 98 b. *Suff.* 264.[3]

EDRED, *Dev.* 118.[4]

EDRIC, *Hants*, 53 b.[5] *Wilts*, 74. *Dors.* 84 b. *Heref.* 187 b.[6] *Nott.* 280.

EDRIC cecus, *Wilts*, 74.[7]

EDRIC f. Chetel, *Glouc.* 170 b.[8]
EDRIC f. Ketel, *Glouc.* 170 b.[8] } *v.* CHETEL.

EDRICUS accipitrarius, *Norf.* 272.

EDUIN, *Dev.* 118 b.

EDVINUS, *Wilts*, 74.[9]

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year eleven hundred and twenty. For the exact date, Dr. Sayers refers to Bryant's Genealogical Table: but whether in manuscript or print is not said.

Edgar Atheling had evidently not held the small portion of land put down to him in Domesday, six or seven hides only, earlier than the reign of the Conqueror. The Conqueror's forbearance towards him is to be ascribed, in part to his feebleness of talent, and in part to his alliance, through his sister Margaret, with Malcolm King of Scotland.

[1] "Pater ejus tenuit de rege E."

[2] Here are two entries of land; to one it is added, "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

[3] In this entry he is called Eadmundus filius Pagani; and it is added, "Tenuit Paganus T. R. E."

[4] "Ipsemet tenuit T. R. E."

[5] "Ipsemet tenuit de rege E."

[6] "Ipse tenuit de rege E."

[7] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

[8] In each entry it is said, "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

[9] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

EDUARDUS filius Suani, *v.* EDEUA.
EDWARDUS, *Wilts*, 74,[1] 74 b. *Glouc.* 170 b. *Bedf.* 218.[2]
EDWARDUS Sarisberiensis,[3] Sarisberiæ, *seu* de Sarisberie, *Surr.* 36. *Hants*, 46 b. 51. *Wilts*, 69. *Dors*, 80 b. *Somers.* 98. *Midd.* 130 b. *Buck.* 150 b. *Oxf.* 160. *v.* EDWARDUS vicecomes.
EDUARDUS venator, *Dors.* 84 b.
EDWARDUS vicecomes,[4] *Wilts*, 64 b.[5] 69. *Hertf.* 139. *Oxf.* 154.
EDWI, *Hants*, 53 b.[6]
EDWINUS, *Hants*, 49 b.[7]
EDWINUS presbyter, *Hants*, 49 b.[8]
EDWINUS venator, *Hants*, 50 b.[9]

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1 "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Hanc terram tenuit Pater hujus hominis et vendere potuit, T. R. E. Hanc rex W. in elemosina eidem concessit, unde et brevem Regis habet, et testimonium de Hundr."

3 He was younger son of Walter de Ewras, or Eureux, Earl of Rosmar, and surnamed Sarisberie, from the lordship of Sarisberie, where he dwelt: or, as Hutchins, in his Account of Domesday for Dorsetshire, says, where he was born. He was standard-bearer to Henry the First, in the twentieth year of his reign, at the famous battle of Brenevill in Normandy. Ela, great grandchild to this Edward, was married to William Longespee, son to King Henry II. See Chauncy's Hist. Hertf. p. 558. Kelh. Illustr. p. 35.

4 He was the same person with Edwardus Sarisberiensis, mentioned above. In fol. 69 we have an account of Edward of Salisbury's profits as sheriff. See the present volume, p. 168, where they are enumerated in the note. His daughter Maud married the second Humphry de Bohun.

5 "III. masur. in burgo Malmesberie."

6 "Ipsemet tenuit de rege E."

7 "Edwinus tenet Acangre et dicit quia emit de rege W. sed scira nescit hoc."

8 "Isdem tenuit de rege E. in alodium."

9 "Ten. de firma regis II. hid. Rex E. dedit ei."

EGLESHAM, Ecclesia de,[1] *Oxf.* 154. *Glouc.* 166.[2]

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[1] Eynsham in Oxfordshire. Other lands belonging to this monastery are entered among the estates of the see of Lincoln, *Oxf.* fol. 155, to which it was in a great degree subordinate.

" Ipse episcopus [Lincoliensis] tenet Eglesham, et Columbanus monachus de eo; ibi sunt xv. hidæ et dimid. pertinentes eidem ecclesiæ.

" Idem Columbanus tenet de Episcopo Scipford, ibi sunt III. hidæ.

" Idem Columbanus tenet de Episcopo v. hid. in parva Rollandri."

Again, fol. 155 b. " Rogerus de Ivri tenet de Episcopo Hardintone. Hæc est de æcclesia Eglesham. Ibi sunt IX. hidæ et dim."

These possessions, with one exception, are mentioned in King Æthelred's charter to Eynsham Abbey, dated A.D. 1005.

The lands of the destroyed Monastery of Stow, or Mariestow, in Lincolnshire, also mentioned among the possessions of the bishoprick of Lincoln, *Linc.* fol. 344, 345, were bestowed upon Eynsham. King William the Conqueror's short charter on this occasion is attested by one of the tenants in capite of the present Index: " Willielmus Rex Angl. hominibus abbatiæ de la Stou salutem. Præcipio vobis omnibus, ut ita sitis obedientes domino vestro Columbano abbati sicut fuistis Remigio episcopo in omnibus rebus. Teste Ricardo de Curci." Mariestow had been founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Godeva Countess of Mercia; Edward himself condescending to be a witness to her charter. See Mon. Angl. vol. iii. p. 14, from the Register of Eynsham, in the archives of Christ Church, Oxford.

Columbanus, mentioned in the first of the entries of Domesday above quoted, and in the Conqueror's charter, was made Abbat of Eynsham, according to Ingulfus, before the year 1076.

[2] " Eadem æcclesia tenuit T. R. E."

ELDILD,[1] *Wilts*, 74.
ELDIT quædam femina, *Berks*, 63 b.[2]
ELDRED, *Sussex*, 29 b.[3] *Somers.* 99.[4] *Dev.* 118.[5]
ELDREDUS frater Odonis, *Hants*, 50 b.[6]
ELEMOSINÆ Regis,[7] *Midd.* 130 b. *Leic.* 231. *Warw.* 244.
ELEMOSINARII Regis, *Dors.* 79.[8] *Midd.* 130 b. *Bedf.* 218 b. *Northampt.* 222 b.
ELFAIN, *Linc.* 371.
ELMER, *Heref.* 187 b.[9]
ELNOD, *Hants*, 54.[10]
ELRIC, *Hunt.* 207 b. *Leic.* 231 b.
ELRICUS, *Yorksh.* 330 b.
ELSI, *Glouc.* 170 b.[11]

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1 "Vir ejus tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Ipsa tenuit T. R. E."

3 Aldred, in the entry itself.

4 "Idem ipse tenebat T. R. E."

5 "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

6 "Ipse tenuit de rege E. et tunc se defend. pro dim. hida, modo pro una v̄."

7 Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, has a section upon the Eleemosyna Regis. He says, "Now we are upon the subject of the regal Revenue, we must do some right to the piety of our ancestors. Upon perusal of the ancient revenue rolls, it appears that, in those times, many branches of the King's fixed revenue were charged with alms. Out of this fixed or settled revenue there was generally some portion consecrated to pious uses. This alms was called the 'Eleemosyna constituta,' the settled alms: to which may be added the 'Decimæ constitutæ.'" Hist. Exch. fol. edit. p. 238.

8 One of the elemosinary priests of this entry held T. R. E.

9 "Ipse tenuit de rege E."

10 "Ipse tenuit in paragio T. R. E."

11 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

ELSI DE FERENDONE, *Glouc.* 170 b.
ELSI f. Caschin, *Nott.* 280 b.
ELWARD f. Reinbaldi, *Glouc.* 170 b.
ELY, Abbatia S. Etheldredæ de, *Hertf.* 135. *Cambr.* 190 b. *Hunt.* 203,[1] 204. *Linc.* 336 b. *Essex*, 18 b. *Norf.* 212 b. 276. *Suff.* 381 b.[2]
EQUARIUS quidam Regis, *Bedf.* 218 b.
ERCHENGER, *Somers.* 91 b.
ERCHENGER *seu* ERCHENGERIUS, pistor, *Cambr.* 202 b.
ERCHENGERUS, *Cambr.* 189.[3]
ERIC, *Hunt.* 207 b.
ERLECHING, *Wilts*, 74.
ERNALDUS, *Essex*, 101 b.
ERNEBERNUS presbyter, *Leic.* 231.
ERNEIS, *Ebor.* 379, 379 b. 380, 381 b.
ERNUI, *Derb.* 278 b.[4] *Nottingh.* 293.
ERNUIN, *Nottingh.* 293. *Linc.* 371. *Yorksh.* 379.
ERNUIN presbyter,[5] *Nottingh.* 293. *Yorksh.* 330 b. 331. *Linc.* 336. *Clam. Ebor.* 374.
ERNUINUS, *Nottingh.* 293.
ERNUINUS presbyter, *Bedf.* 211.[6] *v.* ERNUIN.
ERTALDUS, *Linc.* 336.
ESNEBERN, *Yorksh.* 331 b.[7]

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1 "Abb. de Ely habet I. toftam in burgo Huntedone cum saca et soca, præter geldum regis."

2 The Abbey of Ely had held the greater part of its possessions in all the counties T. R. E.

3 "I. burg. in burgo de Greatebrige."

4 "ħb," he had been the previous possessor.

5 He occurs as holding a manse in Stanford in Linc. T. R. E.

6 "Hanc terram tenuit pater hujus prædicti hominis: homo regis E. fuit."

7 "ꝺ in Stollai. Esnebern ħb. Isdem habet nunc de rege."

EUDO Dapifer, *Hertf.* 132.[1] *Linc.* 336 b.[2] *Essex*, 49, 106, 107 b. *Norf.* 239 b. 279 b. *Suff.* 402 b.
EUDO filius Huberti, *Hants*, 47. *Berks*, 61 b. *Hertf.* 139. *Cambr.* 197 b. *Hunt.* 205 b. *Bedf.* 212. *Northampt.* 227.[3]

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[1] "Eudo dapifer habet II. domos quæ fuerunt Algari cochenac et tunc et modo reddentes consuetudinem, et terciam domum habet isdem Eudo quæ fuit Vlmari Etone. non redd. consuetudinem."

[2] "XXIII. mans. habet modo Eudo dapifer. Super eas habebat rex omnem consuetudinem. modo non habet."

[3] Eudo Dapifer and Eudo filius Huberti were the same person. The former name was obtained from the office of sewer or steward which Eudo held at court. Hubert de Rie, the father of Eudo, was a great favourite with Duke William in Normandy, who sent him ambassador, with a large retinue, to Edward the Confessor, who was induced by Hubert's dexterity to appoint William his successor in the throne of England. The father was promised the office of steward of the household as soon as William should be possessed of the crown; but after his conquest, William being apprehensive of commotions in Normandy, sent Hubert back with his three eldest sons to maintain that country in quiet. Eudo, the fourth son, remained in England, received very large possessions, and was shortly after made steward of the household in the room of William Fitz Osbern. His wife was Rohaise, daughter of Richard son of Gilbert Earl of Eu. Eudo founded the Abbey of St. John at Colchester in 1096, and was in favour with King William Rufus. He died at Preaux in Normandy, but his corpse was brought to England, and buried in his Monastery at Colchester, February 28, A.D. 1120. See Morant's Hist. of Colchester, p. 139. Adam, the brother of Eudo Dapifer, was one of the commissioners for making the Conqueror's Survey. See p. 20. "Terra Evdonis filius Huberti," stands as a title to Eudo's lands in Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Cam-

EUDO filius Spireuuic,[1] *Linc.* 359 b. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375.
EUDO filius Spiruwin, *Norf.* 245 b.
EUDO filius Spirvic, *Suff.* 434.
EVESHAM, Ecclesia S. Mariæ de, *Glouc.* 165 b.[2] *Worc.* 175 b. *Northampt.* 219,[3] 222 b. *Warw.* 239.[4]
EUSTACHIUS, *Northampt.* 228.
EUSTACHIUS Comes,[5] *Kent*, 14. *Surr.* 34. *Hants*, 44 b.

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bridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire. But the entries themselves uniformly begin "Eudo Dapifer tenet de Rege."

[1] Kelham, from Blomef. Norfolk, fol. vol. iii. p. 187, says, he was the founder of the Tatershall family in Lincolnshire.

[2] The changes which took place in the property possessed by the Abbey of Evesham, between the time of King Edward the Confessor and the Survey, will be again noticed hereafter. At the Survey, in Gloucestershire, the Abbey possessed one burgess in Winchcombe: but at the end of the account of the Abbey lands there, it is said, "In Ferdingo de Wicelcombe habuit S. Mariæ de Evesham LVI. hidas T. R. E."

[3] "Abb. de Euesham. I. domum uastam."

[4] The possessions of Evesham Abbey in Warwickshire are not entered as having been held T. R. E.

[5] Eustace Earl of Boulogne here mentioned has usually been considered as the second of the name, who was wounded at the battle of Hastings in 1066; and the time of whose death is variously stated by the French historians, in 1065, in 1080, and in 1093. The main points of his history are recorded in "L'Art de verifier les Dates," 8vo edit. vol. xii. p. 350; and 1080 was probably the real date of his death, since "Gallia Christiana," in a page already referred to, (and that work was most carefully compiled, chiefly from ancient charters,) expressly mentions his Countess as a widow in 1082. "Quippe post annum 1082, adveniens

Somers. 91 b. *Hertf.* 137. *Oxf.* 157 b. *Cambr.* 196. *Hunt.* 205, 208 bis. *Bedf.* 211. *Essex*, 26, 104, 106 b. *Norf.* 151. *Suff.* 303.

EUSTACHIUS Vicecomes, *Hunt.* 203, 206, 208.

EXECESTRE, Baldvinus de,[1] *Somers.* 93.

EXECESTRE, Goscelmus de, *Dev.* 113.

EXECESTRE, Episcopus de,[2] *Dev.* 101 b. *Cornw.* 120 b.[3] *Oxf.* 155.[4] *Glouc.* 165.[5]

EXESSE, Suain de, *v.* SUAIN. SUEN.

F.

FAFITON, Robertus, *Midd.* 130. *Cambr.* 201 b. *Hunt.* 207. *Bedf.* 215.

FALEISE, Willelmus de, *Wilts*, 72. *Dors.* 82. *Somers.* 96 b. *Dev.* 111.

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illuc venerabilis IDA *tunc vidua*," &c. This was at the time of her restoring the Church of St. Vulmar near Boulogne, and furnishing it with books and ornaments. If Ida was a widow in 1082, it follows, that the Eustace of the Survey must have been her son and not her husband.

Eustace, the third of the name, married Mary, daughter of Malcolm the Third, King of Scotland. Their daughter was Maude, the wife of Stephen King of England.

[1] He was the same person with BALDUINUS *Vicecomes*, of whom an account has been already given, p. 377.

[2] Osbern, or Osbert, consecrated March 28th, 1074. He died in 1103.

[3] At the end of the Bishop's lands in Cornwall it is said, "Omnes has terras tenuit Leuric episcopus T. R. E." A market at "Matele," however, had been taken away: "Forum hujus Manerii habet Comes Moritoniæ quod episcopus habebat T. R. E."

[4] "Leuric episcopus tenuit."

[5] The lands in Gloucestershire are entered as "Terra episcopi Osberni," and belonged neither to the See nor the Bishop in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

FEIRERES, Henricus de, *Bucks*, 151. *v.* FERIERES.

FELGERES, Radulfus de, *Surr.* 36 b. *Dev.* 113 b. *Bucks*, 151 b.[1] *Norf.* 263. *Suff.* 432.

FELGERES, Willelmus de, *Bucks*, 151.

FEMINA Saulf, *Hants*, 51 b.[2]

FENISC, Vlf. *Nottingh.* 280 b.

FEREIRES, Henricus de, *Northampt.* 219.[3] *v.* FERIERES.

FERENDONE, Alsi *seu* Elsi de, *Bucks*, 63 b.[4] *Glouc.* 170 b.

FERRERIS, Hermerus de, *Suff.* 354.

FERIERES, FERREIRES, FERRIERES, *sive* FERRARIIS, Henricus de,[5] *Berks*, 56, 60. *Wilts*, 72. *Bucks*, 151. *Oxf.* 154, 157 b. *Glouc.* 169. *Heref.* 185. *Northampt.* 219, 225. *Leic.* 230, 233, 234 b. *Warw.* 238, 242. *Staff.* 246, 248 b. *Derb.* 274.[6] *Nottingh.* 280, 280 b. 291 b. *Linc.* 353 b. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376 b. *Essex*, 56 b. 103. *v.* FEIRERES.

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[1] In several counties his land had belonged to the Countess Goda.

[2] "Saulf tenuit de Rege."

[3] "VIII. dom. in burgo Northantone."

[4] One of two parcels of land at Lierecote was "de dono regis W."

[5] He was the ancestor of the family of Ferrers Earls of Derby, and one of the Conqueror's Commissioners for the formation of the Domesday Survey. Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire was one of his possessions. He founded the Priory of Tutbury, according to some accounts, about the year 1080, but more probably in the time of King William Rufus, in whose reign the charter of foundation was evidently framed. It became afterwards a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter super Divam in Normandy.

[6] The Messrs. Lysons say, "The greater number of the estates of Henry de Ferrars *in Derbyshire* were parcelled out among his retainers, not long after the date of the Survey, by Henry de Ferrars and his son Robert the first

FILIA Radulfi Tailgebosch, *Hertf.* 142 b.
FILIA Rogeri de Ramis, *Suff.* 422 b.
FILII Godrici Mal, *Hants*, 50 b.
FILII Godrici Malf, *Hants*, 51 b.
FILIUS Aiulf, *Wilts*, 74.[2]
FILIUS Azor, *Nott.* 293.[3]
FILIUS Eurebold, *Dors.* 83.
FILIUS Manasse, *Oxf.* 154.
FILIUS Modberti, *Kent*, 1.
FILIUS Turstini, *Oxf.* 160 b.
FISCANNENSIS Ecclesia,[4] *Sussex*, 17.

Earl Ferrars. Among those who had grants from the former we find the ancestor of the Fitzherberts, who still possess the estates then granted. The manors which were retained by the Ferrars family in their own hands were forfeited by Robert Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry the Third, and became parcel of the duchy of Lancaster."

1 " Pater eorum tenuit de rege E."

2 " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

3 " hb Azor. nunc filius Azor tenet de Rege."

4 The Abbey of Fecamp in the Pays de Caux, fourteen or fifteen leagues from Rouen, was first founded for Nuns by Count Waning, A. D. 664. It was burnt by the Normans in 841, and rebuilt by Richard I. Duke of Normandy, whose son, Robert Archbishop of Rouen, dedicated it in 990. Richard II. Duke of Normandy, removing the nuns to Montvilliers, placed here in their stead some Canons, and some time afterwards Monks of the order of St. Benedict. The English possessions of Fecamp were not large. The Conqueror's grant to it of the land at Steyning is printed in the Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1082. Except " Rameslie," all the property of the Abbey of Fecamp in Sussex appears to have been given to it after the Conquest.

FLAMME, Rannulfus, *Hants*, 49.
FLANBARD, Rannulfus, *Oxf.* 154, 157.
FLANBART, Rannulfus, *Hants*, 51. [1]
FLANDRENSIS, Hugo, *Bedf.* 216.
FLANDRENSIS, Odo, *Somers.* 99.
FLANDRENSIS, Walterus,[2] *Hertf.* 139. *Buck.* 151. *Bedf.* 215 b. *Northampt.* 219, 226 b.[3]
FLANDRENSIS, Winemarus, *Buck.* 152.
FLAVUS, Robertus, *Wilts*, 73.
FORESTARII Regis in foresta de Gravelinges, *Wilts*, 74.
Forestarius, Peret, *Hants*, 51 b.
———— Ricardus, *Warw.* 244 b.
FORNE, *Yorksh.* 330 b.

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[1] Supposed to be Flambere, who became Bishop of Durham in 1099; and who was at one time Chief Justice of England. In the Oxfordshire entry he is represented as "clericus." In that of Hants, fol. 51, he appears to have held one of three hides of land which are set down to him, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. "Isdem Ran. tenuit in ipsa villa I. hidam et pro tanto se defd' T. R. E." He appears several times as an under-tenant to different persons.

[2] Dugdale, in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 425, says, "At the time of the Norman Conquest, Walter Bec, though he had a fair inheritance in Flanders, came over into this realm with Duke William, and of his gift had Eresby in comit. Linc. and divers other fair lordships." Whether Walterus Flandrensis and Walter Bek were the same person remains to be ascertained. Lysons says that Walter Flandrensis was the ancestor of the barons Wahul.

[3] The lands held by Walterus Flandrensis in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire belonged to Levenot, a thane of King Edward the Confessor.

FOSSARD, Nigellus, *Yorksh.* 298.[1] *Clam. Ebor.* 373, 373 b. 374.
FOSSART, Nigellus, *Yorksh.* 298.[2]
FOUUER, Ansger, *Somers.* 98 b.
FRAMEN, Radulfus, *Leic.* 236 b.[3]
FRATRES quinque cum matre sua, *Bedf.* 218 b.[4]
FRESLE, Ricardus, *Nott.* 280.[5]
FRODO frater Abbatis,[6] *Ess.* 92, 103 b. *Suff.* 354 b.
FULCHERVS, *Dev.* 117 b.
FULCHERUS mala opa,[7] *Rutl.* 293 b.
FVLCREDUS, *Dors.* 83.

G.

G. Episcopus, *Hants*, 52.
GALTERUS cocus, *Essex*, 95.
GALTERUS diaconus, *Essex*,[8] 86. *Suff.* 426.

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1 "Nigellus Fossard intercepit II. mans. in Eboraco civitate sed dixit se eas reddidisse Episcopo Constantiensi."

2 "Nigellus Fossart habet II. mans. Modeuæ (in Eboraco civitate) et tenet de rege."

3 "Ten. de rege in commendatione III. car. et dim. in Esseberie."

4 "Hanc terram tenuit Lant pater eorum T. R. E. et dare et vendere potuit."

5 "Habet IIII. domos in Burgo Snotingeham."

6 Frodo, brother of Baldwin, abbat of St. Edmundsbury, and progenitor of the family of Tylney in Norfolk. He left a son, Gilbertus filius Frodonis. Frodo held several of the lands of St. Edmundsbury Abbey as an under-tenant.

7 *Qu.* Fulcherus mala op'a?

8 Morant, Hist. of Essex, vol. i. p. 466, says, this Walter the Deacon left two sons, Walter surnamed Mascherell, and Alexander styled de Waham or Wix, also a daughter named Editha. From Walter, he adds, descended the noble family surnamed de Hastings, lords of the barony of Hastings,

GAME, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[1] 331.[1]
GAME, cum matre et fratre, *Yorksh.* 331.
GAMEL, *Staff.* 250 b. *Yorksh.* 331.[2]
GAND, S. Petrus de, *Kent,*[3] 12 b.
GAND, Gislebertus de,[4] *Berks,* 56, 62. *Buck.* 149 b. *Oxf.* 159 b. *Cambr.* 197. *Huntingd.* 203,[5] 207. *Bedf.* 215. *Northampt.* 227 b.[6] *Leic.* 236. *Warw.* 238,[7] 243 b.

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which consisted of ten knights fees, one of which lay in Wikes, and for which Robert de Hastings paid to the scutage of Normandy in 1206.

[1] In both instances Game held the land T. R. E.

[2] He also held T. R. E.

[3] The Church of St. Peter at Ghent was founded in the early part of the seventh century by St. Amandus. It received secular priests about A. D. 616, who were succeeded by Benedictine monks, A. D. 618. See Flandria illustrata, ab A. Sandero, fol. Col. Ag. 1641, tom. i. p. 119. St. Peter's, Ghent, had held the land set down to it at Lewisham in Kent, T. R. E.

[4] Dugdale has given a long account of Gilbert de Gand in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 400. He was son to Baldwin Earl of Flanders, whose sister the Conqueror had married. He was one of the few who escaped with life from York, when the Danes besieged it so furiously in 1069. He was the refounder of Bardney Abbey in Lincolnshire: and is believed to have died about the year 1094. See also Kelh. p. 78, and the "Descensus de Gant," in the account of the Abbey of Vaudey in the Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. v. p. 491.

[5] "Vlf fenisc hb xviii. burgenses (in Burgo Huntedone) modo habet Gislebertus de Gand cum saca et soca preter geldum Regis."

[6] A half hide of land at Estone in Northamptonshire is entered as having been given by Gilbert de Gand to the Abbey of St. Peter super Divam.

[7] He held two masures in the burgh of Warwick.

Derb. 277 b. *Nottingh.* 290 b. *Rutl.* 295 b. *Yorksh.* 326. *Linc.* 336, 354 b. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375, 375 b. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377. *Yorksh.* 382.

GANT, Gislebertus de, *Warw.* 238. *v.* GAND.

GEMETICENS.[1] S. Petri Ecclesia, *Hants,* 43 b.

GERIN, *Hants,* 54.

GERINUS, *Warw.* 243 b.

GERNIO, *Oxf.* 160 b.

GERNON, Robertus,[2] *Midd.* 130. *Hertf.* 137 b. *Buck.* 149 b. *Heref.* 185. *Cambr.* 196 b.

GHILO frater Ansculfi, *Berks,* 61 b. *Buck.* 152 b. *Oxf.* 159 b. *Northampt.* 219,[3] 227.

GIFARD, Berenger, *Wilts,* 72 b. *Dors.* 82 b.

GIFARD, Osbernus, *Hants,* 52. *Berks,* 62. *Wilts,* 64 b. 72 b. *Dors.* 82 b. *Northampt.* 219.

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[1] Jumieges. This Abbey, called, in Latin, Gemeticum or Gemeticense, was situated in the town of Jumieges on the Seine, in the diocese of Rouen. It was founded, according to Du Monstier, A. D. 664, by St. Philibert and Clovis II. It was burnt by the Normans in 841 or 851, and its church rebuilt in 1040, by Abbat Robert II. afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. See Neustria Pia, p. 259. Monast. Angl. tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1086.

[2] Robertus Gernon, Greno, or Grenon was a Norman, descended from the house of Boulogne. The head of his barony, and the chief seat of his posterity, was at Stansted-Montfichet in Essex. He had two sons, William and Robert. William was of Stansted, and dropping the surname of Gernon took that of Montfichet, from the raised mount on which his castle there was built. Robert, the second son, retained the name of Gernon. See Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. p. 158. ii. 576. Robert was the progenitor of the noble family of Cavendish.

[3] " III. dom. in Northantone."

GIFARD, Walterus,[1] *Berks*, 56, 56 b. 60. *Wilts*, 71 b. *Somers*. 95. *Buck*. 147. *Oxf*. 154, 157 b. *Cambr*. 196. *Hunt*. 205 b. *Bedf*. 211. *Norf*. 240 b.
GIFART, Walterus, *Suff*. 430.
GILO frater Ansculfi, *v*. GHILO.
GIRARDUS, *Somers*. 98 b. *Dev*. 117. *Glouc*. 162.
GIRBERTUS, *Leic*. 236.
GIROLDUS capellanus, *Dev*. 117.
GIROLDUS mareschalchus, *Suff*. 438 b.
GISLEBERTUS, *Linc*. 336.
GISLEBERTUS arbalistarius, *Norf*. 268 b.
GISLEBERTUS balastarius, *Suff*. 444.
GISLEBERTUS cocus, *Northampt*. 229.
GISLEBERTUS de Gand, *v*. GAND.
GISLEBERTUS Episcopus Lisiacensis,[2] *Glouc*. 166 b.
GISLEBERTUS filius Richerii, *Surr*. 36. *Norf*. 263.
GISLEBERTUS filius Salomonis, *Hertf*. 142. *Bedf*. 216 b. *Essex*, 96 b.
GISLEBERTUS filius Turoldi, *Somers*. 98. *Glouc*. 168 b.

He was son of Osbern de Bolebec and Aveline his wife, sister to Gunnora Duchess of Normandy, great-grandmother to the Conqueror. The Conqueror made him Earl of Buckingham. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 59. Order. Vit. p. 522. He died in 1103, in England, but was carried to the Abbey Church of Longeville in Normandy for burial. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Gerard Flaitel, and sister to the Bishop of Evreux.

[2] Gislebertus de Maminot, chaplain and one of the physicians to the Conqueror, was made Bishop of Lisieux in 1077. He assisted at the Council of Rouen in 1096, and died in 1101. See Richard et Giraud, Bibliothèque Sacrée, tom. xxviii. p. 344.

Kelham, p. 256, says, "Hugh de Eu, son of the Earl of

Worc. 176 b. *Heref.* 186 b. *Cambr.* 197 b. *Warw.* 243 b. *Ess.* 93.

GISLEBERTUS presbyter, *Ess.* 98.

GLASTINGBERIENSIS Abbatia, *Hants*, 43 b. *Berk.* 59 b. *Wilts*, 64 b.[1] 66 b. *Dors.* 77 b. *Somers.* 90. *Dev.* 103 b. *Glouc.* 165.[2]

GLOWCESTRE, Durandus de, *v.* DURANDUS.

GLOWECESTRE, Ecclesia S. Petri de, *Hants*, 43.[3] *Glouc.* 165 b.[4] *Worc.* 174. *Heref.* 181,[5] 182 b.[6]

GODA Comitissa, *Nott.* 280 b.[7]

GODE,[8] *Wilts*, 74.

GODEBOLDUS, *Somers.* 98. *Dev.* 117.

Auge," was the bishop here intended; and that he died in 1087. But Hugh de Eu died in a visitation of his diocese in 1077; and Gislebertus, his successor, is expressly mentioned by name, *Glouc.* 166 b. to which entry the present Note forms an appendage.

[1] " II. masur. in Malmesberie."

[2] The whole of the lands of Glastonbury Abbey are either recorded, or appear by inference, to have been held in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

[3] Linchehov, the only manor which the Church of Gloucester possessed in Hampshire, was given to it by Ernulf de Hesdinc, " concessione regis W."

[4] An entry in this county says, " Uxor Walterii de Laci concessu regis W. dedit Sancto Petro pro anima viri sui Dvntesborne, man. de v. hid."

[5] Of six hides in Westvode it is said, " Hæc terra S. Petri dat de firma xxx. solid. Durandus dedit ecclesiæ pro anima fratris sui Rogerii."

[6] Of William the son of Baderon's manor of Hope in this county it is said, " Tertia pars hujus manerii jacuit in æcclesia S. Petri de Glouuec. T. R. E. teste comitatu."

[7] She had soc and sac in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

[8] " Ipsa tenuit T. R. E."

GODEFRIDUS scutularius,[1] *Dors.* 85.
GODESCAL, *Wilts*, 73.
GODEUA, *Dev.* 118 b.
GODEVA Comitissa,[2] *Leic.* 231 b. *Warw.* 239 b. *Nott.* 280 b.
GODMUNDUS, *Hertf.* 142 b.[3] *Bedf.* 218.[4]
GODRIC, *Hants*, 51 b.[5] bis. 54 bis.[6] *Wilts*,[7] 74. *Dors.* 84, 84 b.
GODRIC filius Agemundi, *Linc.* 371.[7]

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1 " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

2 Godeva, widow of Leofric Earl of Mercia, and sister to Thorold, Sheriff of Lincolnshire. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 9. Hist. Warw. p. 86. This was the lady whom history represents as releasing the inhabitants of Coventry from servile tenure, by riding naked through their town. She has been already mentioned as the foundress of Stow Priory near Lincoln.

The Countess Godeva was probably dead when the Survey was taken. In the lands in Leicestershire it is said in all, " Comitissa Godeva tenuit." At the beginning of the lands in Warwickshire it is said, " Comitissa Godeva tenuit T. R. E.;" and at the end, " Has terras Godivæ Comitissæ tenet Nicolaus ad firmam de rege." The entry in Nottinghamshire relates to soc and sac only in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. Godeva bestowed the chief of her personal wealth upon the Priory of St. Mary Coventry. See Ordericus Vitalis, p. 511. Hoveden, fol. 254 b. Of half a hide in Staffordshire, Madeley, belonging, at the time of the Survey, to Robert de Stafford, it is said, " Hanc tenuit Godiva etiam *post adventum* Regis W. in Angliam."

3 " Istemet tenuit de rege E."

4 " Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

5 " Godric et Agemund I. hid. in Roweste in paragio."

6 In one entry it is said, " Ipse tenuit de rege E.;" in the other, " Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

7 " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

GODRIC presbyter,[1] *Hants*, 53 b.
GODRIC venator, *Wilts*, 74.
GODRICUS, *Dev.* 118. *Nottingh.* 292 b.
GODRICUS Cratel, *Bucks*, 153.
GODRICUS dapifer, *Norf.* 202. *Suff.* 355 b.
GODUIN, *Devon*, 118 passim.[2]
GODUINUS, *Hants*, 49 b. *Dors.* 84 b. *Somers.* 91 b. 99.[3] *Dev.* 118. *Oxf.* 160 b. *Warw.* 244 b.[4] *Nottingh.* 293.[5]
GODVINUS accipitrarius,[6] *Hants*, 50 b.
GODUINUS bedellus, *Bucks*, 153.
GODUINUS burgensis de Bedeford,[7] *Bedf.* 218.
GODUINUS filius Brictric, *Linc.* 336.[8]
GODUINUS diaconus, *Essex*, 98 b.
GODUINUS presbyter, *Northampt.* 219,[9] 222 b. bis. *Leic.* 231. *Nott.* 280.[10]
GODUINUS presbyter et Vluuinus, *Northampt.* 222 b.
GODVINUS venator, *Dors.* 84.
GOISFRIDUS, *Wilts*, 74 b. *Oxf.* 160 b.

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1 « Ipse tenuit in paragio de rege E."

2 In three instances it is said, " Ipse tenebat T. R. E.'

3 « Ipse et mater ejus tenebat T. R. E."

4 « Idem Goduin libere tenuit T. R. E."

5 « Vlsi et Goduinus."

6 « Isdem tenuit de rege E."

7 He possessed a hide of land and the fourth part of a virgate in Bedford. Half a hide of this land he had held T. R. E., the rest he had purchased after King William's arrival; but a portion of it was claimed and obtained from him by a Norman.

8 He was among those who had sac and soc in the City of Lincoln.

9 « 1. dom. in Northantone."

10 « 1. bov. in Burgo Derby."

GOISFRIDUS, camerarius filiæ Regis,[1] *Hants*, 49.
GOISFRIDUS episcopus, *Huntingd.* 203.[2] *Linc.* 343 b.
GOISFRIDUS marescal, *Wilts*, 64 b.
GOISFRIDUS homo Gisleberti de Gand, *Rotel.* 293 b.
GOIZENBODED, Willelmus, *Glouc.* 167. *Worc.* 177 b.
GOISMERUS, *Essex*, 101.
GOLDE et VLURIC filius ejus, *Huntingd.* 207 b.[3]
GONDUINUS, *Essex*, 97 b.
GONDWINUS camerarius, *Suff.* 436 b.
GOSBERT, Hugo, *Dors.* 84 b.
GOSCELMUS, *Dev.* 112 b. *Cornw.* 125.
GOSCELMUS loremarius, *Essex*, 94.
GOSPATRIC,[4] *Yorksh.* 330, 331 b. 379, 380.
GOSPATRIC et VLCHIL, *Yorksh.* 331 b.
GOZELINUS, *Clam. N. Linc.* 375 b.

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[1] Heche. "Goisfridus tenet eam de Rege pro servitio quod fecit Mathildi ejus filiæ."

[2] "Goisfridus episcopus habet I. æcclesiam et I. domum (in Burgo Huntedone) quas abstulit S. Benedicto Eustachius et adhuc reclamat isdem Sanctus."

[3] They had held the land T. R. E.

[4] Kelham says, "Whether this Gospatric is the same Gospatric who was Earl of Northumberland, and had forfeited for treason, in taking part with the rebels at York, against the Conqueror, is not certain, as I do not find the exact time of Gospatric's death; but after an enumeration of many manors in the West Riding of York, it is said, in Domesday, 'Hæc omnia habuit et habet Gospatric, sed modo wasta sunt.'" Illustr. p. 121.

Dugdale, in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 54, represents the Earl Gospatric to have died in Scotland, leaving three sons, Dolfin, Waltheof, and Gospatric. A different Waltheof, the son of Earl Siward, who had married Judith, the Conqueror's niece, succeeded to the Earldom of Northumberland.

GOZELINUS filius Azor, *Hants*, 53.
GOZELINUS Brito, *Bucks*, 152.
GOZELINUS filius Lamberti, *Linc.* 359. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376.
GOZELINUS homo Hugonis Comitis, *Rutl.* 293 b.
GRANETARIUS, Gundvinus, *Wilts*, 74 b.
GREISTEIN,[1] Ecclesia de, *Hants*, 43 b. *v.* GRESTAIN.
GRENO *seu* GRENON, Robertus, *Essex*, 63 b. *Norf.* 255. *Suff.* 419 b. *v.* GERNON.
GRENTEBRIGE, Picot de, *v.* PICOT.
GRENTEMAISNIL, Hugo de,[2] *Hants*, 52. *Hertf.* 138 b. *Glouc.* 169. *Northampt.* 224 b. *Leic.* 230,[3] 232.

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[1] The Abbey of Grestain, situated near the mouth of the river Seine, was founded in 1040 by Herluin de Contaville, who has been already mentioned as the father of Bishop Odo and the Earl of Moretaine.

[2] Hugh de Grentemaisnil is said to have been so called from his seat in Normandy, built by Grento (*Grentonis-Maisnel*, in Latin *Mansio*). The Conqueror made him sheriff of Leicestershire and high steward of England. Towards the close of life he embraced the monastic habit at St. Evroul in Normandy, which he had restored and endowed with ample possessions, and where he died A.D. 1094. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 425. Nich. Hist. Leicestershire, Diss. on Domesd. p. lii. Hist. Town of Leic. p. 20, where is a pedigree of his family.

[3] In civitate de Ledecestre, " De monetariis xx. lib. per annum de xx. in ora. De his xx. lib. habet Hugo de Grentemaisnil tercium denarium. Hugo de Grentemaisnil habet c. et x. domos et II. æcclesias. præter has habet in commune cum rege XXIIII. domos in eodem burgo. Exceptis his habet idem Hugo in Ledecestre XXIIII. burgenses pertinentes ad Hanstigie et XIII. burgenses pertinentes ad Siglesbie et III. domos pertinentes ad Inuuaresbie. et

Warw. 238,[1] 242. *Nottingh.* 291 b. *Suff.* 432.

GRESTAIN, Abbatia de, *Northampt.* 222 b. *v.* GREISTAIN.

GRETEUILLA, Turaldus de, *Linc.* 336.

GRIFIN puer, *Heref.* 180 b.

GRIFIN filius Mariadoc, *Heref.* 187 b.[2]

GRIMBALDUS, *Berks*, 63.

GRIMBALDUS aurifaber, *Wilts*, 74.

GRIMUS prepositus, *Essex*, 98.

GUDMUND, *Dors.* 84.[3]

GUNDVINUS granetarius, *Wilts*, 74 b.

GUNFRIDUS de Cioches. *v.* CIOCHES.

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x. domos pertinentes ad Merdegraue. et IIII. domos pertinentes ad Brohtone. et IX. domos pertin. ad Stotone. et IIII. domos pertin. ad Wichingestone. et VII. domos pertinentes ad Andretesbie. et III. domos pertin. ad Sceltone. et x. domos pertin. ad Burstelle. et III. domos pertin. ad Brunestinestorp. et II. domos pertin. ad Diresford. et III. domos pertin. ad Legham quas emit de Osberno. et unam domum pertin. ad Letitone. et I. domum pertin. ad Turchitelestone.

" In eodem burgo habet idem Hugo II. æcclesias et II. domos et IIII. domos vastas. Hugo de Wituile tenet de ipso Hugone V. domos cum saca et soca. Hæ sunt de mutuatione de Wadford."

[1] " Hugo de Grentemaisnil (habet in burgo de Warwic) IIII. masur. et Monachi Pelardintone habent I. de eo."

[2] Of the first manor in this entry, Matevrdine, it is said, " Com. W. dedit Mariadoc regi ;" and the same expression is repeated under Lege ; at the end of the account of which manor we have, " Silvam hujus manerii cum LVII. acris terræ tenet Radulfus de Mortemer. Rex W. condonavit geld. regi Mariadoc et postea filio ejus."

[3] " Idem tenuit (Mideltone) T. R. E."

GURNAI, Hugo de, *Essex*, 89 b.[1]
GUTHLACI S. Ecclesia, *Worc.* 176. *Heref.* 182 b.[2]
GUTHLACI S. de Croiland Ecclesia. *v.* CROILAND.

H.

H. fil. Bald. *Yorksh.* 379 b. 380 b. 381 b. 382.
HAGHEBURNUS, *Essex*, 96.
HAGO, *seu* HAGONUS, prepositus regis, *Norf.* 269 b. *v.* RADULFUS.

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[1] Hugh de Gurnai was a benefactor to the Abbey of Bec. See King Henry II.'s Charter of Confirmation, Mon. Angl. vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1068. He was a witness also to both of King William the Conqueror's Charters to St. Stephen Caen; to that granted before, and that after the dedication. Ibid. p. 1071. He founded the Abbey of Gaille Fontaine, in the Pais de Bray and diocese of Rouen, about the year 1050. Ibid. p. 1088.

[2] This was St. Guthlac at Hereford. Domesday distinctly recognizes the existence of two ecclesiastical foundations in that city: one, a house of secular canons dedicated to St. Guthlac, which had existed in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and had been plundered of some of its possessions in that reign by Earl Godwin and his son Harold: tom. i. fol. 185 b: the other, a Benedictine Priory dedicated to St. Peter, which had been founded and endowed by Walter de Laci, who consolidated these two foundations into one. Walter de Laci died in the 19th Will. Conq. The circumstances of his death are recorded in the Cottonian MS. Domit. A. VIII. When the building of his Church of St. Peter there was almost finished, in climbing a ladder, he fell to the ground and was killed, 6 kal. April, A.D. 1084.

HAIMERICUS, *Dev.* 117 b.
HALDEIN, Goduinus, *Norf.* 271.
HALUILE, Radulfus de, *Wilts*, 74 b.
HAMELINUS, *Yorksh.* 298.
HAMO Dapifer, *Essex*, 54 b. 100 b. 106.
HAMO, *seu* HAIMO Vicecomes, *Kent*, 14. *Surrey*, 36 b. [1]
HANDONE, Clerici de,[2] *Staff.* 247 b.
HARDINC, *Glouc.* 170 b.[3] *Som.* 98 b. 99.
HARDING, *Wilts*, 74, ter.[4]
HARDING fil. Alnod, *Somers.* 98 b.
HARDINGUS, *Buck.* 153.
HARDULF, *Yorksh.* 331 b.[5]
HAREGRIN et Siuuard, *Yorksh.* 331.[6]
HAROLD, *Warw.* 238.[7]

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[1] Hamo Dapifer, and Hamo the sheriff, were the same person. Hasted says his family name was Crevequer. He was one of the Judges in the County Court when the great cause was tried between Archbishop Lanfrank and Odo. He died some time in the reign of Henry the First, without issue. His lands went to his brother Robert Fitz Hamon, to whom King William Rufus gave the Honour of Gloucester.

[2] The foundation of the monastery of Wolverhampton by a widow named Wulfruna was confirmed by King Ethelred A.D. 996. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, and at the Survey, it was held by secular canons.

[3] Hardinc tenet in uadimonio de Brictric Witenhert. Ipse Brictric tenuit T. R. E."

[4] In each, " Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

[5] He had previously possessed it.

[6] They had previously held.

[7] " II. masur. in burgo de Warwic.

HAROLDUS filius Radulfi Comitis,[1] *Glouc.* 169.[2] *Worc.* 177. *Warw.* 244.[3]

HASCOIT Musard,[4] *Buck.* 152 b. *Glouc.* 169 b.

HASCOITH, *Berks*, 61 b.

HASCOLFUS Musard, *Oxf.* 159 b. *Warw.* 244.

} *v.* ASCUIT. HASCULFUS.

HELION, Herveus de, *Dev.* 117.

HENRICUS filius Azor, *Bedf.* 216 b.[5]

HENRICUS Thesaurarius, *Hants*, 49.

HEPPO balistarius, *Linc.* 369.

HERALDUS filius Radulfi Comitis, *v.* HAROLDUS.

HERBERTUS, *Leic.* 236 b.

HERBERTUS Camerarius, *Hants*, 48 b.

HERBERTUS filius Iuonis, *Kent*, 2.

HERBERTUS fil. Remigii, *Hants*, 48 b.

HERBERTUS prefectus Regis, *Bedf.* 218 b.

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[1] He was son of Ralph Earl of Hereford, whose father, Walter Earl of Maine or Mante, married Goda the sister of King Edward the Confessor, of whom particular mention has been already made in the notice of Ida Countess of Boulogne. Ralph was disgraced in 1055 for cowardice, when opposed to Griffin Prince of Wales and Algar Earl of Mercia, who over-ran Herefordshire. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 21. Will. Malmesb. The mother of Harold, "Gethe uxor Radulfi Comitis," will occur again hereafter in the Index of Land-holders in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

[2] "Radulfus pater ejus tenuit."

[3] "Haroldus tenuit T. R. E."

[4] Kelh. Illustr. p. 48, says, "His principal seat was at Musarden in Gloucestershire."

[5] WILLELMUS filius Azor occurs in another part of the present Index.

HERBRANDUS, *Hants*, 49, 53 b.
HERDING, *Berks*, 63 b.[1] *Buck.* 153.
HEREFORD, Ecclesia de, *Heref.* 181 b.[2]
HEREFORD, Episcopus de,[3] *Oxf.* 154. *Glouc.* 165. *Worc.* 174.[4] *Shropsh.* 252. *Essex*, 26.
HERION, Tehellus de, *Suff.* 427 b.
HERMERUS,[5] *Norf.* 205 b.
HERVEUS, *Wilts*, 74 b. *Oxf.* 160 b.
HERVEUS Bituricensis, *Suff.* 440 b.
HERVEUS cubicularius, *Dors.* 85.
HERVEUS de Helion, *v.* HELION.
HERVEUS legatus, *Buck.* 152 b.
HESDING, Ernulfus de,[6] *Hants*, 46 b. *Berks*, 62 b. *Wilts*, 64, 66, 69 b. *Dors.* 80 b. *Somers.* 98. *Midd.* 129 b.

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1 "Harding tenet I. hid. in Bvrlei. hanc Ipse tenuit de regina Eddid."

2 Of the lands of the Church of Hereford in Herefordshire it is said, "Robertus Episcopus quando venit ad Episcopatum invenit XL. hid. vastatas et ita sunt adhuc." The lands of the Canons follow those of the Bishop in this county.

3 Robert Lozing was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, Dec. 29, 1079. He died June 26, 1095.

4 Bishop Walter is twice mentioned in this county. In one entry it is said, "Isdem Episcopus tenet Inteberga. Heraldus comes tenuit injuste. Sed rex W. reddidit Walterio Episcopo quia de Episcopatu erat."

5 Parkin, the continuator of Blomefield, says, that the possessions of this Hermerus came afterwards to the Lords Bardolf. Hist. Norf. vol. v. p. 1233.

6 He was the first Earl of Perch, and father of Earl Rotrock, who married Matilda the natural daughter of King Henry the First. See Sandford's Genealog. Hist. p. 32.

Buck. 143. *Oxf.* 154, 160. *Glouc.* 169. *Hunt.* 205 b. *Bedf.* 212.[1]

HGHEBERNUS, *Essex*, 96.

HISPANIENSIS, Aluredus, *v.* ALVREDUS.

HOLMO, S. Bened. de, *Norf.* 216.[2]

HOMINES duo, *Yorksh.* 331 b.

HOMINES tres, *Buck.* 153.[3]

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[1] In the account of *Suffolk* in the Survey we have mention of HUGO DE HOSDENC, who, under other circumstances, might have been included in the list of Tenants in capite: "Sed ipse est in captione Regis et non potest respondere." He witnessed the Conqueror's charter confirming the liberties of Ely Monastery, with Ivo Taillebois, Peter de Valoines, and Picot the Sheriff. See Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. i. p. 478.

[2] "Tenuit T. R. E.," or "Semper tenuit Sanctus Benedictus," occurs to most of the lands of this Abbey in Domesday. In Saisselingham, however, fol. 217, it is said, "Tenuit Edric liber homo Stigandi I. car. terræ et dim. sub eo T. R. E. cum soca et saca. Postquam Rex venit in Angliam, ut autem se redimeret a captione Walerami, invadiavit eam idem Edricus pro I. marca auri et pro VII. lib. in Sancto Benedicto. Modo tenet Johannes nepos prædicti Walerami de Sancto Benedicto in feudo."

Of thirty acres in Racheia, fol. 217 b., it is said, "Hæc terra forisfacta est tempore regis Willielmi, sed quidam monachus dedit dim. marcam auri pro forisfactura præpositis, scilicet Alwi de Colecestra, et sic habuit terram absque licentia Regis."

Ralph Stalre is recorded to have given a carucate of land, with King William's consent, at Estune, "cum uxore sua." Probably she took up her residence in this monastery. She could not have been professed here, as the abbey was for monks.

[3] "Istimet tenuerunt T. R. E. et uendere potuerunt."

HORTONE, Ecclesia de, [illegible] 34.
HORTUNENSIS Abbatia, *Dors.* 78 b.
HOSED, Willelmus, *Somers.* 99.
Hostiarius, Johannes, *Somers.* 98 b.
———— Robertus, *Leic.* 235.
———— Willelmus, *Dev.* 117 b. *Nottingh.* 292.
HUGO, *Dors.* 84 b. *Somers.* 99. *Linc.* 371.[1] *Clam. N. Linc.* 375 b.
HUGO filius Baldri, *Hants*, 48. *Yorksh.* 298.[2] *Clam. N. Linc.* 375 b.
HUGO filius Baldrici,[3] *Berks*, 62 b. *Wilts*, 73. *Nottingh.* 291 b. *Yorksh.* 327. *Linc.* 336, 336 b.[4] 356.
HUGO barbatus,[5] *Hants*, 49 b.

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1 " hꝫ," habebat, he had been the previous possessor.

2 " Hugo filius Baldri habet IIIIor. manś. (in Eboraco civitate) Aldulfi, Hedned, Turchil et Gospatric, et XXVIIII. minuta hospitia, et æcclesiam S. Andreæ quam emit."

3 Hugo filius Baldrici also occurs in *Nottingh.* 280, with the word " Vicecomes" written above. Kelham says he was Sheriff of Northumberland.

4 " Hugo f. Baldrici habet II. toftes (in Civitate Lincolia) quas Rex sibi dedit."

5 This sort of name was not uncommon in the Norman times, as we have seen in Hugo *Asinus*, who is usually called Hugo Lasne. The Consuetudinarium of the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury, MS. Harl. 3977, fol. 19, illustrates the practice of bestowing these appellations. " Erat quidam vir strenuus Reynaldus Stanceberd DENASEZ, sic vocatus quia *nasum in bello cum rege Willielmo seniore amiserat*, cui Rex multa pro suis laboribus, ac inter cetera Lidgate dederat, qui pro remedio animæ suæ dum Jerusalem adire vellet, Sancto Edmundo prædictam villam dedit." Hugh barbatus, as will hereafter be seen, was one of the names of HUGH DE MONTEFORT.

HUGO Comes,[1] *Hants*, 44 b. *Berks*, 56, 56 b. 60. *Wilts*, 68 b. *Dors.* 80. *Somers.* 91 b. *Dev.* 104 b. *Buck.* 143, 146 b. *Oxf.* 157. *Glouc.* 166 b. *Hunt.* 205 b. *Northampt.* 219, 224 b. *Leic.* 230, 237. *Warw.* 239. *Chesh.* 262 b. 263 b. *Derb.* 273 b. *Nottingh.* 280, 280 b. 282 b. *Yorksh.* 305. *Linc.* 336, 349. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375. *Clam. in Chetst.* 376 b. *Yorksh.* 380 b. 381 b. 382. *Norf.* 152. *Suff.* 298 b.

HUGO Flandrensis, *Bedf.* 216.

HUGO Gozeri filius, *Buck.* 153.

HUGO latinarius, *Hants*, 50 b.

HUGO pincerna, *Bedf.* 216.

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[1] Hugh de Abrincis, or Avranches, surnamed Lupus, received the Earldom of Chester from the Conqueror, A. D. 1070, to be held as free by the sword, as the King held England by his crown, "tam liberè ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam." Hence, in Cheshire it is not said, Hugo comes tenet de Rege, but "*tenet in dominio*," tom. i. fol. 262 b; and the Tenants in capite of that county are entered in like manner as holding, not "de rege," but *de Comite*. Hugh Lupus, it is probable, received this earldom in sovereignty, that he might be the better enabled to restrain the incursions of the Welsh. In 1098, with Hugh Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury, he took the isle of Anglesey from the Welsh. He refounded the Abbey of St. Sever in the diocese of Coutance in 1085; and re-endowed the Monastery of St. Werburgh, Chester, A. D. 1093. He died July 27th, 1101, having been professed a monk of Chester four days. See Ormerod's Hist. Chesh. vol. i. p. 10. Other particulars of Hugh Lupus, with a character not much to his advantage, may be found in Ordericus Vitalis, p. 787.

Hugo filius Rogerii Comitis, *Staff.* 246.[1]
Hugo filius Osmundi, *Hants*, 49 b. 51.
Hugo Silvestris, *Dors.* 83.
Hugolinus interpres, *Somers.* 99.
Humfridus filius Albi, *Norf.* 262.
Hunfridus, *Hants*, 53 b. *Wilts*, 74 b. *Somers.* 99.
Hunfridus filius Alberici, *Suff.* 436.
Hunfridus Camerarius, *Surr.* 36 b.[2] *Hants*, 49. *Berks*, 63. *Wilts*, 73. *Dors.* 83. *Somers.* 98 b. *Glouc.* 170.[3] *Leic.* 236. *Suff.* 433.
Hunfridus coquus, *Glouc.* 170.
Hunfridus frater Aiulfi camerarii, *Hants*, 52.
Hunfridus loripes, *Kent*, 1.
Hungerus f. Odini, *Dors.* 85.
Huntedune, *seu* Huntindune, Eustachius de, *Cambr.* 199 b.
Huscarle, *Somers.* 99.[4]

I & J.

Ida Comitisa Boloniensis, *Somers.* 91 b. *v.* Boloniensis Comitissa.
Jeanio, *Oxf.* 154.
Ilbertus, *Heref.* 180, 180 b. *Ebor.* 379, 379 b.
Ilbertus et Egburg, *Ebor.* 379 b.
Ilbertus filius Turoldi, *Heref.* 187.

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1 "Tenet de comitatu v. mans. et pertin. ad Guruelde," i. e. Worfield in Shropshire.

2 He held the manor of Combe in Kingston "de feuo Reginæ."

3 "Has II. villas dedit Regina Hunfrido, Actune et Wichen."

4 "Huscarle tenet unam virgatam terræ quam ipsemet tenebat T. R. E. in Estrope."

Ilbodo, *Essex*, 95.
Ilbodus, *Oxf.* 160.
Illinge, Elsi, *Nott.* 280 b.[1]
Ingald, *Leic.* 231.
Ingania, Ricardus de,[2] *Buck.* 151 b. *Oxf.* 160 b. *Hunt.* 208.
Inganie, Ricardus, *Northampt.* 219.[3]
Ingania, Willelmus, *Hunt.* 207.
Ingeniator, Waldinus, *Linc.* 365 b.
Ingulfus monachus, *Surr.* 34 [4]
Insula, Hunfridus de, *Wilts*, 64 b.[5] 70 b.
Insula, Radulfus de, *Bedf.* 217.
Interpres, David, *Dors.* 83.
——— Hugolinus, *Somers.* 99.
Invasiones super Regem in Exsessa, *Essex*, 99
Invasiones in Nordfolc, *Norf.* 273 b.
Invasiones super Regem, *Suff.* 447 b.
Johannes, *Dors.* 85.
Johannes hostiarius, *Wilts*, 74 b. *Somers.* 98 b.
Johannes filius Waleranni, *Cambr.* 201 b.
Johannes filius Walerami, *Essex*, 84, 104, 106 b. *Suff.* 435 b.
Johannes nepos Walerami, *Essex*, 94 b. *Norf.* 265 b.
Isac, *Norf.* 264. *Suff.* 437 b.

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[1] Soc and sac in Nottingh. and Derbyshire.

[2] The barony of Ingania or Engaine continued in this family till the 41 Edw. III., when Thomas Engaine dying without issue, his three sisters became his heirs. Kelh. 79. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 466.

[3] "IIII. domi de IIII. sol. in Northantone."

[4] "Abbas Wandregisili tenet Wandesorde per Ingulfum monachum."

[5] "I. masura in burgo Malmesberie."

ISELDIS, *Dors.* 84.
ISPANIA, Aluredus de, *v.* ALUREDUS.
JUDHEL de Totenais,[1] *Dev.* 108 b. *Cornw.* 125.
JUDITA Comitissa,[2] *Midd.* 130 b. *Buck.* 152 b. *Oxf.*

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[1] Judhel de Totenais; the Messrs. Lysons say, "nothing is known of this person but that he possessed the baronies of Totness and Barnstaple, which intimates that he was a Norman, and high in the Conqueror's favour." Mag. Brit. *Dev.* p. 1.

[2] She was daughter of Odo Earl of Champagne and Adeliza half-sister of the Conqueror: and the wife of Waltheof Earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, whom she betrayed to her uncle in 1074.

The entries of some of the Countess Judith's lands in Buckinghamshire are followed by the words "Istemet tenuit T. R. E." Few, however, of the manors entered in any of the counties to her, comparatively speaking, had belonged to Waltheof, who is usually called in the record "Wallef Comes." She succeeded him at Tottenham in Middlesex; in various lands in Leicestershire; in two manors in Rutlandshire; in three or four in Lincolnshire; and in the manor of Walthamstow in Essex; the rest of her lands had belonged to miscellaneous persons, among whom were Harold, Guerth, Tosti, and numerous retainers, homagers, and sochmen of the Earls Waltheof and Algar. William the Conqueror seems to have been profuse in his grants to her.

She founded the Nunnery of Elnstow in Bedfordshire, her gifts to which are twice recorded in the Survey. She left three daughters, Matilda, Judith, and Alice. The first was married to Simon de St. Liz, with whom he had the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon; the second to Ralph de Toni Lord of Flamstead; and the third to Robert, fourth son of Richard de Tonebridge. Kelh. Illustr. p. 71, from Mills, Cat. Hon. p. 713.

160. *Cambr.* 202. *Hunt.* 203, 206 b. *Bedf.* 217. *Northampt.* 219, 220, 228. *Leic.* 230, 236. *Rotel.* 293 b. *Linc.* 336, 336 b. 366 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 376 b. 377, 379 b. *Essex*, 92.

IVERI, Hugo de, *Oxf.* 157 b.

IVERI, Rogerus de,[1] *Berks*, 62 b. *Buck.* 143, 151 b. *Oxf.* 154, 158 b. *Glouc.* 162 b. 168.[2] *Hunt.* 205 b. *Warw.* 238, 242.

IVICHEL presbyter, *Suff.* 438.
IVIKEL presbyter, *Norf.* 263 b.

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[1] This Roger was the son of Waleran de Ivery, who held one knight's fee in the bailiwic of Tenechebrai in Normandy, by the service of cup-bearer to the Duke, and three other fees within the said liberty, as also eight fees and a half of the town and castle of Ivery. He enjoyed the same honour of cup-bearer to William King of England, which his father had done to him while Duke of Normandy. He married Adeline, eldest daughter of Hugh de Grentemaisnil.

This family, de Ivery, was descended from one Rodulph, half-brother to Richard the first Duke of Normandy, who killing a monstrous bear when hunting with his brother the duke, was by him for that service rewarded with the castle of Ivery on the river l'Evre, and had from thence the title of Comes de Ibreio. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. edit. 1818, vol. i. p. 79.

[2] Roger de Iveri appears to have been on terms of friendship with Odo Bishop of Baieux. Of Hasedene, one of the manors entered to him in Gloucestershire, it is said, "Hoc manerium tenuit quidam homo Rogeri de Episcopo Baiocensi pro XVI. lib. Postea dedit Episcopus eidem Rogerio cum firma." Of another of Roger de Iveri's manors, Cubintone in Warwickshire, fol. 242, we read, "Hoc est de feudo Episcopi Baiocensis."

JULIANA, Sancta, Sciropesc. *Shropsh.* 253.
JUSTEN,[1] *Linc.* 371.[2]

K.

KETEL Monasterium, *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b.

L.

LABATAILGE, Ecclesia de, *v.* BATAILGE. BELLO.
LACI, Ilbertus de,[3] *Berks,* 56 b.[4] *Nottingh.* 291. *Yorksh.* 315. *Linc.* 353 b. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375. *Yorksh.* 379, 379 b.
LACI, Rogerus de,[5] *Berks,* 56 b.[6] 62 b. *Glouc.* 167 b. *Worc.* 176 b. *Heref.* 180, 180 b. 181, 184, 162, 187 b. col. 1. *Shropsh.* 260 b.

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[1] He had been the former owner, though it is not said T. R. E.

[2] "ħb," he was the previous possessor.

[3] See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 98. He received from the Conqueror all that part of the county of Lancaster since called Blackburnshire. His residence was at the castle of Pontefract in Yorkshire.

[4] "1. domus in Walingeford."

[5] This Roger was the son of Walter de Laci, who died in 1084. He was banished from England in the fifth of William Rufus, for joining the rebellion in favour of Robert Courthose, when his lands were given to his brother Hugh. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 95. Walter, the father, is mentioned incidentally in one of the entries of Roger de Laci's lands in Herefordshire, fol. 184, under ACLE. "De hac terra dedit Walterus de Laci S. Petro de Hereford ii. car. terræ concessu regis W. et unum villanum et unum bordarium cum terra eorum." Roger de Laci's gift of land in Gloucestershire to the Abbey of Lira has been already mentioned, p. 329.

[6] "1. haga de II. den." in Ældremanestone.

LANCHEI, Ecclesia de,[1] *Surr.* 34.[2] *v.* LANHEIE.
LANDRI, *Yorksh.* 331 b.
LANDRICUS, *Yorksh.* 331 b.[3] *Clam. Ebor.* 374.
LANFRANCUS archiepiscopus,[4] *Kent*, 12. *Berks*, 56 b. *Buck.* 143 b. *Suff.* 372 b.[5] *v.* CANTUARIENSIS archiepiscopus.
LANHEIE, Ecclesia S. Mariæ de,[1] *Glouc.* 166 b. *v.* LANCHEI.
LASNE, Hugo, *Wilts*, 73.[6] *Glouc.* 169. *Worc.* 177 b.[7] *Heref.* 187. *Shropsh.* 260 b. *v.* ASINUS. ASNE.
LATIMARUS, Radulfus, *Essex*, 101.[8]
Latinarius, Lewinus, *Heref.* 180 b.
LAWIRCE, Goisfridus,[9] *Yorksh.* 326. *v.* WIRCE.

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[1] Lambeth in Surrey.

[2] The record says, "De isto manerio habet Episcopus Baiocensis unam culturam terræ quæ ante et post mortem Godæ jacuit in ista æcclesia."

[3] He is probably the same person with Landricus carpentarius, mentioned in the account of York, tom. i. fol. 298. "Landricus carpentarius habet x. mans. et dimid. quas ei prestitit Vicecomes."

[4] He was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury August 29th, 1070. He died June 4th, 1089. He has been already incidentally mentioned more than once.

[5] "Terræ Lanfranci archiepiscopi ad victum Monachorum."

[6] In one of the entries in this county it is said, "Æcclesia S. Mariæ Winton. tenet de Hugone (Lasne) CHENETE pro filia ejus."

[7] In the body of the entry of his lands in this county Hugo Lasne is called "Hugo asinus."

[8] "In Pherneham tenuit liber homo xxx. ac. Modo tenet Rad. Latimarus; sed celavit et id'o dedit vadimonium."

[9] He is called Goisfridus de Wirce in the body of the entry, as well as in other parts of the Survey.

LAUUIRE, Go. de, *Yorksh.* 379 b.
LEDUINUS, *Linc.* 371.
LEDUUINUS filius Reuene, *Linc.* 336.[1]
LEFSTANUS, *Northampt.* 219.[2]
LEGATUS, Herveus, *Buck.* 152 b.
LEGATUS, Ricardus, *Glouc.* 168 b.
LEUEUA, *Linc.* 371 b.
LEVEVE monialis, *Warw.* 244.
LEVIET,[3] *Wilts*, 74.
LEVILD, *Staff.* 250 b.
LEVING, *Staff.* 250 b.
LEURIC, *Dev.* 118 b.[4]
LEURIC, Willelmus, *Oxf.* 160. *Glouc.* 167 b. *Essex*, 93, 103.
LEURICUS, *Linc.* 371.[5]
LEUTFREDUS, S.[6] *Surr.* 34.[7]
LEUUIN filius Aluuin,[8] *Nott.* 280 b.
LEUUINE monachus, *Linc.* 336.
LEUUINI filius, *Derb.* 278 b.[9]

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[1] He had sac and soc in Lincoln, "loco Aldene presbyteri."

[2] "I. domus in Northantone."

[3] "Vir ejus tenuit T. R. E."

[4] "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

[5] He had been the possessor previous to the Survey.

[6] The Abbey of St. Leufroy in the diocese of Evreux, founded by a saint of that name at a very early period. See Neustria Pia, p. 346.

[7] This land at Aissele was "de dono regis W." The record adds, "Post Sanctus habuit nunquam geld. dedit."

[8] He had soc and sac in Nottingham and Derby shires.

[9] Leuuinus, the father, had been the last possessor.

LEUUINUS, *Hants*, 50 b.[1] *Buck.*[2] 153. *Oxf.* 160 b.[3] *Warw.* 244.[4] *Derb.* 278 b.[5] *Linc.* 336 b.

LEUUINUS Chaua, *Buck.* 153.[6]

LEWINUS latinarius, *Heref.* 180 b.

LEWINUS presbyter, *Northampt.* 222 b.

LIBER homo unus, *Essex*, 101.[7]

LIBERI homines Regis VII. *Essex*, 99.[8]

LIBERI homines de Sudfulc in manu Regis remanentes, *Suff.* 447.

LIBERI homines Regis, *Norf.* 272, 272 b.[9]

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1 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Dim. hid. in Wandene. Istemet tenuit T. R. E. et vendere potuit. Hanc terram apposuit Radulfus in Wandoure. sed non fuit ibi T. R. E."

3 Of two out of three entries of land it is said, "Idem Leuuinus tenuit has terras libere T. R. E."

4 The two entries in Warwickshire are of land in Flechenho. Of one, a hide and half, it is said, "Hic Leuuinus emit ab Aluuino fratre suo." Of the other, two hides and a half virgate, it is said, "Hanc terram dixit Leuuinus se tenere de Vlstano episcopo, sed episcopus ei defecit in placito, unde ipse Leuuinus in misericordia Regis."

5 "I. mans. in Stanford."

6 "Hanc terram tenuit ipse Leuuinus prefectus regis et vendere potuit."

7 "In Bolintuna tenuit I. liber homo XX. acr. T. R. E. et adhuc tenet, sed celavit et ideo dedit vadimonium."

8 "In Hundret de Laxendena habet Rex VII. liberos homines, et hos prepositus hund. habet, tenentes dim. hid."

9 *Viz.* 1. "Isti sunt liberi homines T. E. R. ad nullam firmam pertinentes, quos Almarus custodit, qui additi sunt ad firmam T. R. W." 2. "Isti sunt liberi homines Regis." Hund. de Hapinga. Hund. East de Flec. Hund. de Humiliart. Hund. Depwade. Hund. Gnaueringa.

LIGULF, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[1]

LIMESI, *sive* LIMESEIO,[2] Radulfus de, *Somers.* 97.[3] *Dev.* 113 b. *Hertf.* 138. *Glouc.* 162. *Northampt.* 225 b. *Warw.* 238,[4] 243. *Nottingh.* 289 b. *Essex,* 90. *Norf.* 245. *Suff.* 428.

LINCOLIA Eccl. S. Mariæ de, *Clam. N. Linc.* 375 b. 376.[5]

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[1] He had been the holder previous to the Survey. It is not said T. R. E.

[2] Kelham, in his Illustrations, mentions Ralph de Limesi in two places. In p. 62, he says, "He was the son of the sister of the Conqueror, and held forty-one lordships, with the lands of Christina, one of the sisters of Prince Edgar." In the other, p. 73, he says, "He was probably related to Robert de Limesey Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry." Dugdale, in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 413, makes no mention of Ralph de Limesi's relationship to the Conqueror.

[3] Eight manors in Somersetshire are entered to Ralph de Limesi. Two had belonged, in Edward the Confessor's time, to Queen Editha; two to Edric; two to Vlward; one to Liuuara; and one to the Abbey of Athelney. Of one of Edric's manors, Alresford, it is said, "Hoc Manerium reddidit per consuetudinem XII. oves per annum in Carentone manerium Regis. Radulfus hanc consuetudinem usque modo detinuit." Of Bosintune, belonging to Athelney, it is said, "Quando rex dedit terram suam Radulfo erat æcclesia saisita de hoc manerio."

[4] "IX. masuræ in burgo de Warwic."

[5] *Viz.* "Wapentac testatur quod æcclesiam de Castre dedit rex W. S. Mariæ Lincoliæ in elemosinam, ad quam æcclesiam pertin. II. bov. terræ in dominio." "Episcopus Baioc. et Episcopus Lincoliensis debent habere socam super II. bovat. terræ et dimid. quæ jacet in æcclesia de Wingeham."

LINCOLIA, Aluredus de, *v.* ALUREDUS.
LINCOLIA, Norman de, *Nott.* 280.[1]
LINCOLNIENSIS, Episcopus, *Buck.* 143 b.[2] *Oxf.* 154, 155. *Cambr.* 190. *Hunt.* 203,[3] 203 b.[4] *Bedf.* 210. *Northampt.* 221. *Leic.* 230 b. *Nottingh.* 283 b. *Linc.* 336, 337, 344. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376. *v.* REMIGIUS.
LIOFUS, *Somers.* 91 b.[5]
LIRA, Ecclesia S. Mariæ de,[6] *Hants*, 39 b.[7] 52,[8] 52 b. *Glouc.* 166.[9] *Heref.* 182 b.
LISEMAN, *Wilts*, 74.[10]
LISIACENSES Canonici, *Wilts*, 68 b.
LISIACENSIS Episcopus, *Wilts*, 66. *Dors.* 77 b. *Hertf.* 134 b. *Buck.* 145 b. *Oxf.* 156 b. *v.* GISLEBERTUS Episcopus Lisiacensis.
LOGES, Uxor Geri de, *Glouc.* 176.

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[1] "Norman de Lincolia habet I. æcclesiam quæ fuit Brun."

[2] Æcclesia burgi de Bochingeham.

[3] "Episcopus Lincoliensis habebat in loco Castri (de Huntedone) I. mansionem, cum saca et soca, quæ modo abest."

[4] Under Sticiltone (now Stilton) it is said, "Hæc terra fuit data Vluuino Episcopo T. R. E."

[5] "Tenet Bera quæ et tenuit de rege E."

[6] This Abbey, situated on the river Rille in the diocese of Evreux, was founded A. D. 1045, by William Fitz-Osbern. William of Jumieges, the historian, details the particulars of its foundation. See also Neustr. Pia, p. 534.

[7] The Church of Adrintone in Hants, with the tithe of the manor.

[8] "I. domus in Hantone."

[9] A hide and a virgate of land at Tantesborne, "Hanc terram dedit ipsi æcclesiæ Rogerus de Laci."

[10] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

LONDONIÆ S. Martinus, *v.* MARTINUS.
Loremarius, Goscelmus, *Essex*, 94.
LORIPES quidam, *Buck.* 153.[1]
Loripes, Hunfridus, *Kent*, 1.
LORZ, Robertus de, *Leic.* 236 b.[2]
LOSWARDUS, *Linc.* 336.
LOVET, Willelmus, *Berks*, 56,[3] 61. *Bedf.* 216. *Northampt.* 226.
LOVETH, Willelmus, *Leic.* 235 b.
LUITH monialis, *Warw.* 238.[4]
LUNDON', Derman, *v.* DERMAN.
LUNDON, Canonici S. Pauli de, *Hertf.* 136. *Bedf.* 211.[5] *Essex*, 12 b.
LUNDONIENSIS Episcopus,[6] *Dors.* 77 b. *Midd.* 127. *Hertf.* 133 b. *Essex*, 9 b. 11.[7] *v.* MAURICIUS.
LURI, Hugo de, *Dors.* 83. *Northampt.* 224 b.
LUSORIIS, Fulco de, *Clam. Ebor.* 373 b.[8]

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1 "Ten. de rege in elemosina Euresel pro una hida. Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Robertus vi possidet."

3 "Unum frustum terræ de IIII. den. in Walingeforde."

4 She was the same person with "Leveva monialis," mentioned in a preceding page.

5 The manor of Cadendone. "Canonici habent brevem Regis in quo habetur quod ipse hoc manerium dedit æcclesiæ S. Pauli."

6 Maurice Bishop of London was consecrated in 1086. He died Sept. 26, A.D. 1107.

7 Of the Bishop's manor of Wareleia in this county it is said, "Hoc manerium dedit Willielmus Rex Willielmo Episcopo postquam mare transivit, quia in antiquo tempore fuit de Ecclesia Sancti Pauli."

8 "II. bou. de terra Vlfmer."

M.

MADOC, *Heref.* 187 b.
MADOCH, *Glouc.* 170 b.[1]
MAGNAVILLA, Goisfridus de, *v.* MANNEVILE.
MAIGNO *seu* MAINO Brito, *v.* BRITO.
MAINO *seu* MANNO, *Northampt.* 228.
MAL, Godrici filii, *Hants*, 50 b.[2] *v.* MALF.
MALA opa, Fulcherus,[3] *Rutl.* 293 b.
MALCOLUN, *Yorksh.* 330 b.
MALDOITH, Gunfridus, *Wilts*, 73.
MALDRED, *Yorksh.* 331.
MALDVITH, Willelmus,[4] *Hants*, 47 b.
MALET, Durandus, *Leic.* 236. *Nottingh.* 291 b. *Linc.* 365.
MALET, Robertus,[5] *Surr.* 36 b. *Nottingh.* 291 b. *Rutl.*

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1 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Pater eorum tenuit de rege E."

3 *Qu.* Mala opera, Fulcherus.

4 William Maldvith, or Mauduit. Dugdale, in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 398, says, he was afterwards chamberlain to King Henry the First.

5 He was the son of William Malet, to whom the Conqueror, after the battle of Hastings, committed the body of Harold to see it buried. See Ordericus Vitalis, p. 502. William Malet's death is twice alluded to in Domesday, tom. ii. foll. 294 and 332 b. In the latter entry, under Cidestan in Suffolk, it is said, "Ex hoc erat seisitus Willelmus Malet quando ivit in servitium Regis ubi mortuus est." In *Norf.* 133 b. under Hapesburc, it is said, "Hanc terram calumpniatur Robertus Malet, et dicit quod pater suus eam tenuit quando ivit in Maresc, et hoc testatur hundret, et tamen non tenebat ea die qua fuit mortuus." Mention is made of "Mater R. Malet" in the same volume, folios 305, 317 b. 323 b. 324, 326.

Robert Malet, the son, was the founder of the monastery of Eye.

293 b. *Yorksh.* 298,[1] 320 b. *Linc.* 368. *Clam. Ebor.* 373. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377. *Yorksh.* 379, 379 b. 380, 381 b. *Essex*, 88, 103 b. *Norf.* 153 b. *Suff.* 304.

MALF, Godrici, filii, *Hants*, 51 b.[2] *v.* MAL.

MALMESBURIENSIS Ecclesia, *seu* Abbatia, *Wilts*, 64 b.[3] 66 b. *Glouc.* 165. *Warw.* 238,[4] 238 b.[5]

MAMINOT, Gislebertus,[6] *Yorksh.* 298.[7]

MANNEVILE, Goisfridus de,[8] *Surrey*, 36.[9] *Berks*, 62, *Midd.* 129 b.[10] *Hertf.* 132, 139. *Oxf.* 159 b. *Cambr.*

" VIII. mans. in civitate Ebor."

2 " Pater eorum tenuit de rege."

3 In burgo Malmesberiæ. " Abb. Malmesberie habet IIII. mas. et dimid. et foris burg. IX. coscez qui geldant cum burgensibus."

4 The Abbey of Malmesbury had a single house in Warwick.

5 Of the manor of Niwebold, the only territorial possession of the Abbey in Warwickshire, we read, " Vluuinus monachus tenuit, et ipse dedit æcclesiæ quando factus est monachus."

6 His great-grandson, Wakelin de Maminot, died without issue. Hasted's Kent, vol. i. p. 118. Gislebertus Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, has been already mentioned in the present Index.

7 " II. mansiones in civitate Ebor."

8 Geoffrey de Magna-villa or Mandeville, the ancestor of the Mandevilles Earls of Essex. He occurs as an undertenant to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Middlesex, tom. i. fol. 127. He endowed the Church of St. Mary at Hurley in Berkshire with certain lands adjacent to it, and made it a cell to Westminster Abbey.

9 The homagers, at the time of the Inquisition, declared that Geoffrey de Mandeville held the manor of Clopeham, now Clapham, in Surrey, unjustly. It nevertheless continued, as is shown by records, in him and his heirs.

10 Geoffrey de Mandeville's manor of Eye, in Middlesex

197. *Northampt.* 227. *Warw.* 238,[1] 243 b. *Essex,* 57 b. 100, 106 b. *Suff.* 411.
MANTEL, Turstinus, *Buck.* 151 b.
MAPPESONE, Godric, *Heref.* 181.
Marescal, Goisfridus, *Hants,* 49.
Marescal, Robertus, *Wilts,* 73.
Marescalchus, Rogerus, *Essex,* 94.
Mareschalcus, Giroldus, *Suff.* 438 b.
MARIA, S. Sciropesc. *Heref.* 180 b. *Shropsh.* 252 b.[2]
MARTINUS, *Buck.* 152. *Linc.* 365.
MARTINUS, S. Londoniæ,[3] *Essex,* 20 b.

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has been already spoken of, p. 42. In an entry in this county of a half hide of land in the hundred of Spelthorne, held in alms by Ælveva the wife of Wateman of London, it is said, " De hac terra Goisf. de Mannevile erat saisitus quando ivit trans mare in servitium Regis, ut dicunt homines sui et totum hundret." *Midd.* 130 b.

[1] A house in Warwick.

[2] There is a very singular entry in this folio, relating to the church's manor of Brunfelde; it illustrates the history of the mal-appropriation to which ecclesiastical property in early times was frequently liable. " In hoc manerio T. R. E. erant xx. hidæ et totum habebant XII. canonici ipsius ecclesiæ. Unus eorum, Spirtes nomine, tenebat solus x. hid. sed cum fuisset exulatus ab Anglia, dedit rex Edwardus has x. hidas Roberto filio Wimarch sicut Canonico. Robertus vero dedit eandem terram cuidam suo genero. Quod cum Canonici indicassent Regi, confestim præcepit ad Æcclesiam terram reverti, tantummodo inducians donec ad curiam instantis Natalis Domini Roberto juberet ut genero suo terram aliam provideret. Ipse autem Rex in ipsis festis diebus obiit; et, ex eo usque nunc, Æcclesia terram perdit. Hanc tenet modo Robertus de Comite Rogero, et vasta est et vasta inventa est."

[3] St. Martin's le Grand: a college of a dean and secular canons or priests.

MATHEUS Mauritaniensis, *v.* MORETANIA.
MATHILDIS Regina,[1] *Cornw.* 120.[2] *Buck.* 152 b.[3] *Glouc.* 163 b. 164.[4]
MAURICIUS Episcopus,[5] *Somers.* 91.
MAURITANIENSIS, Matheus, *v.* MATHEUS.
MAURITANIO, Comes de, *Norf.* 143 b. *Suff.* 291. *v.* MORITONIENSIS Comes.
MEDEHAL, Hunfridus de, *Glouc.* 170.
Medicus, Nigellus, *v.* NIGELLUS.
MELCHESAN, Aluric de, *Wilts*, 73 b.[6]
MELLEND, Comes de, *Northampt.* 224. *Leic.* 231 b.[7] *Warw.* 238.[8]
MELLENT, Comes de, *Warw.* 239 b.
MELLENT, Homines Comitis de, *Leic.* 237.
MERDE, Aluuardus de, *Hertf.* 142 b.[10]
MEREUUINE sune, Norman, *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.
MERLEBERGE, Aluredus de, *Surr.* 36 b. *Hants*, 47 b. *Wilts*, 64 b. 70. *Somers.* 97. *Devon*, 101. *Heref.* 186.
MERT, ALUUARD, *Dev.* 118.[11]

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[1] See p. 6. [2] These had been the lands of Brictric.

[3] Marlow and Hambleden in Buckinghamshire. These had belonged to Earl Algar.

[4] The manors held by the Queen in this county had also been Brictric's. He was the son of Algar.

[5] Maurice Bishop of London. See p. 448.

[6] In one of these entries it is said, "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

[7] The Earl of Mellent's lands in this county had belonged to Saxi. "Has terras omnes tenuit Saxi, et potuit ire quo voluit."

[8] VI. sextar' mellis et v. solid. de burgo de Warwic.

[9] "He was eldest son to Roger de Bellomont; exceeded the rest of the peers in riches and power, and died in 1118, 19th Hen. I." Kelh. Illustr. p. 103. His great possessions went to Henry de Neubergh, the first Earl of Warwick, his brother. See Dugd. Warw. p. 69.

[10] "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

[11] "Terra est II. car. Regina dedit ei in elemosina."

MICELENIE, Ecclesia de,[1] *Somers.* 91.[2]
MICHAELIS S. Ecclesia,[3] *Cornw.* 120 b.
MICHAELIS S. de Monte, Ecclesia,[4] *Hants*, 43. *Wilts*, 65. *Dev.* 104.
MIDDELTUNE, Ecclesia de, *Hants*, 43 b.
MIDDELTUNENSIS Abbatia, *Dors.* 78.[5]
MILBURG, Ecclesia S. Sciropesc. *Shropsh.* 252 b.
MILO Crispin, *v.* CRISPIN.
MILO portarius, *Hants*, 49 b.
MINISTRI Regis, Ricardus et alii, *Oxf.* 160 b.
MODUINUS, *Essex*, 95 b.
MOION, *seu* MOIUN, Willelmus de, *Wilts*, 72. *Dors.* 82. *Somers.* 95 b. *Dev.* 110.
MOLEBEC, Hugo de, *Berks*, 56, 56 b.[6]

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[1] The Abbey of Michelney.

[2] In the entries in this folio these parcels of land are marked A. B. C., which had been bestowed upon the abbey subsequent to the time of Edward the Confessor.

[3] The Priory of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall was founded by King Edward the Confessor in 1085. It was afterwards annexed to the Abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris in Normandy, whose other property is referred to in the next entry.

[4] The Abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris, in Normandy, was founded at an early period. Tradition says about the year 708. Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, displaced the secular canons of the first foundation A. D. 966, and put Benedictine monks in their room. Richard II., Duke of Normandy, rebuilt the church in 1024. Al. Pri. vol. i. p. 146.

[5] Milton Abbey in Dorsetshire, founded by King Athelstan about the year 933. Its possessions appear to have been the same which had belonged to it in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

[6] These entries relate to houses in Walingford.

MONNEUILE, Nigellus de, *Yorksh.* 298.[1]
MONTAGUD, Ansgerus de, *Somers.* 99.
MONTAGUD, Drogo de, *Somers.* 99.
MONTE, Ecclesia S. Michaelis de, *v.* MICHAELIS S. de Monte Ecclesia.
MONTEBURG, S. Maria de,[2] *Somers.* 91.
MONTECANISIO, Hubertus de,[3] *Suff.* 436.
MONTEFORT, *seu* Monteforti, Hugo de,[4] *Kent*, 1,[5] 13. *Essex*, 52 b. 106 b. *Norf.* 237. *Suff.* 405 b.

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[1] "Nigellus de Monnevile habet 1. mansionem cujusdam monetarii."

[2] An abbey in the diocese of Coutance in Normandy, founded, according to Dugdale, in 1090, by Baldwin de Redvers; but the mention of it in Domesday shows it must have been founded at least as early as 1086. The land entered to this monastery in Somersetshire, was given to it by Nigel the Conqueror's physician.

[3] Of Hubert de Munchensi, see Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 561. He was a benefactor to the monks of Eye in Suffolk; and is believed to have lived to the time of King Stephen. Kelham says, the last baron of this family was William de Montchensi, who was killed in service against the Welsh in the time of Edward the First. He occurs as Hubert de Montcanisi in the first volume of Domesday, fol. 298, possessing a manse in the city of York.

[4] Hugh de Montefort was the son of Thurstan de Bastenbergh, a Norman, and, according to William of Jumieges, was commonly called Hugh with a beard, the Normans at that time being usually shaved. He fought at the battle of Hastings, and was afterwards joined with William Fitz-Osberne and Odo Bishop of Baieux in administering justice through the kingdom. He lost his life in a duel with Walcheline de Ferrers. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 407. See more of him, Brady, Hist. pp. 140, 187. Somner on Gavelkind, pp. 68, 191.

[5] A house in Dover.

MONTGOMERY, Roger de, *v.* ROGERUS Comes.
MONTGUMERI, Hugo de, *Staff.* 248 b.
MORETANIA, Mathiu (*seu* Maci) de, *Berks*, 63. *Wilts*, 73. *Dors.* 82 b. *Somers.* 98. *Glouc.* 170. *Essex*, 91 b.
MORINUS, *Devon*, 117 b.
MORITONIENSIS Comes,[1] *Sussex*, 20 b. *Surr.* 34. *Hants*, 44 b. 52. *Berks*, 60. *Wilts*, 68 b. *Dors.* 79. *Somers.* 86, 86 b. bis. 87 b. 90 b. 91, 91 b. *Dev.* 104 b. *Cornw.* 120 b. 121 b. *Midd.* 129. *Hertf.* 136 b. *Buck.* 146. *Oxf.* 154, 157. *Glouc.* 166 b. *Cambr.* 189, 193. *Northampt.* 219, 223. *Nottingh.* 282 b. *Yorksh.* 298, 305, 379, 379 b. 380, 380 b. 381 b. 382. *Norf.* 143 b. *Suff.* 291.
MORTEMER, Radulfus de,[2] *Hants*, 46 b. 51, 52 bis. *Berks*,

[1] Robert Earl of Moretaine in Normandy was advanced, soon after the Conquest, to the earldom of Cornwall. William the Conqueror finishes a charter, granting Islip in Oxfordshire to Westminster Abbey, with "T. Odone episcopo et Rodberto Comite de Moret' *fratribus meis.*" MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. fol. 54. Reg. Ab. Westm. The Earl of Moretaine married Matilda the youngest daughter of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury. He was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Grestein in Normandy, founded by his father; and annexed the Priory of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, as has been already mentioned, to the similarly situated Norman Abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris. Dugdale, Bar. tom. i. p. 25, is ignorant of the time of his death. Kelham says he died in 1091. Illustr. p. 31. Robert Earl of Moretaine's charter, granting away the Priory of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, will be found in the Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 289.

[2] Ralph de Mortimer's alliance, by the mother's side, with the Conqueror is explained in Dugdale's Baronage,

62 b. *Wilts*, 64 b.[1] 72. *Somers.* 96 b. *Oxf.* 159. *Worc.* 176 b. *Heref.* 180,[2] 180 b. 183 b. *Leic.* 235. *Warw.* 243. *Shropsh.* 252, 260. *Yorksh.* 325. *Linc.* 363. *Clam. Ebor.* 373, 380 b. 381 b. 382.

MUCELGROS, Rogerius de, *Heref.* 185.

MUSARD, Ascuit, *Derb.* 277 b.

MUSARD, Hascoit, *Buck.* 152 b. *Glouc.* 169 b.

MUSART, Hascoius, *Buck.* 143.

MUSARD, Hascolfus, *seu* HASCULFUS, *Oxf.* 159 b. *Warw.* 244. *Derb.* 277 b.[3]

v. HASCOIT. HASCOITH. HASCULFUS.

MUSARDUS, Hugo, *Linc.* 336 b.

N.

NEOTI, S. Clerici, *Cornw.* 121.[4]

NEWEHAM, Lewinus de, *Buck.* 143,[5] 153.[6]

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tom. i. p. 138. He received Wigmore Castle from William, for his services in subduing and taking prisoner Edric Earl of Shrewsbury. He founded Wigmore Abbey; and died some time toward the close of the reign of Henry the First.

[1] "I. masura et dimid. in Malmesberie."

[2] "Radulfus de Mortimer tenet Wighemore. Ibi dimid. hida. Castellum Wigemore sedet in ea."

[3] The Messrs. Lysons say, "The estates of the Barons Musard *in Derbyshire* passed by coheiresses in the reign of Edward the Second; a marriage with one of them increased the property of the Frechevilles."

[4] "Tenebant T. R. E."

[5] "Leuuinus de Neueham habet v. burg. in burgo de Bochingeham et T. R. E. habuit. Hi reddunt ei IIII. sol. per annum, et Regi XII. den."

[6] Of five manors here entered, it is said at the end of the

NICOLAUS balistarius, *Dev.* 117. *Warw.* 238,[1] 244.
NICOLAUS, Sanctus, *Hants*, 52 b.
NIGELLUS, *Staff.* 250 b.
NIGELLUS Medicus,[2] *Hants*, 49, 52.[3] *Wilts*, 73. *Heref.* 183. *Shropsh.* 260 b.
NIGER, Robertus, *Kent*, 1.
NONNÆ duæ, *Somers.* 91 b.
NORMAN, *Yorksh.* 331, 331 b.[4]
NORMAN filius Siuuard presbyteri, *Linc.* 336.
NORMAN Mereuuine sune, *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.
NORMANNUS, *Leic.* 231 b.
NORMANNUS crassus, *Linc.* 336, 336 b. 362. *Clam. W. R. Linc.* 376. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376 b.
NORMANNUS Vicecomes, *Suff.* 438.
NORWIC, S. Michael de, *Norf.* 201.

O.

O. arbalistarius, *v.* ODO.
OAURA, Leuuinus, *Buck.* 153.[5]
OBURVILLA, Rogerus de, *Suff.* 403 b.
ODARDUS balist...ius, *Surr.* 36 b.
ODBURVILE, Rotbertus de,[6] *Somers.* 98 b.

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account of each, " Hoc manerium tenuit istemet T. R. E. et vendere potuit." Mater Leuuini de Niueham, *Warw.* 244, appears to have held land in the Confessor's time.

1 A house in Warwick.

2 The Conqueror's physician, already mentioned.

3 Four houses in the burgh of Southampton.

4 He had been the possessor previous to the Sutvey.

5 " Istemet tenuit T. R. E. et vendere potuit.'

6 Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 499.

ODBURVILE, *seu* ODBURGUILLE, Willelmus de,[1] *Hertf.* 139.
ODE, *Hants*, 49 b. 51 b.
ODINUS camerarius, *Wilts*, 74 b.
ODO, *Sussex*, 29 b. *Dev.* 118.
ODO arbalistarius, *Yorksh.* 329 b. 381 b. *Linc.* 365 b.
ODO Baiocensis Episcopus, *v.* BAIOCENSIS Episcopus.
ODO balistarius, *Yorksh.* 298.[2] *Clam. Ebor.* 373 b.
ODO filius Eurebold, *Dors.* 83.
ODO filius Gamelini, *Somers.* 98. *Dev.* 116 b.
ODO Flandr. *Somers.* 99.
ODOLINA, *Wilts*, 74.
OGERIUS Brito, *Linc.* 364 b.
OGERUS, *Northampt.* 228.
OGERUS Brito, *Leic.* 236.
OGERUS filius Vngemar, *Rotel.* 293 b.
OILGI, Robertus de,[3] *Berks*, 56,[4] 56 b. 62. *Hertf.* 137 b. *Buck.* 143, 149. *Oxf.* 158. *Glouc.* 168 b. *Bedf.* 215. *Northampt.* 225. *Warw.* 242.[5]

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[1] Kelham says, his barony, which was at Berlai in Hertfordshire, expired in the time of King John in William his grandson. Illustr. p. 74.

[2] " III. mans. in Eboraco civitate

[3] In the chartulary of Oseney Abbey in Oxfordshire, MS. penes Dec. et Cap. Æd. Chr. Oxon. fol. i. Robert de Oilgi and Roger de Ivri are registered as sworn companions in assisting the Conqueror's invasion. " Memorandum, quod Robertus de Oleio et Rogerus de Iverio fratres jurati, et per fidem et sacramentum confœderati, venerunt ad Conquestum Angliæ cum Rege Willielmo Bastard." It adds, " Iste Rex dedit dicto Roberto duas Baronias quæ modo vocantur Baronia Doylivorum et S. Waleria."

[4] " IIII. masuræ in burgo de Walingeford."

[5] " Aluricus libere tenuit T. R. E. Hanc terram (II. hid.

OILGI, Wido de, *Oxf.* 154, 160.
OIRANT, *Hants*, 53 b.[1]
OLAF, *Northampt.* 229.
ORDGAR, *Oxf.* 161.
ORDRIC, *Warw.* 244 b.
ORDUI, *Bedf.* 218 b. bis.[2]
ORDUUI burgensis de Bedeford, *Bedf.* 218.[3]
ORLATELE, Goisfridus, *Surr.* 36.[4] *Glouc.* 168 b.[5]
ORM, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[6]
ORME, *Yorksh.* 331, 331 b.
OSBERNUS accipitrarius, *Hants*, 49 b.
OSBERNUS filius Bosonis, *Yorksh.* 298.

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in Merstone) emit ab eo Robertus licentia regis W." Robert de Oilgi is incidentally mentioned in an earlier folio than any of these, *Surr.* 35, under the lands of Ricardus filius Gisleberti Comitis: "Vna hida in Meldone remanet in Calengio quam tenet Robertus de Wateuile, et dicunt homines de Hund. quod Eduardus Sarisberie et Robertus de Oilgi dirationaverunt eam Ricardo de Tonebrige et remansit quieta in manu Regis."

[1] "Pater ejus tenuit de rege E."

[2] In both entries it is said, "Istemet tenuit T. R. E. homo regis fuit, et cui voluit vendere potuit."

[3] "In eadem uilla tenet Orduui burgensis de rege I. hid. et tertiam partem dimidiæ hidæ. Dim. hid. et quartam partem I. virg. de hac terra tenuit T. R. E. isdem qui nunc tenet et potuit dare cui voluit. Unam virg. vero in vadimonio tenuit T. R. E. et adhuc tenet, ut homines de hoc hundredo testantur. Idem ipse emit I. virg. et quartam partem unius virgatæ postquam Rex W. in Anglia venit, et nec regi nec alicui servitium redd'."

[4] "Tenet Belgeham sine dono regis, et sine waranto."

[5] Where he is called Orleteile.

[6] Also T. R. E.

OSBERNUS Episcopus,[1] *Sussex*, 17. *Surr.* 31. *Hants*, 43. *Berks*, 58 b. *Glouc.* 165. *Norf.* 201 b.
OSBERNUS Legatus Regis, *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.[2]
OSBERNUS presbyter, *Wilts*, 68 b. 73. *Linc.* 366 b.
OSBERNUS presbyter et RADULFUS dapifer, *Linc* 366 b.
OSBERNUS filius Ricardi, *Heref.* 180, 181 b. 186 b.[3] *Bedf.* 216 b. *Warw.* 238, 244. *Shropsh.* 260.[4] *Nottingh.* 292.
OSBERNUS filius Ricardi Scrupe, *Worc.* 176 b.[5]
OSBERNUS de Salceid, *v.* SALCEID.

[6]

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[1] Malmesbury de Gestis Pontif. fol. 145 b. gives a particular account of him. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, March 28th, 1074. He died A. D. 1103. In the Domesday account of Critetone, or Crediton, in Devonshire, it is expressly stated that Bishop Osbern produced charters to substantiate the rights of his church. Kelham says, he was kinsman to King Edward the Confessor, and allied to William the Conqueror. William Fitz-Osbern Earl of Hereford was his brother.

[2] "Osbernus legatus regis clam. I. car. terræ in Turoluebi quam testimonio Wapent. debet habere et socam in Achelei reddere manerium Juditæ Comitissæ."

[3] Here are eleven entries of land. Of two it is said, "Ipse tehuit T. R. E.;" in four others it is said, "tenet et tenuit."

[4] Out of nine entries of land; of one it is said, "Ricardus pater ejus tenuit;" of another, "Ipsemet tenuit de rege E.;" of another, "tenet et tenuit." The rest had been held in King Edward's time by different persons.

[5] "Ricardus pater ejus tenuit."

[6] Osbernus filius Ricardi and Osbernus filius Ricardi Scrupe are the same person. His principal seat was at Ricard's Castle in Herefordshire, so called from Richard his father, the builder of it. See Dugd. Warw. p. 13. Nash, Collect. for Worc. vol. i. p. 15. Kelh. Illustr. p. 91.

Osbernus filius Walterii, *Bedf.* 216 b.
Osbernus piscator, *Bedf.* 216 b.
Osgot, *Wilts*, 74.
Osiet, *Bedf.* 218 b.[1]
Osiet Regis prefectus, *Bedf.* 218 b.
Oslac, *Northampt.* 229.
Osmer, *Somers.* 99.[2]
Osmer presbyter, *Nott.* 280.
Osmundus, *Hants*, 50.[3] *Wilts*, 73 b.
Osmundus Episcopus.[4] *Berks*, 56 b.[5] *Linc.* 343 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b. *v.* Sarisberiensis Episcopus.
Osmundus pistor, *Dors.* 85.
Osmundus presbyter, *Oxf.* 157.[6]
Ostreham, Rogerus de, *Kent*, 1.[7]
Osward, *Wilts*, 74.[8] *Glouc.* 170 b.[9] *Yorksh.* 331.[10]

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1 "Istemet tunc (T. R. E.) tenuit et dare potuit." In another entry in the same page it is said, "In eodem hund. (*sc.* Wilge) tenet Osiet regis prefectus dim. hid. de Rege. Hanc terram tenuit unus sochmannus T. R. E. quem rex Willielmus cum terra hac prædicto prefecto commendavit, ut quamdiu viveret victum et vestitum ei præberet."

2 "Pater ejus tenebat T. R. E."

3 "Isdem tenuit de rege E. in alodium."

4 Osmund became Bishop of Salisbury in 1078, and died in the month of December 1099.

5 "VII. hagæ in burgo de Walingeforde."

6 "Idem tenuit T. R. E."

7 "Rogerus de Ostreham fecit quandam domum super Aquam Regis (apud Dovere), et tenuit, huc usque, consuetudinem Regis. Nec domus fuit ibi T. R. E."

8 "Pater ejus tenuit."

9 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

10 He had held it previously to the formation of the Survey.

Osuuard et Rodmund, *Yorksh.* 331.
Oswoldus[1] et alii Taini, *Surr.* 36 b.
Otburvilla, Rogerus de,[2] *Essex*, 52, 103 b. *Suff.* 405.
v. Oburvilla.
Otha, *Staff.* 250 b.
Otho, *Wilts*, 74.[3]
Otto aurifaber,[4] *Essex*, 97 b.

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[1] "Ipse tenuit de rege E."

[2] Kelham says, this Roger de Otburville, or Auberville, held eighteen lordships in Essex and Suffolk, and was brother of William de Otburville, who possessed Berlai in Hertfordshire. Illustr. p. 129. See the present Index, under Odburvile, p. 458.

[3] "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

[4] He occurs in *Essex*, fol. 3 b. where it is said, "Celdefordam tenuit Comes Algarus t. r. e. Postea tenuit Regina. Modo Otto aurifaber ad censum, in manu Regis." He is again mentioned as making payment of a rent, fol. 106 b. And in *Suffolk*, fol. 286 b. we have "Terra Matris Morchari Comitis quam Willielmus camerarius et Otho aurifex servant in manu Regis."

Morant and Kelham agree that this Otto the goldsmith was ancestor of Thomas Fitz-Otho, mint-master or engraver for the King's mint; and that the last of the male line of his family died in 1282. Illustr. p. 132. Otto the younger, by a charter still remaining in the Tower, and directed to Maurice Bishop of London, in or before the 7th Hen. I., had "the mystery of the dies" restored to him, which his father had held, together with all other his offices, and certain lands. The same privilege was afterwards confirmed by the same King to William Fitz-Otto the grandson. See Ruding's Annals of Coinage, 8° edit. vol. i. p. 110. The office which these persons successively held appears to have been that of cuneator or manager of the dies. Madox, in the Hist. of the Exchequer, 4^to^ edit. vol. ii. p. 38, says,

Ou, Comes de, *Essex*, 63. *v.* Ow.
Outi, *Linc.* 371.
Ouus prepositus Regis, *Glouc.* 162.
Ow, Comes de,[1] *Sussex*, 18. *Hunt.* 205 b.
Ow, Willelmus de,[2] *Hants*, 47, 51. *Berks*, 61. *Wilts*, 64 b. 71 b. *Dors.* 80 b. *Somers.* 96 b. *Dev.* 111 b. *Hertf.* 138 b. *Glouc.* 162, 166 b. *Bedf.* 211 b.
Oxeneford, Canonici de, *Buck.* 146.[3] *Oxf.* 157.[4]

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he claimed the old and broken dies as his fee; which claim was allowed to Thomas Fitz-Otto in the 49th Hen. III. on his petition to the King in the Court of Exchequer, that they belonged to him of right and inheritance, and that his ancestors had been accustomed to have them. This, upon examination, was found to be true. The serjeanty continued in a female branch of Otto's family at least as late as the 1st of Edw. III.

In the Testa de Nevill, p. 362, it is said, "Willelmus fil. Ote tenet in Lilleston, Midd. in serjean. unam carucatam terræ quæ valet xl^{s} per servicium servandi signa R. monetæ et facit servitium per totum annum."

[1] Robert Earl of Eu in Normandy, one of the chief counsellors of William's invasion. The Conqueror gave him the castelry of Hastings. Among his lands in Sussex, which were very numerous, various portions, chiefly single virgates, had belonged to the Nunnery of Wilton.

[2] William de Ow, or Eu, was the son of the Earl of Eu just mentioned. He married the daughter of Hugh Earl of Chester. He at one time favoured the succession of Robert Courthose to the English throne, but afterwards forsook his cause. He was executed at Salisbury in 1096, with unusual cruelty, for conspiring against William Rufus. See Sim. Dunelm. Col. 222.

[3] Witchende in Buck. "Hoc $\overline{\text{ꝺ}}$ jacuit et jacet in dominio æcclesiæ Canonicorum de Oxeneford."

[4] "Ipsi tenuerunt T. R. E."

P.

PAGEN, *Hants*, 51 b. bis.

PAGENEL, *Linc.* 336.[1]

PAGENEL, Radulfus,[2] *Somers.* 96 b. *Dev.* 113 b. *Glouc.* 168. *Northampt.* 225 b. *Yorksh.* 298, 325 b. *Linc.* 336, 362 b. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376. *Clam. W. R. Linc.* 376 b. 377, 377 b. *Yorksh.* 379, 380 b. 381, 381 b. 382.

PANCEVOLT, Bernardus, *Hants*, 47 b. 51 b. 52.

PARCHER, Anschitil, *Somers.* 98 b.

PARISII, Eccl. S. Dionysii, *Oxf.* 157.[3] *Glouc.*[4] 166. *Worc.* 174.

PAULI S. Lond. Canonici, *Surr.* 34. *Hertf.* 136. *Bedf.* 209, 211.[5] *Essex*, 12 b.[6]

PERCEHAIE, Radulfus, *Berks*, 56 b.[7]

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[1] "I. mans. in civitate Lincolia quæ fuit Merlesuen quieta ab omni consuetudine."

[2] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 431. He founded the Nunnery of the Holy Trinity at York, in 1089. At this time he was sheriff of Yorkshire. William Paganel, the last of this family, was summoned to parliament as a baron in the reign of Edward the Third. Compare Lysons, Mag. Brit. *Dev.* p. li. Ralph Paganel appears to have had all the lands granted to him in Devonshire which had been Merleswain's.

[3] See the present volume, p. 304. [4] See p. 326.

[5] The manor of Cadendone, given to the church by the Conqueror; "Canonici habent brevem Regis in quo habetur quod ipse hoc manerium dedit æcclesiæ S. Pauli."

[6] Of Nortuna, in the hundred of Ongar, which had been held in the Confessor's time by a female of the name of Godid, it is said, "Hanc terram dedit Godid Sancto Paulo postquam rex venit in Angliam, sed non ostendunt brevem neque concessum Regis."

[7] "VII. hagæ in burgo de Walingeford."

PERCI, Willielmus de,[1] *Hants*, 46 b.[2] *Nottingh.* 291 b. *Yorksh.* 298, 321 b. *Linc.* 353 b. *Clam. Ebor.* 373, 373 b. 374. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375, 375 b. *Clam. N. Linc.* 376. *Yorksh.* 379, 379 b. 380, 380 b. 381, 381 b. 382.

PERET forestarius, *Hants*, 51 b.

PERSORE, Ecclesia S. Mariæ de, *Glouc.* 166. *Worc.* 175.[3]

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[1] The founder of the Abbey of Whitby in Yorkshire, where his brother Serlo was the first abbat. He married Emma de Port, by whom he had three sons, Alan, Walter and William. Dugdale gives a minute account of the descent of the first William from Mainfred de Perci, who came out of Denmark into Normandy previous to the arrival there of Rollo. Baron. tom. i. p. 269.

William de Perci's lands in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire seem to have been given to him after the suppression of the rising in 1069. Of three carucates of land in Lincolnshire, which had belonged to persons of the names of Alsi, Chetel, and Turver, it is said, "Terram Chetel et Alsi habebat Willielmus Perci de rege; terram autem Turver emit isdem Willielmus ab Anschitillo quodam coquo T. R. Willelmi."

[2] Ambledune. "Cum femina sua accepit."

[3] The early history of Pershore Abbey is obscure. Oswald, nephew of Ethelred King of Mercia, is, however, stated to have been the real founder of a religious house here, A. D. 689, which consisted at first of secular canons, then of monks, and then of secular canons again and nuns, who were finally dismissed by King Edgar. Wanley dates King Edgar's charter, which establishes this house as an abbey of Benedictine monks, in 972. It recites the endowment of the abbey minutely.

Between this time, however, and the formation of the Domesday Survey, Pershore lost a large portion of its revenues. Many of the places noted in King Edgar's charter are found entered in the Survey among the Worcestershire possessions of the Abbey of Westminster. Malmesbury expressly says, that Pershore had lost more

PETROC, S. Ecclesia,[1] *Cornw.* 120 b. *v.* BOMENE.
PETRUS S. [Ebor.] *Yorksh.* 298 b.
PETRUS quidam burgensis, *Hertf.* 142.
PEVEREL, Willelmus, *Berks*, 61. *Buck.* 148. *Oxf.* 154, 157 b. *Bedf.* 212 b. *Northampt.* 219,[2] 219 b.[3] 225 b. *Leic.* 235. *Derb.* 273 b. 276. *Nottingh.* 280,[4] 287. } *v.* PIPERELLUS.[5]
PEVERELL, Rannulfus, *Berks*, 56. *Oxf.* 159. *Norf.* 254. *Suff.* 416.

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than half of its endowment. Part, he says, had been devoured by the ambition of the rich; another part had been lost by neglect, "sepelivit oblivio;" and the greatest portion of all had been bestowed by King Edward the Confessor and King William the Conqueror upon Westminster. (Script. post Bedam, fol. 162.) Even property in the vill of Pershore had been granted from the monastery.

The revenue of the monastery, at the formation of the Survey, appears to have amounted to seventy-nine pounds, falling short by near a third of the annual produce of its lands in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

[1] The Church of Bodmin, which had existed and held the chief of the lands set down to it in the time of King Edward the Confessor. These are followed by a minute enumeration of the lands usurped from St. Petroc by the Earl of Moretaine, which the church had held in King Edward's time. St. Petroc, to whom the church of Bodmin was dedicated, was Bishop of Cornwall in 850.

[2] "Willielmus Peurel XXXII. domos de XXVIII. solid. et VIII. den. in Northantone. Tres ex his sunt vastæ."

[3] "Willielmus Peurel et Gunfridus de Cioches habent ibi (in Hardingestorp) II. hid. et LX. acras prati, dono Regis ut dicunt."

[4] "Willielmus Peurel habet XLVIII. domos mercatorum (in Snotingeham) reddentes XXXVI. sol. et XII. domus equitum, et VIII. bord."

[5] Dugdale, in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 436, has the follow-

PICOT, *Hants*, 50 b. *Yorksh.* 309 b.
PICOT de Grentebrige,[1] *Cambr.* 200.
PICTAVIENSIS, Rogerus,[2] *Inter Ripam et Mersam*, 269 b.

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ing opening to his account of the family of Peverel of Nottingham. It embraces the history of the two Peverels of the Domesday Index. He says, " The first of this name, of whom I find mention, is Ranulph Peverell, who, at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, held four lordships in com. Salop, six in Norfolk, nineteen in Suffolk, and thirty-five in com. Essex. Which Ranulph was the reputed progenitor of the several families of that name; for having married the daughter of Ingelric (founder of the collegiate church of St. Martin's le Grand in the city of London), who had been a concubine to William Duke of Normandy, not only those children which he had by her, but that very William begotten on her by the same Duke, before his conquest of this realm, had the name of Peverell."

Of William Peverel he gives a separate account, partly from Ordericus Vitalis. William was in great trust with the Conqueror; had the castle of Nottingham; and appears to have lived at least till the 7th of Stephen. He founded the Priories of St. James near Northampton, and Lenton. His castle " in Pachesers " is mentioned, *Derb.* 276. His lands to a great extent, in Northamptonshire, had belonged to Gitda T. R. E.

The Messrs. Lysons say, " The estates of William Peverel, Geoffrey Alselin (the heiress of whose family married Bardolf), Ralph de Burun, and Roger Busli, in Derbyshire, passed out of their families at an early period." Mag. Brit. *Derbysh.* p. xlvii.

[1] Brune, or Bourne, was the seat of Picot de Cambridge's barony. Most of his estates passed by female heirs to the families of Peverell and Pecche, the last of which became extinct in the male line about the end of the fourteenth century. Lysons, Mag. Brit. *Cambr.* p. 241.

[2] Third son of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Arundel

Derb. 273 b. *Nottingh.* 290. *Yorksh.* 332. *Linc.* 352. *Essex*, 89, 106 b. *Norf.* 243. *Suff.* 346.

PIERANI S. Canonici,[1] *Cornw.* 121.

PILARDINTONE, Monachi de,[2] *Warw.* 238.

PINCERNA, Hugo, *Bedf.* 216.

PINEL, Radulfus, *Essex*, 97. *Suff.* 437.

PIPERELLUS, Ranulfus, *Essex*, 71 b. 99, 107. *v.* PEVERELL.

PIPERELLUS, Willelmus, *Essex*, 90. *v.* PEVEREL.

Piscator, Osbernus, *Bedf.* 216 b.[3]

Pistor, Erchengerius, *Cambr.* 202 b.

POILLGI, Willelmus de, *Dev.* 111.

POINTEL, Tedricus, *Essex*, 96. *v.* PUINTEL.

POMEREI, Radulfus de,[4] *Somers.* 96 b. *Dev.* 113 b.

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and Shrewsbury. So called, it is said, because he had married a Poictevin woman. His lands between the Ribble and the Mersey in Lancashire, in Derbyshire, and in Nottinghamshire, appear to have been in the King's hands at the time of the Survey. In Norfolk they are stiled, " Terræ quæ fuerunt Rogeri Pictaviensis. His lands in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, and Suffolk are entered in the Survey as if he had them then in actual possession.

[1] They had held T. R. E.

[2] " Hugo de Grentemaisnil (habet) IIII. domos in Burgo de Warwic. et Monachi Pilardintone habent I. de eo."

[3] This entry relates to Sharnbrook. " Cum ista terra reclamat isdem Osbertus unam virgatam et quartam partem unius virgatæ quas tenuit antecessor ejus T. R. E. Sed postquam rex W. in Angliam venit, ille gablum de hac terra dare noluit, et Radulf Taillgebosc gablum dedit, et pro forisfacto terram sumpsit et cuidam suo militi tribuit."

[4] See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 498. His largest property was in Devonshire, where Berie-Pomerai was the head of his barony. See also Lysons's Magna Britannia, *Cornw.* p. lxxix, who makes particular mention of those descen-

PORTH, Hubertus de, *Hants*, 46 b.
PORTH, Hugo de,[1] *Hants*, 44 b.[2] 50 b. 51, 52. *Berks*, 62 b. *Dors.* 83. *Cambr.* 199.[3]
PORTO', Willelmus, *Dev.* 117 b.
PRATELLENSIS, Abbatia,[4] *Oxf.* 157.
PREFECTUS de hund. [de Flictha], *Bedf.* 218 b.

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dants of Ralph de Pomerei who settled in Cornwall, where Tregony Castle continued to be their residence in the reign of Edward the Fourth.

[1] See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 463. His largest property was in Hampshire, where Basing was the head of his barony. In the 9th of William Rufus he took the habit of a monk at Winchester. He was ancestor of the St. John's of Basing.

[2] Of a small manor, consisting of two virgates and a half only, it is said, " Istam terram calumniatur Willielmus de Chernet, dicens pertinere ad Manerium de Cerdeford feudum Hugonis de Port, per hereditatem sui antecessoris, et de hoc suum testimonium adduxit de melioribus et antiquis hominibus totius Comitatus et Hundredæ. Et Picot contraduxit suum testimonium de villanis et vili plebe et de prepositis qui volunt defendere per sacramentum aut per Dei judicium quod ille qui tenuit terram liber homo fuit et potuit ire cum terra sua quo voluit. Sed testes Willielmi nolunt accipere legem nisi regis E. usque dum diffiniatur per Regem."

[3] The record states of one of Hugo de Porth's manors in this county, Snailwell, that it was claimed by Symeon Abbat of Ely. Wharton says it was recovered by Nigellus, Abbat Symeon's successor.

[4] Preaux, in the diocese of Lisieux. Here were formerly two Benedictine abbies; one for monks, the other for nuns; both founded, about 1040, by Hunfridus de Vetulis, (father of Roger de Bellomont,) and Albreda his wife. See Neustr. Pia, p. 520. Kelh. Illustr. p. 81.

Prefectus Regis, Herbertus, *Bedf.* 218 b.
PREPOSITI Regis et ELEMOSYNARII, *Bedf.* 218 b.
Prepositus, Grimus, *Essex*, 98.
——— Turchillus, *Essex*, 98 b.
PREPOSITUS de hundret [de Bradewatre], *Hertf.* 142[1] b.
Presbyter. v. AGEMUNDUS. ALDEN. ALGAR. ALUIET. ALUREDUS. ALURICUS. ALWINUS. ARTOR. BOLLO. BRUN. EDWINUS. ERNEBERNUS. ERNUIN. ERNUINUS. GISLEBERTUS. GODRIC. GODUINUS. IVIKEL. LEWINUS. OSBERNUS. OSMER. OSMUNDUS. RAINBALDUS. REINBALDUS. RENBALDUS. SEUARDUS. SIUARDUS.
PRESBYTER quidam, *Hertf.* 142.[2] bis.
PRESBYTER quidam et SOROR EJUS, *Hertf.* 142.[3]
PRESBYTERI quatuor, in elemosina, *Dev.* 104.
PRESBYTERI de Bomene,[4] *Dev.* 117 b.
PROBI S. Canonici, *Cornw.* 121.
PUGNANT, Ricardus, *Hants*, 52.
PUINGIANT, Ricardus, *Hants*, 48. *Berks*, 62. *Wilts*, 73. *Oxf.* 159. *Bedf.* 216.
PUINTEL, Tedricus, *Essex*, 99, *v.* POINTEL.

Q.

QUINTIN S. Hugo de, *Dors.* 83. *Essex*, 93, 99.

R.

R. abb. *Berks*, 56 b.
RABELLUS artifex,[5] *Norf.* 269 b.

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1 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Istemet tenuit de rege E. et adhuc tenet in elemosina."

3 "Istimet tenuerunt T. R. E. de soca ejus [R. E.] et vendere potuerunt."

4 Bodmin. "Ipsi tenebant T. R. E."

5 The continuator of Blomefield, Hist. Norf. vol. v.

RABELLUS carpentarius, *Norf.* 279 b.
RADULFUS, *Dors.* 83. *Leic.* 231 b.
RADULFUS arbalistarius, *Norf.* 269.
RADULFUS balistarius, *Suff.* 445.
RADULFUS Comes,[1] *Suff.* 284 b.
RADULFUS filius Comitis, *Berks*, 62 b.
RADULFUS dapifer et OSBERNUS presbyter, *Linc.* 366 b.
RADULFUS Hagonis filius, *seu* filius, *Norf.* 270.
RADULFUS filius Huberti, *Leic.* 235. *Staff.* 250 b. *Derb.* 277.[2] *Nottingh.* 289 b. *Linc.* 369.

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p. 1558, says, he had the command, as an engineer, of all the engines or brakes, and the direction of them at the battering of forts, &c.

[1] "Terra Radulfi Comitis quas Godricus dapifer servat in Suthful in manu Regis." This was Ralph Waher, or Guader, whom the Conqueror had constituted Earl of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; and whose rebellion, in the middle of the Conqueror's reign, proved the ruin of the Earls of Northumberland and Hereford. His lands in other counties of England had been given away. These remained in the Crown.

Ralph Guader married Emma the daughter of William Fitz-Osbern Earl of Hereford. Upon his first defeat, he sailed to Denmark to obtain an auxiliary force. William the Conqueror outlawed him. He then went to the duchy of Britany, where he possessed the two castles of Guader and Montefort, which, in Ordericus Vitalis's time, were inherited by his sons. He afterwards joined the Crusade against the Saracens, where he lost his life. His daughter, Amicia, (who had been contracted to the natural son of Henry the First,) married Roger de Bellomont Earl of Leicester.

[2] "Ralph Fitzhubert," say the Messrs. Lysons, "was ancestor of the Frechvilles, who continued to possess estates in Derbyshire till the extinction of the family in the reign of Charles the Second. Mag. Brit. *Derb.*

RADULFUS nepos Goisfridi Alselin,[1] *Linc.* 336.
RADULFUS filius Osmundi, *Hunt.* 207.
RADULFUS filius Huberti, *Nott.* 280.[2]
RADULFUS filius Seifride, *Berks*, 56, 62 b.
RAGENALD, *Linc.* 371.[3]
RAINALDUS, *Northampt.* 222 b.
RAINALDUS arcarius, *Oxf.* 160 b.
RAINALDUS balistarius, *Essex*, 97 b.[4]
RAINALDUS Brito, *Suff.* 445.
RAINALDUS filius Croch,[5] *Hants*, 49, 52.
RAINALDUS filius Ivonis,[6] *Norf.* 230, 275 b.
RAINBALDUS de Cicestre, *v.* CICESTRE.
RAINBALDUS presbyter, *Berks*, 56 b.[7] *Wilts*, 68 b.
v. REINBALDUS. RENBALDUS.
RAINBURGIS, *Wilts*, 74.
RAINBUEDCURT, Wido de, *v.* REINBUEDCURT.
RAMECHIL, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[8]
RAMECHIL et ARCHIL, *Yorksh.* 331 b.[9]

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[1] He held the hall, or mansion, in the city of Lincoln which had belonged to Tochi the son of Outi.

[2] "XI. domus in burgo Snotingeham. in his manentes III. mercatores."

[3] "ħb." he had previously held.

[4] Rainaldus is recorded to have seized a portion of the land here entered, from the monks of Ely: half a hide which he had taken "post adventum regis Willielmi" is said to have been worth thirty shillings a year.

[5] He was son of Croc, or Crock, the huntsman.

[6] He was a Norman. The lordships granted to him by the Conqueror came into the family of the Earl of Clare. Blomef. Hist. Norf. fol. edit. vol. iii. p. 807. Kelh. Illustr. p. 136.

[7] "I. hag. de IIII. den. in Walingeforde."

[8] "ħb." he had had possession previous to the Survey.

[9] They had also been the previous possessors.

RAMES, Rogerius de, *Midd.* 130 b. *v.* RAMIS.
RAMESY, Abbas de, *Hertf.* 136.[1]
RAMESYG, Ecclesia *seu* Abbatia S. Bened. de, *Cambr.* 192 b. *Hunt.* 204, 208. *Bedf.* 210 b. *Northampt.* 219, 222. *Linc.* 346 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377, 377 b. *Norf.* 215. *Suff.* 378 b.
RAMIS, Rogerus de, *Essex*, 82 b. *Norf.* 263. *Suff.* 421 b.[2] *v.* RAMES.
RANNULFUS, *Oxf.* 160 b.
RANNULFUS frater Ilgerii, *Midd.* 130 b. *Hertf.* 138 b.[3] *Cambr.* 201 b. *Hunt.* 207. *Bedf.* 215. *Essex*, 79 b. *Norf.* 260 b. *Suff.* 423 b.
RAVELIN, *Hants*, 50 b.[4]
RAVEN, *Leic.* 236 b.
RAVENCHIL, *Yorksh.* 331 b.[5]
RAVENCHIL et TORCHIL, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[6]
RAYNERUS carpentarius, *Heref.* 187 b.
REDVERS, Ricardus de,[7] *Dors.* 83.
REINBALDUS, *Wilts*, 68 b. *Somers.* 91. *Oxf.* 160.
REINBALDUS presbyter,[8] *Bucks*, 146. *v.* CIRECESTRE. RAINBALDUS. RENBALDUS.

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[1] The manor of Furreuelde here entered had been held T. R. E.

[2] "In villa de Gepesuiz habet Rogerus I. ecclesiam S. Georgii et IIII. burgenses, et VI. uastatas mansuras."

[3] From an entry in this county it appears, that Rannulf married the niece of Ralph Taillgebosc.

[4] "Ipsemet tenuit T. R. E."

[5] "hb. et isdem habet."

[6] "Rauenchil et Torchil II. car. Ipsi habent adhuc, sed wasta est."

[7] The eldest son of Baldwin de Brion, of whom an account has been already given. See p. 377. Compare Dugd. Baron. tom. i. p. 254.

[8] See the present volume, p. 398.

REINB'CURT, Wido de, *Northampt.* 226 b.
REINBUEDCURT, Wido de, *Oxf.* 154, 159 b.[1] *Cambr.* 199 b. *Northampt.* 219.[2] *Leic.* 235.
REMBUDCURT, Wido de, *Linc.* 336 b.[3] 363 b.[4] *Clam. in Chetst.* 377 b.
REMIGIUS Episcopus Lincoln.[5] *Berks*, 56, 56 b. *Buck.*

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[1] This was the manor of Wroxton in Oxfordshire. Ingelrannus his son held under him.

[2] Four houses in Northampton, producing a rent of sixty-four pence.

[3] A manse in the burgh of Stamford.

[4] Ingelran, the son, also held the three manors in Lincolnshire, as under-tenant to his father.

[5] Remigius de Fescamp, last Bishop of Dorchester, and translator of the See to Lincoln. He succeeded Wlfin, who died in 1067.

Bishop Tanner very justly remarks, that there is scarcely any point of so late history wherein our Chronicles so much vary as in the year of this translation; some, as Ingulfus, placing it in 1072; and others, as the Chronicle of Mailros, as low as 1092; and others in several of the intermediate years.

The resolution to remove the See of Dorchester was probably taken immediately after the decree of the Council of 1072; and many years might be passed in finding out a proper place, settling the claim of the Archbishop of York, in building, &c. It is certain that the Cathedral of Lincoln was not consecrated when Remigius died; but the See was as certainly translated in the time of King William the Conqueror, as appears from his own charter. Tanner has therefore placed it about A.D. 1086. Brompton, who is particular on this occasion, makes it in the year 1088. The Domesday Survey, *Linc.* 336, expressly mentions the bishoprick as translated: "Residuam dimidiam carucatæ terræ habuit et habet Sancta Maria de Lincolia, *in qua nunc est* EPISCOPATUS." The Survey was finished in 1087. The

143. *Bedf.* 210. *Linc.* 336, 366.[1] *Clam. S. Linc.* 375. *Clam. N. R. Linc.* 376. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.

REMIGIUS S. *Staff.* 247 b. *Shropsh.* 252.

REMIS, Ecclesia S. Remigii, *Northampt.* 222 b.[2]

RENBALDUS presbyter, *Glouc.* 166 b. *v.* CIRECESTRE. REINBALDUS.

RESTOLDUS, *Linc.* 366.

REX WILLIELMUS, *Kent,* 2 b. *Sussex,* 16. *Surr.* 30. *Hants,* 38, 50 b. 51, 52. *Berks,* 56 b. *Wilts,* 64 b. *Dors.* 75. *Somers.* 86. *Devon,* 100. *Cornw.* 120, 121. *Midd.* 127. *Hertf.* 132. *Buck.* 143. *Oxf.* 154 b. *Glouc.* 162 b. *Worc.* 172. *Heref.* 179, 179 b. 180, 180 b. 181. *Cambr.* 189. *Hunt.* 203. *Bedf.* 209. *Northampt.* 219, 224. *Leic.* 230, 231 b. *Warw.* 238. *Staff.* 246, 247 b. *Derb.* 272. *Nottingh.* 280, 281, 286 b. *Rotel.* 293 b. *Yorksh.* 298 b. 299. *Linc.* 336 b. 337, 337 b. *Clam. Ebor.* 373, 373 b.

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absolute removal of the See, according to Matthew Paris, took place in 1085.

Remigius died May 9th, 1092, two or three days before the consecration of his cathedral. He had been one of the Conqueror's Commissioners for the formation of the Domesday Survey.

[1] Of the manor of Wivelesforde, among the lands of Geoffrey de Cambrai, it is said, "Hoc ꝺ emit R. episcopus de Godefr. ad æcclesiam S. Mariæ de Lincole."

[2] The Church of Rheims was founded about the middle of the sixth century, although the building of it was not finished till A.D. 880. It was rebuilt in 1018. King Edward the Third's confirmation charter of the possessions of this abbey in England, reciting the charters of our Norman kings to it, will be found in the Mon. Angl. vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1099.

379 b. 380, 380 b. 381, 381 b. 382. *Essex*, 1 b. 104, 107. *Norf.* 109, 119 b. 135 b. 277, 277 b. *Suff.* 281, 284 b. 286 b. 287, 288. 289 b. 290, 446, 446 b.[1]

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[1] No title of "Terra Regis" occurs in Shropshire, Cheshire, or in the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey. Suffolk begins with "Terra Regis de Regione quam Rogerus Bigot servat." At fol. 289 b. of the same county we have "Terræ Regis de Regno quas Picot custodit," and fol. 290, "Hoc custodit Rogerus Bigot in manu Regis."

The sources whence the "Terræ Regis" of Domesday were derived, have been already specified in general terms, from Mr. Allen's "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England." See vol. i. p. 228.

To the remarks which are there made upon "the folcland or public property of the State," may be added, that, in Norfolk, fol. 119 b., in the notice of lands which had belonged to Ralph de Guader Earl of that county and of Suffolk, it is said, "H. de Grenehov. De XIIII. letis Sparle tenuit rex Ædwardus et hoc manerium *fuit de Regno*, sed rex Edwardus dedit Radulfo Comiti."

As nearly as can be ascertained, King William himself held twelve hundred and ninety manors, exclusive of berewicks and sokes. Of these, about three hundred and fifty had in some shape anciently belonged to the Crown; they are spoken of as the King's, or had been old demesne, "de firma Regni." About a hundred and sixty-five are entered as having been held by King Edward the Confessor. A hundred and eighteen manors, in King William's hands, had belonged to Harold; nine to Earl Godwin; eighteen had belonged to Gheda the mother of Harold; seventeen to Tosti; and numerous others to Guerth. Thirty-nine manors had been Queen Editha's; forty-two had belonged

RICARDUS, *Somers.* 99.[1] *Northampt.* 229. *Staff.* 250 b.
RICARDUS filius Erfasti, *Yorksh.* 298, 327, 379 b.
RICARDUS filius Gisleberti Comitis,[2] *Kent*, 14. *Surrey*, 34 b. *Wilts*, 72. *Dev.* 113. *Midd.* 130. *Cambr.* 196 b. *Bedf.* 216. *Essex*, 36 b. 101 b. *Suff.* 389 b. 447 b.

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to Queen Mathilda; twelve had been Stigand's; thirty-nine had belonged to Earl Algar; three to Earl Wallef; and three occur under Terra Regis, which had belonged to the Bishop of Baieux. The lands of Earl Edwin also in Oxfordshire and Warwickshire had become the property of the Crown, with some of his revenues in the Wiches. The "Terra Regis" of Yorkshire presents a large list of forfeitures, amounting to more than three hundred and fifty manors; out of which nine had been Earl Morcar's, ten had belonged to Turchil, thirteen to Vlchel, nine to Leising, eleven to Gamel, ten to Ulf, nine to Cnut, and eighteen to Gospatric. The rest were single manors, belonging to individuals of less note.

This examination of the possessions entered in Domesday, under the title of Terra Regis, shows that William the Conqueror had a landed revenue immensely exceeding that of King Edward the Confessor, and no doubt exceeding that of any of the Saxon Kings his predecessors.

[1] "Ricardus tenet in Rode 1. hid. quam ipse tenuit de Rainboldo presbytero licentia Regis ut dicit. Reinbold vero tenuit T. R. E."

[2] He was one of the witnesses, by this name, of King William the Conqueror's charter to the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury, in 1081. See Mon. Angl. last edit. vol. iii. p. 141. He was, however, known by other names. A further account of him will be given in one of the notes to the present Index, under the name of Ricardus de TONEBRIGE.

RICARDUS forestarius,[1] *Warw.* 244 b. *Staff.* 250 b.
RICARDUS legatus, *Glouc.* 168 b.
RICARDUS filius Turoldi,[2] *Dev.* 113 b.
RICARDUS venator, *Warw.* 238, 244 b.
RICHERIUS, *Somers.* 91.[3]
RIUEIRE, Gozelinus, *Wilts*, 73.
ROBERTUS, *Leic.* 231 b. bis.
ROBERTUS arbalistarius, *Norf.* 269.
ROBERTUS filius Corbutionis, *Essex*, 85.[4] *Norf.* 258 b. *Suff.* 425 b.
ROBERTUS Dispensator, *Glouc.* 168. *Leic.* 230, 234 b. *Warw.* 242 b. *Linc.* 363 b. *Clam. S. Linc.* 375.
ROBERTUS fil. Giroldi, *Hants*, 46 b. *Berks*, 62. *Wilts*, 72 b. *Dors.* 80 b. *Somers.* 97.
ROBERTUS filius Goberti, *Essex*, 97 b.
ROBERTUS filius Radulf, *Wilts*, 74 b. *Oxf.* 160 b.

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[1] Dugdale says, this Richard the forester is also called Richard Chineu and Richard venator. If so, the references below, under *Ricardus venator*, may belong to him. He held his lands by the service of keeping the forest of Kanoc, in Staffordshire, and paying to the King ten marks yearly. Dugd. Warw. Kelh. Illustr. p. 112.

[2] It is hardly probable that Turoldus here named was Thorold the sheriff of Lincolnshire, who founded Spalding Priory in 1052, as is suggested by Kelham from Brady. In the body of the entry Ricardus filius Turoldi is called Ricardus filius Turolf.

[3] "Richerius tenet æcclesiam de Waverdinestoch de Rege."

[4] Lysons says, the manor of Leyton, or Leyton Grange, one of those included in this county in the estate of Robert de Corbutio, was given by Walter *Corpechun* to the abbat and convent of Stratford Langthorne, and confirmed by Ralph de Arderne about the year 1200. Envir. of London, *edit.* 1811, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 672.

ROBERTUS filius Radulfi de Hatingis, *Essex*, 107 b.
ROBERTUS filius Murdrac, *Oxf.* 160. *v.* ROTBERTUS.
ROBERTUS, *seu* RODBERTUS, filius Rolf, *Berks*, 63 b. *Wilts*, 72 b.
ROBERTUS filius Rozelin, *Midd.* 130 b. *Essex*, 97.
ROBERTUS filius Turstini, *Oxf.* 160 b.
ROBERTUS filius Willelmi, *Derb.* 278. *Nottingh.* 292.
ROBERTUS niger, *Kent*, 1.[1]
RODMUND, *Yorksh.* 331.
ROELENT, Robertus de, 269.[2]
ROGERIUS, *Oxf.* 160 b.
ROGERIUS Comes,[3] *Sussex*, 23. *Surr.* 34. *Hants*, 44 b.

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[1] He held six mansuræ in the town of Dover.

[2] Robert de Roelent held North Wales of King William in farm for the payment of forty pounds a year:

"Rotbertus de Roelent tenet de Rege NORTWALES ad firmam pro XL. lib. præter illam terram quam Rex ei dederat in feudo, et præter terras Episcopatus.

"Isdem Robertus calumniatur unum Hundr. Arvester quod tenet Rogerius Comes. Walenses testificantur istum Hundr. esse de his Nortwalis.

"In feudo quod ipse Robertus tenet de Rege, Ros et REWENIOV, sunt XII. leuuæ terræ long. et IIII. leuu. lat. Terra est XX. car. tantum. Appreciata est XII. lib.

"Omnis alia terra est in Silvis et Moris, nec potest arari."

Robert de Roelent was the son of Humphry de Telliolo, whom the Conqueror made governor of Hastings. His seat was at Roelent or Rhuddlan Castle in Flintshire, whence he took his surname.

[3] Roger de Montgomery, son to Hugh de Montgomery and Josceline his wife, daughter of Turolf of Pont-Audomare, by Weva, sister to Gunnora Duchess of Normandy, great-grandmother to the Conqueror. He led the centre of the army at the battle of Hastings, and was afterwards

51. *Wilts*, 68 b. *Midd.* 129. *Hertf.* 137 b. *Glouc.* 166 b. *Worc.* 176. *Cambr.* 193. *Warw.* 239. *Staff.* 246, 248. *Shropsh.* 252, 252 b. 253.[1]

ROGERUS Mareschalchus, *Essex*, 94.

ROGERUS Pictaviensis, *v.* PICTAVIENSIS.

ROGERIUS filius Radulfi, *Glouc.* 170.

ROGERIUS de Rames, *Midd.* 130 b.

ROGERUS homo episcopi Remigii, *Cambr.* 189.[2]

ROGERUS filius Renardi, *Norf.* 266.

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governor of Normandy. William the Conqueror gave him the Earldoms of Arundel and Shrewsbury. He also was one of the party who joined against William Rufus in favour of Robert Courthose, but was afterwards reconciled to the King. He was a great founder and endower of monasteries: he founded the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury, and three religious houses in Normandy; one in the suburb of the city of Sais, the second at Troarn upon the river Dive, and the third at Almanacha, for nuns. See more of him in Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 26. He died on the sixth of the kalends of August, A.D. 1094. Powel says he was slain by the Welsh between Cardiff and Brecknock.

[1] In *Shropshire*, tom. i. fol. 254, it is said, "Ipse Comes Rogerius tenet de Rege Civitatem Sciropesberie et totum Comitatum et totum dominium quod Rex E. ibi habebat cum XII. ⊠. quos ipse Rex teneb. cum LVII. Berewich ibi pertinentibus, et alios XI. ⊠ habet idem Comes in eadem Scira. Inter totum id est Civit. et ⊠. et Hund. et placita Comitatus reddunt CCC. lib. et CXV. solid. de firma." This affords an estimate of at least one portion of Earl Roger's income.

Tom. i. fol. 253 b. in Archelov, we find a present of money made whenever his Countess came to the manor. "Per consuetudinem, veniente Comitissa in ⊠, afferebantur ei XVIII Oræ denariorum."

[2] "III. burg. in Burgo de Grentebrige."

ROGERUS Deus Salvæt dominas, *Essex*, 96 b.
ROGERUS filius Seifride, *Berks*, 62 b.
ROLF, *Norf.* 272 b.
ROMANA Ecclesia, *Somers.* 91.[1]
ROMENEL, Robertus de, *Kent*,[2] 1, 2 bis.
ROMESYG, Abbatia de, *seu* ROMESIENSIS, *Hants*, 43 b. *Wilts*, 68.[3]
ROTBERTUS filius Murdac, *Hants*, 49 b. *v.* ROBERTUS.
ROTHAIS uxor Ricardi filii Gisleberti,[4] *Hertf.* 142 b. *Hunt.* 207.
ROTOMAG. Abb. S. Trinit. de Monte, *Midd.*[5] 128 b.
ROTOMAGO, S. Maria de,[6] *Devon*, 104.

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[1] "Ecclesia Romana beati Petri Apostoli tenet de Rege Peritone. Eddid Regina tenebat T. R. E."

[2] "II. mansuræ in Dovere."

[3] The Nuns of Rumsey had held their possessions in both counties T. R. E.

[4] She was daughter to Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham, and wife of Richard Fitz Gilbert, ancestor to the great family of Clare. After the death of her first husband, Dugdale says, she married Eudo Dapifer. Baron. tom. i. pp. 60. 143. In the second of the entries in Domesday here referred to, she is called simply "Uxor Ricardi filii Gisleberti" only.

[5] The Benedictine Abbey of the Holy Trinity, which stood upon St. Catherine's Hill at Rouen; founded A. D. 1030, by Gosselin Viscount d'Arques and de Dieppe, who became its first abbat. Mon. Angl. vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1064. Kelh. Illustr. p. 69. Neustria Pia, p. 405.

[6] St. Mary de Prè, at Rouen. This Abbey was founded by Matilda the Queen of William the Conqueror, at the solicitation of St. Anselm, in the year 1060. Tradition asserted that Matilda here received the news of the Conqueror's victory in England, in 1066; in consequence of which this abbey was also called "Notre Dame de Bonnes-Nouvelles."

ROVECESTRE, Episcopus de, *Kent*, 5 b. *Cambr.* 190 b. } [1]
ROVENSIS Episcopus, *Suff.* 381. }
RUALDUS Adobed, *Dev.* 114 b.

S.

SAIET, *Bedf.* 218 b.[2]
SAIEVA, *Wilts*, 74.
SAISSELINUS, *Suff.* 436 b. *v.* SASSELINUS.
SALCEID, Osbernus de, *Dev.* 116 b.
SALCEIT, Radulphus de, *Heref.* 181.
SALEBI, Abb. de, *Northampt.* 219.[3]
SALMUR, S. Florentius de, *Heref.* 180 b.[4]

Mon. Angl. tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1099. Hist. de la Ville de Rouen, 4°, Rouen, 1731, tom. ii. p. 150.

[1] Gundulfus was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, March 19th, 1077. He died March 8th, 1108.

At the end of the entry relating to the manor of Estoches in Kent it is said, "Hoc manerium fuit et est de Episcopatu Rofensi, sed Goduinus comes, T. R. E. emit illud de duobus hominibus qui eum tenebant de Episcopo, et, eo ignorante, facta est hæc venditio. Postmodo vero, regnante W. rege, diratiocinavit illud Lanfrancus archiepiscopus contra Baiocensem Episcopum, et inde est modo saisita Rofensis æcclesia."

The land which is entered in Cambridgeshire to the Bishop *as a tenant in capite* was really held "sub Lanfranco archiepiscopo."

The Suffolk manor of Frakenaham had been added to the bishoprick by the King's direction.

[2] "Istemet tunc (T. R. E.) tenuit, et potuit inde facere quod voluit."

[3] "Abb. de Salebi II. domus (in Northantone) de XXXII. denar."

[4] This monastery held the church and whole tithe within the castle of Monmouth, with two carucates of land. See p. 216.

S. QUINTINO, Hugo de, *Hants*, 50 b. 51 b. *Dors.* 83.
SANCTO Walerico, Galterus de, *Midd.* 130. *Suff.* 432 b.
SANSON, *Staff.* 247 b.
SARIC, *Wilts*, 74.[1] *Oxf.* 160 b.
SARISBERIENSIS, Edwardus, *v.* EDWARDUS.
SARISBERIENSIS Episcopus, *Berks*, 58. *Wilts*, 66. *Dors.* 75 b. *Somers.* 87 b.[2] *Oxf.* 155. *Linc.* 343 b.[3] *v.* OSMUNDUS Episcopus.
SARIZ, *Hants*, 50.
SASFORD et SIUUARD, *Yorksh.* 331.
SASSELINUS, *Essex*, 92 b. *v.* SAISSELINUS.
SAULF, *Hants*, 51 b. *Wilts*, 74.[4] *Dev.* 118 b.[5]
SAWARD, *Wilts*, 74.
SAWARDUS, *Dors.* 84 b.[6]
SAWINUS, *Hants*, 50. *Nottingh.* 292 b.
SAUUINUS presbyter, *Dev.* 104.
SAWOLDUS, *Oxf.* 160 b.[7]
SBERNUS, *Wilts*, 74.
SCALERS, Harduinus de, *Hertf.* 132, 141 b. *Cambr.* 197 b.[8]

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[1] Two entries; in one it is said, "Gest frater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

[2] Of two manors here mentioned in Seveberge the record says, "Hæ II. terræ non sunt de Episcopatu Sarisberie. Osmundus episcopus tenet pro uno manerio."

[3] In the entry in Lincolnshire the bishop occurs by his Christian name, without that of the See: "Terra OSMUNDI *Episcopi.*"

[4] "Pater ejus tenuit."

[5] "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

[6] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

[7] "III. hidæ in Ropeford. Hanc terram habet R. de Oilgi in vadimonio."

[8] Whaddon in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the barony of Scales or D'Echallers, continued in the male descendants

SCEPTESBERIENSIS Ecclesia,[1] *Sussex*, 17 b.[2] *Wilts*, 67 b. *Dors.* 75, 78 b. *Somers.* 91.
SCHELIN, *Dors.* 83. *Somers.* 99.
SCIREBURNE, Monachi de,[3] *Dors.* 77.[4]
SCIROPESBERIE, Eccl. S. Almundi in, *Shropsh.* 253.
———— Eccl. S. Cedde in, *Shropsh.* 253.

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of Hardwinus de Scalariis till the death of Sir John d'Echalers, or de Scalers, in 1467. Whaddon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was in the family of Moor, descended from D'Echallers in the female line.

Among the entries of Hardwine de Scalariis's property in Cambridgeshire, we have the mention of two monasteries, of neither of which we find any other notice. Under Escelforde (now Shelford) we read, "De hac terra duæ hidæ et dim. et IX. acræ, et *unum monasterium* fuerunt in dominio Ecclesiæ de Ely, T. R. E. et in die quo isdem Rex obiit: et sunt de dominica firma modo, ut Hundr. testatur." Tom. i. fol. 198. In Melrede, fol. 198 b. "*Ibi* I. *monasterium*;" the patronage belonged to Hardewine.

[1] The Abbey of Shaftesbury held, in different counties, no less than three hundred and forty-four hides and a half of land. The total amount of its rents, including the tenanted lands, was 347*l.* The houses belonging to the Abbess in the town of Shaftesbury, in King Edward's time, are stated to have been in number one hundred and fifty-three. At the time of the Survey, the Abbess had a hundred and fifty-one burgesses there, besides twenty vacant manses.

[2] Entered as "Terra Sancti Edwardi," both in this county and in Somerset.

[3] Wlsin Bishop of Sherbourn, in 998, changed the secular Canons of his cathedral for Benedictine Monks. See the charters printed by Hearne, Lel. Itin. edit. 1770, tom. ii. pp. 80, 81.

[4] "Hæc novem descripta Maneria sunt de victu Monachorum Scireburn'."

SCIROPESBERIE, Eccl. S. Julianæ in, *Shropsh.* 252, 253.
———— Eccl. S. Mariæ in, *Heref.* 180 b. *Shropsh.* 252 b.
———— Eccl. S. Michael in, *Shropsh.* 252 b.
———— Eccl. S. Milburgæ in, *Shropsh.* 252 b.[1]
———— Monasterium S. Petri de, *Shropsh.* 252 b.
SCOHIES, Willielmus de, *Dors.* 82. *Heref.* 180, 180 b 185 b. *Essex*, 88 b. *Norf.* 221 b.[2] *Suff.* 353.
SCROPE, Osbernus filius Ricardi, *Worc.* 176 b.[3]
SCUDET, Willelmus, *Wilts*, 74 b.
Scutularius, Godefridus, *Dors.* 85.[4]
SEDRET, *Derb.* 278 b.
SERICUS, *Nottingh.* 293.
SERVIENTES Regis, *Wilts*, 73, 73 b. *Dors.* 84 b. *Somers.* 98 b. *Dev.* 117 b. *Leic.* 236 b.
SEUARDUS, *Linc.* 331.
SEUARDUS presbyter, *Linc.* 371.
SEUUARDUS, *Linc.* 371.
SIBOLDUS, *Northampt.* 228.
SIGARUS de Cioches, *v.* CIOCHES.

[1] The Churches of Shrewsbury, excepting St. Michael, are all entered as holding the same property in the time of King Edward the Confessor which they held at the Survey. Possetorn, a virgate of land only, had belonged to Chetel; and Suletune, a hide, had belonged to Brictric; these two portions of land formed the endowment of St. Michael's. The half hide held by St. Juliana is spoken of, in the first page of the preceding folio, as paying geld in the Confessor's time.

[2] Blomefield's continuator, Hist. Norf. vol. v. p. 1249, says, that William de Scohies sold the greater part of his possessions in the county of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry I. to Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham.

[3] "Ricardus pater ejus tenuit."

[4] "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

Siric Camerarius, *Hants*, 50.
Siuardus presbyter, *Linc.* 371.
Siuuard, *Somers.* 98 b. *Nottingh.* 292 b.[1] *Yorksh.* 331.[2]
Clam. S. R. Linc. 375 b.
Siuuard barn, *Nott.* 280 b.[3]
Siuuard presbyter, *Linc.* 331.
Siward venator, *Oxf.* 160 b.[4]
Siuuardus, *Somers.* 99.[5]
Soartin, *Hants*, 54.[6]
Sochemanni xi. Willielmi Regis, *Bedf.* 218 b.[7]
Sochemannus unus Regis, *Hertf.* 142 b.[8]
Sortebrand, *Linc.* 336, 370 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.
Sortebrand et alii Taini, *Linc.* 370 b.
Sortebrand filius Vlf, *Linc.* 336 bis.[9]
Sortebrant, *Linc.* 370 b. bis. *Clam. W. R. Linc.* 376.
Spech, Willelmus,[10] *Bedf.* 214 b.

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1 "hb," habebat, he had been the possessor previous to the Survey.

2 "Tenuit et tenet de rege."

3 He had soc and sac in Nottinghamshire.

4 "Ipse S. tenuit libere T. R. E."

5 Two entries. In one it is said, "Idem ipse tenebat."

6 "Soartin tenet Drodintone de rege. Ipse et alter liber homo tenuerunt in alod. de rege E."

7 "Hanc terram tenuerunt T. R. E. idem ipsi qui nunc tenent Sochemanni, et cui voluerunt dare potuerunt. Hanc terram apposuit Rad. (Taillgebosc) in ministerio Regis, ubi non fuit T. R. E."

8 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

9 He had soc and sac of three mansiones in the city of Lincoln, "loco Vlf patris sui."

10 He is presumed to have been related to Walter Espec, of whom particular mention is made by Ailred of Rievaux. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 590; and who founded Warden Abbey in Bedfordshire in 1135.

SPERRI, *Staff.* 250 b.
STADFORD, presbyteri de Burgo de, *Staff.* 246.[1]
STADFORD, Robertus de, *Northampt.* 225. *Warw.* 238.[2] *Staff.* 246.[3] *Clam. in Chetst.* 376 b. 377, 377 b. *v.* STATFORD. STRATFORT.
STANARDUS liber homo, *Essex*, 98[4] b.
STANARDUS filius Alwii, *Suff.* 445 b.
STARCOLFUS, *Norf.* 271 b.[5]
STATFORD, Robertus de,[6] *Berks*, 62. *Oxf.* 158. *Worc.* 176 b. *Warw.* 242 b. *Staff.* 248 b. *Linc.* 368 b. *v.* STADFORD. STRATFORT.
STATFORD, Nigellus de,[7] *Derb.* 278.
STATFORD, Canonici prebendarii de, *Staff.* 247 b.
STEFANI S. Canonici, *Cornw.* 120 b.[8]
STEFANUS, *Heref.* 187 b. *Warw.* 243 b.
STEFANUS capellanus, *Somers.* 91 b.

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[1] They possessed fourteen mansiones in the town, with soc and sac.

[2] Six masures in the burgh of Warwick.

[3] "Robertus de Stadford (in Burgo de Stadford) habet XIII. mans. de honore Comitum et pertin. ad Bradelie. Ex his VI. sunt vastæ. Idem Robertus habet de feudo suo XLI. mans. Ex his XVII. sunt vastæ."

[4] "Tenuit et tenet de Rege."

[5] "Tenuit idem T. R. E." The continuator of Blomefield says he was a Dane.

[6] Of Robert de Stadford, Statford or Stafford, the ancestor of the Staffords Dukes of Buckingham, see Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 156.

[7] Robert de Statford and Nigellus de Statford are supposed by Dugdale to have been brothers. Baron. tom. i. p. 156. The Gresley family derived their descent from Nigel de Statford.

[8] Lanscavetone. "De hoc ꝺ. abstulit comes Moriton. unum mercatum quod ibi T. R. E. jacebat."

STEFANUS carpentarius, *Wilts*, 73 b.
STEFANUS filius Eirardi, *Berks*, 63 b.
STEFANUS Stirman, *Hants*, 52. *Warw.* 238.[1]
STEINULF et DUNNING, *Derb.* 278 b.
STIGANDUS Archiepiscopus. "Terræ Stigandi Episcopi[2] quas custodit W. de Noiers in manu Regis." *Norf.* 135. *Suff.* 288.
Stirman, *v.* STEFANUS.
Stirman, Hugolinus, *Berks*, 63.
STRATFORT, Robertus de, *Suff.* 445 b.
STURMID, Ricardus, *Hants*, 48. *Wilts*, 74 b.
SVAIN, *Wilts*, 74.[3] *Dors.* 84,[4] 84 b.[5] bis. *Northampt.* 228.
SUAIN filius Azur, *Northampt.*[6] 219.
SUAIN de Exesse, *Hunt.* 205 b. *v.* SUEN.
SUAIN Vicecomes, *Oxf.* 160.
SUAN et VLUIET, *Nottingh.* 292 b.
SUANUS, *Essex*, 101.[7]
SUARDINC, *Linc.* 336.[8]
SUARTING, *Linc.* 336.[9]
SUARTING et HERDING, *Bucks*, 153.

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1 "I. masur. in burgo de Warwic."

2 A brother and a sister of Stigand are mentioned in the Survey. Tom. ii. *Norf.* 195. "Stigandus abstulit, et dedit *Almaro* fratri suo." Ibid. *Norf.* 116, among the burgesses and others resident in Norwich, we have "una mulier soror Stigandi."

3 "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

4 "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

5 In one entry, "Pater Suain tenuit T. R. E."

6 "XXI. domus de x. sol. in Northantone, pertin. ad Stoches."

7 "Invasio Suani."

8 "Saca et soca in civitate Linc. loco Hardecnut patris sui."

9 "Saca et soca in civ. Lincolia

SUENVS *seu* SVANUS, de Excessa,[1] *Essex*, 42. *Suff.* 401.
SUEN f. Suaue, *Nott.* 280 b.
SUENO, *Essex*, 106 b.
SUPERDIVE, Ecclesia de,[2] *Berks*, 59 b.
SURDEUAL, Ricardus de, *Yorksh.* 298.[3] *Clam. Ebor.* 373 b.
SUUEN, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[4]

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[1] Suein of Essex is supposed by Morant, vol. i. p. 273, to have been of Danish origin. Robert the father of Suein, however, occurs in Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 47 b.; and his grandfather, Wimarc, is mentioned by Morant, vol. i. p. 155. His castle was at Rageneia, now Raylegh, in the hundred of Rochford. Robert fitz Wimarc, the father of Suein, occurs in numerous entries of Domesday, which will be found in the first Index of the succeeding volume to the present.

Henry de Essex succeeded him. He is called son and heir, but it is more probable that Robert de Essex was his son, and Henry his grandson. Henry being hereditary standard-bearer to King Henry the Second, in an expedition against the Welsh, about A. D. 1163, deserted his standard, and caused the King's defeat. He was in consequence charged with treason by Robert de Montford, and being vanquished in a solemn trial by battle, had his life spared, but was shorn a monk by the King's order in the Abbey of Reading. See Gerv. Dorob. col. 1380. Madox, Hist. Exchеq. fol. edit. p. 20. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 463. His honor of Raylegh became forfeited to the crown.

Edward, the son of Suein of Essex, and Edeua his wife, both occur in Domesd. tom. ii. fol. 98 b.

[2] The Church of St. Peter sur Dive, in the diocese of Seez in Normandy; a Benedictine Abbey, founded by William Earl of Eu, and Lescelina his wife, A.D. 1046. William the Conqueror, in 1067, attended the ceremonial of the dedication of the church by Maurilius Archbishop of Rouen. See Neustria Pia, pp. 496, 498.

[3] "II. mans. in Eboraco civitate."

[4] "hb." He had previously held.

T.

TAILGEBOSCH, Radulfi, filia, *Hertf.* 142 b.
TAILGEBOSCH, Willelmus, *Linc.* 370.
TAILLGEBOSC, Ivo,[1] *Linc.* 350. *Norf.* 244 b. *v.* TALLEBOSC.
TAINI tres, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[2]
TAINI decem, *Dors.* 84 b.[3]
TAINI Regis, *Hants*, 49 b. 53 b. *Dors.* 84. *Somers.*

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[1] Ivo Tailbois, lord of Hoyland, or Holand, who, having married Lucia their sister, inherited the great possessions of the Saxon Earls Edwin and Morcar. Ingulphus gives a long account of his quarrels with the monks of Croyland. Script. post Bedam. p. 513.

Leofric's genealogy, (ad calcem Florentii Wigorn. MS. penes Archiep. Armachanum an. 1649,) printed by Dugdale in the Monasticon, says,

" Algarus tertius, tempore regis Edwardi, sæpius exlegatur, et toties strenuissimè cum Rege reconciliatus, genuit Edwinum et Morcarum, postea comites, et filiam nomine LUCIAM postea comitissam.

" Edwinus comes Warwike, et Morcarus comes Eboracensis, ambo fratres dimicabant contra Willielmum Conquestorem, et tandem suorum insidiis occisi sunt; *obtinuitque Lucia soror eorum terras paternas*, quæ nupta est primo Yvoni Taylboys, e qua nullam suscepit sobolem, tempore Willielmi Conquestoris et Willielmi Rufi.

" Lucia Comitissa, tempore Henrici primi nupta Rogero filio Geroldi Romara, peperit filium nomine Willielmum postea comitem de terris paternis, et Lincoln. comitatus; nupta etiam tertio viro, tempore regis Stephani, id est Ranulfo Comiti Cestriæ, peperit filium Ranulfum postea Comitem Cestriæ. Ista Lucia jacet apud Spalding."

[2] " ℔br. III. taini. Ipsi adhuc habent et colunt eam."

[3] " Ipsi tenuerunt T. R. E."

98 b. *Dev.* 118. *Hertf.* 142. *Glouc.* 170 b. *Hunt.* 207 b. *Northampt.* 229. *Staff.* 250 b. *Derb.* 278 b. *Nottingh.* 292 b. *Yorksh.* 330 b.

TAINI Regis et ELEMOSINARII, *Buck.* 153.

TAINUS Reginæ, *Linc.* 371.[1]

TALLEBOSC, Ivo, *Clam. N. Linc.* 375 b. *v.* TAILLEGEBOSC.

TAVESTOCH, Abbatia de, *Dors.* 78 b. *Dev.* 103 b. *Cornw.* 121.[2]

TEDFORDENSIS Episcopus,[3] *Norf.* 191. *Suff.* 379.

——————— feudum Episcopi de Tedfort,[4] *Norf.* 193 b. *Suff.* 379 b.

TEDFORT, Ailuinus de, *Norf.* 181 b.

TEHELLUS de Herion, *Suff.* 427 b.

TEHELUS Britto, *Essex*, 81 b. *Norf.* 261 b. *v.* TIHELLUS.

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[1] "ħb," habebat, he was the possessor previous to the Survey.

[2] At the end of the entry relating to the Cornish property of Tavistock, the Earl of Moretaine is stated to have usurped from the church four manors; Brietone, Elent, Trebichen, and Trewent, all of which were claimed by the Abbat.

[3] William Galfagus, Belfagus, Beaufoe, or de Bellofago. He was nominated by the King to the see of Thetford on Christmas-day 1085, and died in or about 1091. He has been already mentioned, p. 380.

[4] Kelham, Illustr. p. 140, from Blomef. Norf. p. 274, says, "Not as belonging to the original revenues of his bishoprick, but as part of those revenues that his predecessors had been enfeoffed in by other pious benefactors." This is wrong. It was the bishop's private property. The greater part of the possessions, both in Norfolk and Suffolk, which Bishop Beaufoe held individually as a tenant in capite, he left, at the time of his death, to the see of Thetford.

TEODRICUS aurifaber, *Surr.* 36 b.[1] *Oxf.* 160 b. *v.* THEODRICUS.
TERRA in Elemosina data, *Midd.* 130 b.
TETBALDUS et HUNFRIDUS, *Wilts*, 74 b.
TETBALDUS filius Bernerii, *Dev.* 115.
TETFORT, Episcopus de, *v.* TEDFORDENSIS Episcopus.
TEZELINUS coquus, *Surr.* 36 b.[2]
THEODRICUS aurifaber, *Berks*, 63.
THESAURARIUS, Henricus, *Hants*, 49.
THOMAS Archiep.[3] [Ebor.] *Hants*, 42.[4] *Glouc.* 164 b.[5] *Clam. N. R. Linc.* 375 b. 376.
THVINAM, Canonici S. Trinitatis de,[6] *Hants*, 44.[7]
TIHELLUS Britto, *Essex*, 81 b.

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[1] "Ipse tenuit de rege E."

[2] See the present volume, p. 91, note [3].

[3] See the mention of him under EBORACENSIS archiepiscopus.

[4] "Antecessor ejus similiter tenuit de rege E."

[5] The whole of the lands in Gloucestershire, thirteen manors, appear to have been granted to Archbishop Thomas after the Norman invasion: five had belonged to Archbishop Stigand; two had been held by Archbishop Eldred, under the Abbey of Gloucester; three by the Priory of St. Oswald, Gloucester; and the remainder by Gundulf, Pin, and Vlchetel.

[6] Thvinam, Twinham, or Christ Church Priory, in Hampshire: here were a dean and twenty-four secular canons in the time of King Edward the Confessor, who continued after the Conquest; their college being rebuilt by Ralph Flambard, who was at one time dean there. Baldwin Earl of Devon, about A. D. 1150, procured the seculars here to be changed into regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. See Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 302.

[7] "Hæ hidæ semper fuerunt in ipsa æcclesia."

TISON, Gislebertus, *Nottingh.* 291. *Yorksh.* 326 b.[1] *Linc.* 354. *Clam. Ebor.* 373, 373 b. *Yorksh.* 379, 380.

TISUN, Gilbertus, *Yorksh.* 381 b.

TOCHI, *Nott.* 280 b.[2]

TODENI, Berengarius, Berenger, *or* Berengerius de,[3] *Oxf.* 154, 159. *Nottingh.* 291 b.[4] *Yorksh.* 298,[5] 314.[6] *Linc.* 353 b. *Clam. N. R. Linc.* 376. *Yorksh.* 380, 380 b. 382.

TODENI, Radulfus de, *Hants*, 52. *Berks*, 62. *Hertf.* 138. *Glouc.* 168. *Worc.* 176.[7] *Heref.* 180, 180 b. 181, 183.[8] *Essex*, 91. *v.* TOENIO.

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[1] The lands of Gislebertus Tison, consisting of twenty-nine manors, were evidently forfeited upon the ravaging of Yorkshire; ten had belonged to Gamelbar, and one to Gamel. Of six which had belonged to Gamelbar, it is said, "Has terras habet Gislebertus Tison, sed wastæ sunt omnes: tantummodo Biletone redd. III. sol. redd." Of several manors in Craven no estimated value is given.

[2] He had soc and sac, and other privileges, in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, but no estates are put down to him.

[3] Second son of Robert de Todeni, hereafter mentioned.

[4] "Modo habent Berengerus de Todeni et Willielmus de Perci."

[5] "II. mansiones in Eboraco civitate Gamelcarle et Aluuini."

[6] These also, twenty-nine manors, were forfeited lands. Eighteen had belonged to Gamel, and five to Torbrand. Of eleven of Gamel's manors it is said, "Has terras habuit Gamel, et nunc Berengarius habet, sed wastæ sunt omnes." All estimated value is omitted.

[7] "Isdem Radulfus tenet Eslei, et æcclesia S. Taurini de eo. Ibi VI. hidæ geld. De his tenet S. Taurinus IIII. hid. quietas et solutas ab omni consuetudine quæ Regi attinet, sicut ipse W. rex concessit quando Rad. eam Sancto dedit."

[8] "Radulfus de Todeni tenet Castellum de Cliford. Wil-

TODENI, *seu* TODENEIO, Robertus de,[1] *Hertf.* 138. *Buck.* 149. *Oxf.* 159. *Glouc.* 168. *Cambr.* 196 b. *Bedf.* 215. *Northampt.* 219,[2] 225. *Leic.* 233 b. *Yorksh.* 314. *Linc.* 352 b. *Clam. in Chetst.* 376 b. 377. *Essex*, 90 b. *Suff.* 429.

TOENIO, Rad. de, *Norf.* 235. *v.* TODENI.

TOLI, *Derb.* 278 b.[3]

TONA, *Yorksh.* 331 b.

TONEBRIGE, Ricardus de, *Kent*, 14.[4]

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lielmus Comes fecit illud in wasta terra quam tenebat Bruning T.R.E. Istud Castellum est de regno Angliæ non subjacet alicui hundret neque in consuetudine. Gislebertus vicecomes tenet illud ad firmam, et burgum, et car. de toto reddit LX. solid."

[1] The founder of Belvoir Castle, and of the cell of monks there, which he annexed to St. Alban's Abbey. In the Cottonian Register of St. Alban's Abbey, quoted in the Monasticon, he is called Robert de Belvedeir. Matthew Paris, edit. 1684, p. 1002, calls him Robert de Thotenei. He died in 1088. See Nichols's Leic. vol. i. pt. i. p. 23. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 111.

[2] "IIII. domus in Northantone."

[3] He had previously held the same land in conjunction with Cnut and Gladuin.

[4] He has been already entered in this Index for the same property as "Ricardus f. Gisleberti;" both names occurring in the same column.

Dugdale, in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 206, giving an account of the family of Clare, says, "The first of this great and noble family that settled in this realm was Richard the eldest son of Gislebert, surnamed Crispin, Earl of Brion in Normandy, son of Geffrey, natural son to Richard, the first of that name, Duke of Normandy."

According to Ordericus Vitalis, in 1073, when he was joined with William de Warren in the administration of

Tonsor, Durandus, *v.* DURANDUS.
TOR, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[1]
TORBER et Vchtred, *Yorksh.* 331.[2]
TORBERN, *Yorksh.* 331 b.[3]
TORCHIL, *Dors.* 84.
TORCHIL et RAVENCHIL, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[4]
TORED, *Yorksh.* 331.[5]
TORNYG, Ecclesia *sive* Abbatia de, *Cambr.* 192 b. *Hunt.* 205. *Bedf.* 211. *Northampt.* 222 b.[6]

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justice through England, he was called William de Benefacta; but toward the close of the Conqueror's reign he assumed the name of De Tonebruge, from his seat at Tunbridge in Kent, the town and castle of which he had obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury in exchange for the castle of Brion in Normandy; they being measured out to him, according to William of Jumieges, to the same extent as was contained in Brion.

In Suffolk he seems to have had the name of Clare, from one of his lordships in that county, at which he fixed his residence.

Rohais, or Rothais, his wife, has been already mentioned.

1 " ħƀ," he had previously held the same land.

2 They had previously held the same land.

3 " ħƀ," he had before held it.

4 They had before held it.

5 He had held previous to the Survey.

6 The Northamptonshire property alone of Thorney Abbey has no mention of the time of King Edward the Confessor. In the other counties, the holding was distinctly previous to the Survey. Of Bolehestre (Bolnhurst) in Bedfordshire it is said, " Hoc ꝏ tenuit Ælfleda de rege E. potuit dare cui voluit. In Monasterio de Torni jacuit die quo rex Edwardus vivus et mortuus fuit. Hoc homines de hund. testantur."

TOTENAIS, Judhel de, *v.* JUDHEL.
TOVI, *Hants*, 54.[1] *Wilts*, 64 b.[2] *Norf.* 264.
TROARZ, Ecclesia S. Martini de,[3] *Glouc.* 166 b.[4]
TURBERN, *Yorksh.* 331 b. bis.[5]
TURBERNUS, *Essex*, 103.
TURBERTUS, *Wilts*, 74 b.
TURBERTUS venator, *Hants*, 51 b.
TURCHIL, *Wilts*, 74.[6] *Leic.* 236 b. *Warw.* 238.[7] *Yorksh.* 330 b.
TURCHIL de Warwic,[8] *Warw.* 240 b.

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1 " Tenet de dono regis in Chenistone dim. v."

2 " Toui. I. et quartam partem unius mas. in Burgo Malmesberie."

3 This Abbey, situated in a town of its name upon the river Dive, and dedicated to St. Martin, was founded by Roger de Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, in the year 1050. Upon the property described in the reference, the cell of Horkesley, or Horsley, was afterwards erected.

4 " Tenet Horselei dono regis W."

5 " hb," he had previously held.

6 " Pater ejus tenuit."

7 " IIII. masur. in burgo de Warwic."

8 Turchil de Warwick, of whom see Dugd. Warw. p. 301. He was the son of Alwine, who is called Vicecomes of that county in the Survey. Under Bertanestone in Warwickshire, tom. i. fol. 241, we read " Ailmarus tenuit, et licentia Regis vendidit ALUUINO, *patri Turchil*, Vicecomiti." Dugdale makes some observations upon the changes which, according to Domesday, had taken place in the tenure and condition of Turchil's property subsequent to the Norman Conquest. Out of seventy-one manors, only four are put down as having been possessed by Alwine, the father of Turchil.

Dugdale says, p. 675, that in the days of King William

TURCHILLUS, *Oxf.* 160 b. *Bedf.* 218 b.[1]
TURCHILLUS prepositus, *Essex*, 98 b.
TURGOT et MATER ejus, *Bedf.* 218 b.[2]
TUROLDUS, *Essex*, 101. *Norf.* 172.
TURSTINI filius, *Oxf.* 160 b.
TURSTINUS, *Somers.* 91 b.[3] *Staff.* 250.
TURSTINUS camerarius, *Hants*, 48, 52. *Wilts*, 74 b. *Bedf.* 216 b.
TURSTINUS filius Rolf, *Hants*, 47 b. *Berks*, 63. *Dors.* 80 b. *Somers.* 97 b.[4] *Dev.* 115 b. *Buck.* 151. *Glouc* 162, 169 b. *Heref.* 185 b.
TURSTANUS machinator, *Hants*, 22.

V. & U.

VALBADON, Ansfridus de, *Northampt.* 219.[5]

Rufus this Turchil wrote himself Turchillus de Eardene, from the forest of Arden. Turchil's eldest son, Siward, was not permitted to enjoy any large proportion of his father's lands, the Earl of Warwick having the greater part assigned to him by King William Rufus "in Comitatus supplementum," to augment his earldom. What Siward had leave to retain was by him and his posterity held by military service to the Earls of Warwick.

Gudmundus, the brother of Turchil, was an under-tenant to him for four hides of land at Patitone. *Warw.* 241 b. col. 2.

1 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

2 "Hanc terram tenuit pater hujus Turgoti, teignus regis fuit et terram suâm dare et vendere potuit."

3 "Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

4 His lands in this county, which were extensive, had belonged chiefly to Alwoldus.

5 "II. dom. in Northantone de feudo episcopi Baioc."

VALONGES, Petrus de, *Linc.*[1] 336.[2]
VALONGIES, Petrus de, *Hertf.* 132,[3] 140 b. *Cambr.* 201 b. *Linc.* 336, 368 b.
VALONIENSIS, Petrus, *Essex*, 78. *Norf.* 256, 278 b.
VALONIS, Petrus de, *Suff.* 420 b.
VAVASORUM Terra, *Suff.* 446.
VCTRED, *Yorksh.* 331 passim.
VDI, *Staff.* 250 b.
VECI, Robertus de,[4] *Northampt.* 225. *Leic.* 230,[5] 234. *Warw.* 242 b. *Linc.* 363.
Venator, Croch, *Hants*, 49.
——— Godric, *Wilts*, 74.
——— Godvinus, *Dors.* 84.
——— Ricardus, *Warw.* 238.
——— Siward, *Oxf.* 160 b.[6]
——— Walerannus, *Hants*, 48. *Wilts*, 72.
——— Wlwi, *Surr.* 36 b.[7]
VER, Albericus de,[8] *Midd.* 130 b. *Cambr.* 199 b.[9] *Hunt.* 207. *Essex*, 76, 101, 107. *Suff.* 418.

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[1] Peter de Vâloniis, or Valoines, is called the Conqueror's nephew. See Blomef. Norf. vol. v. p. 787. He married Albreda, sister of Eudo Dapifer; with whom he was joint founder of Binham Priory in Norfolk. See Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 441.

[2] He had a house in Lincoln.

[3] "Petrus de Valongies habet (in burgo Hertforde) II. æcclesias cum una domo quas emit de Vluui de Hatfelde."

[4] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 89.

[5] Six houses in Leicester, appertaining to the manor of Niwetone, and three belonging to the manor of Chiborne.

[6] "Ipse S. tenuit libere T. R. E."

[7] "Ipse tenuit de rege E."

[8] Progenitor to the noble family of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford. Compare Dugd. Bar. i. 188.

[9] Of the lands of Alberic de Ver in this county, Sextone

VERDUN, Bertrannus de,[1] *Buck.* 151 b.[2]
VERLI, Robertus de, *Norf.* 262. *Suff.* 437.
VERNON, Walterus de, *Buck.* 151.
VILLARIS Monasterii, Sancta Maria,[3] *Dors.* 79.
VIS DE LEW, Hunfridus, *Berks*, 63.
VLBERT frater Vlf, *Linc.* 336.[4]
VLCHEL, *Nottingh.* 292 b. *Yorksh.* 330 b.[5]
VLCHETELLUS, *Norf.* 270 b.[6]
VLCHIL, *Yorksh.* 330 b. ter.[7] 331.[8]

(now Saxon or Saxham, a hamlet of Wood-Ditton) was still in the possession of Vere Earl of Oxford in the 29th Hen. VIII.; Great Abington (the Abintone of Domesday) continued with Earl Edward till late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Castle Camps, parcel of the barony by virtue of which the Veres held the office of Lord High Chamberlain of England, was not alienated, as we have seen in a former page, till 1580.

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 471.

[2] Of Bertrann's manor of Ferneham it is said, " De hoc manerio tenet Goisfridus de Manneuile dim. hid. in Elmodesham, de qua desaisivit prædictum Bertrannum dum esset trans mare in servitio Regis. Hoc attestatur Hundret, et Radulfus Tailgebosc fecit super terram Bertranni unum molinum qui non fuit ibi T. R. E. ut Hund. testatur."

[3] A Cistercian Nunnery at Villars Canivet, in the diocese of Baieux. Neustria Pia, p. 791. The manor of Wadone in Dorsetshire was given to it in the time of the Conqueror, by Hugh Fitz Grip, as appears by the entry referred to.

[4] He had sac and soc in Lincoln.

[5] " ħb," he was the previous possessor before the Survey.

[6] He had held his land T. R. E.

[7] T. R. E. bis.

[8] In all these entries he had been the possessor previous to the formation of the Survey.

VLCHIL et UXOR ejus, *Yorksh.* 331. b.[1]
VLCHIL et VLURIC, *Yorksh.* 330 b.[2]
VLF, *Wilts*, 74. *Somers.*[3] 99. *Dev.* 118 b.[4] *Yorksh.* 331 b.
VLF fenisc, *Nott.* 280 b.
VLF pater Sortebrand, *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.
VLFRIC cilt, *Nott.* 280 b.
ULGAR, *Hants*, 51 b.[5]
VLMARUS burgensis de Bedeford, *Bedf.* 218.[6]
VLNOD, *Hants*, 53 b. 54.[7] *Wilts*, 74.[8]
VLNOD et BRUNING, *Hants*, 54.[9]
VLNODUS presbyter, *Linc.* 336.
ULSI, *Hants*, 54.[10] *Nottingh.* 293. *Yorksh.* 330 b.
VLSI quidam prebendarius Regis, *Bedf.* 218.
VLUEUA uxor Phin, *Essex*, 98.
VLUIET, *Hants*, 51 b.[11] *Wilts*, 74. *Dors.* 84,[12] 84 b.[13] *Nottingh.* 292 b.
VLUIET presbyter, *Linc.* 336.
VLUIET quidam, de elemosina Regis, *Linc.* 341 b.

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1 "II. ☐ in Chesvic. Vlchil IIII. car. terræ ad geldum. Nunc isdem et uxor ejus habent ibi I. car. et I. vill. et II. acras prati."

2 ħb II. maner.

3 "Idem ipse tenebat T. R. E."

4 "Ipse tenebat T. R. E."

5 "Ipse tenuit de rege E."

6 "Istemet tenuit T. R. E."

7 "Vlnod tenet de rege dimid. v. et pro tanto se defendebat T. R. E. et modo."

8 "Vlnod tenet I. hid. in Mere, et pro tanto geldabat T. R. E."

9 "Ipsi tenuerunt in paragio."

10 "Ipse tenuit in paragio de rege E."

11 "Bolle et Vluiet."

12 "Ipse teneb. T. R. E."

13 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

VLUIET venator, *Hants*, 50[1] b.
VLUIET et SUEN, *Nottingh.* 292 b.
VLUIET et UXOR ejus, *Linc.* 341.[2]
VLURIC, *Hants*, 50.[3] 51 b. *Wilts*, 74, passim.[4] *Dors.* 84.[5]
VLURIC venator, *Hants*, 50 b.[6] *Dors.* 84.[7]
VLURICUS, *Dors.* 84.[8] *Nottingh.* 293. *Essex*, 100.
ULWARD, *Hants*, 53 b. *Wilts*, 74.
VLWARD prebendarius Regis, *Wilts*, 74.
VLUUARDUS et BRICTRIC,[9] *Somers.* 98 b.
VLUUIET, *Linc.* 371.
VLUUINUS, *Dors.* 84. *Staff.* 250 b.[10]
UXOR Aluuine, *Hunt.* 207 b.[11]
UXOR Boselini de Dive, *Cambr.* 202 b.[12]
UXOR Edric, *Wilts*, 64 b.[13]
UXOR Geri de Loges, *Glouc.* 170.[14]

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1 " Ipsemet tenuit in alod. de rege E."

2 " Tota hæc terra fuit matris uxoris ejus."

3 " Pater ejus tenuit in alod. de rege E. pro ꝯ."

4 In one of the entries it is said, " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

5 " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

6 " Pater ejus tenuit de rege E."

7 " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

8 " Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E."

9 " Idem ipsi tenebant T. R. E."

10 The same person with Wluinus.

11 Her husband had previously held the land.

12 " I. hid. et dim. (in Hochintone) quam ei liberavit Episcopus Baiocensis; sed homines de hund. nesciunt qua ratione."

13 A masure in the burgh of Malmesberie.

14 The head-title of this entry is " Terra Uxoris Geri" only. Kelham, from William of Jumieges, p. 272, says, (if the same person is really intended,) " Geroius duxit Gislam filiam Turstini de Monteforti." See more of Geroius and his descendants in Will. Gemmet. Hist. Norm. lib. vii. cap. xi.

Uxor Hugonis de Grentemaisnil, *Hertf.* 142 b.[1] *Bedf.* 217 b. *Leic.* 236 b. *Warw.* 244 b.
Uxor Hugonis filii Grip, *Dors.* 83 b.[2]
Uxor Hervei de Helion, *Dev.* 117.
Uxor Manasses coqui, *Somers.* 98 b.
Uxor Quintini, *Leic.* 231.[3]
Uxor Radulfi capellani, *Heref.* 187 b.[4]
Uxor Radulfi Tailgebosc, *Buck.* 153. *Cambr.* 202 b. *Bedf.* 218, *v.* Azelina.
Uxor Ricardi filii Gisleberti,[5] *Hertf.* 142 b. *Hunt.* 207.
Uxor Rogerii de Ivri, *Oxf.* 160.[6]

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[1] Where she is called Adeliz uxor Hugonis de Grentemaisnil.

[2] This lady is mentioned in a previous folio as detaining one hide of land at Abbotsbury, and a virgate at Portesham, which had been given for the support of the monks' table at the Abbey, *Dors.* 78. Abedesberie. "Huic ꝺ pertinet una hida T. R. E. ad victum monachorum erat. Hanc Hugo accepit injuste et retinuit. et adhuc uxor ejus vi detinet." Portesham. "Huic ꝺ pertin. una virgata terre quam Hugo f. Grip injuste accepit, et uxor ejus adhuc vi tenet. Hæc erat in victu monachorum T. R. E." Of a hide and half of land at Horcerd, it is said, "Hanc hidam dedit Hugo, pro anima sua, Æcclesiæ de Creneburne, et valet xx. solid. Dimidiam vero hidam tenet Uxor Hugonis."

[3] She occurs under the head of "Elemosinæ Regis."

[4] Two holdings are recorded to her. One, Erdesope, of three virgates; the other was Ruedene. "In Rvedene tenet eadem mulier cum filio suo Waltero dim. hid. geld. wasta est et tamen reddit II. sol."

[5] See the note under Rothais.

[6] She held five hides at Letelape, supposed to be Islip. She was Adelina, the eldest daughter of Hugh de Grentemaisnil.

Uxor Wenesii, *Wilts*, 74.[1]
Uxor W. Comes, *Yorksh.* 379 b.

W.

W. Comes, *Oxf.* 154.
Wadardus, *Kent*, 1, 2.[2]
Wado, *Wilts*, 74.[3]
Walarico, Rannulfus de Sancto, *Linc.* 364 b.
Walchelinus Episcopus Wintoniensis,[4] *Hants*, 51, 52 b. *Berks*, 56. *Cambr.* 190. *v.* Wintoniensis Episcopus.
Waldinus, *Yorksh.* 298.[5]
Waldinus Brito, *Linc.* 365. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377.
Waldinus Ingeniator, *Linc.* 365 b.
Waleramus, *Essex*, 101 b.
Waleran venator, *Hants*, 48. *Wilts*, 72.
Walerannus, *Dors.* 82.
Waleri, S., Walterius de, *seu* de Sancto Walerico. *Midd.* 130. *Suff.* 432 b.
Walericus, S., *Essex*,[6] 20 b.

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1 "Vir ejus tenuit T. R. E."

2 He held six mansuræ and a mill in Dover.

3 "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

4 Walchelin, chaplain and related to the Conqueror, was made Bishop of Winchester, upon Stigand's deprivation, in 1070. He undertook the rebuilding of his cathedral, with the adjoining monastery, in 1079; and brought the latter to its completion in 1093. He died in 1098.

5 "Waldinus intercepit II. mans. Ketel presbyteri pro una mans. Sterre."

6 The Abbey of St. Valery in Picardy, situated four leagues below Abbeville, at the mouth of the Somme, in the diocese of Amiens; founded by King Clothaire, A. D. 613. See Mon. Angl. vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 1106.

WALTERIUS, *Hants*, 50.[1]
WALTERIUS balistarius, *Glouc.* 162, 169.
WALTERIUS diaconus, *Glouc.* 169.
WALTERIUS fil. Other,[2] *Surr.* 36.[3] *Hants*, 48 b. *Berks*, 56,[4] 61 b. *Midd.* 130. *Buck.* 151.
WALTERUS Flandrensis, *Hertf.* 139. *Buck.* 151. *Bedf.* 215 b. *Northampt.* 219, 226 b. *v.* FLANDRENSIS.
WALTERUS fil. Ponz,[5] *Berks*, 61.[6] *Oxf.* 160. *Glouc.* 168 b.
WALTERUS fil. Rogerii, *Hants*, 48 b. *Glouc.* 169.[7]

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[1] "Modo tenet eam (terram) Walterius in vadium de filio Cole de Basinge."

[2] Dugdale, Bar. tom. i. p. 509, from a MS. in the possession of Thomas Lord Windsor, says, "This Walter being warden of the forest of Berkshire and castellan of WINDSORE, assumed his surname from that place."

[3] There is a singular entry under the Surrey property of Walter Fitz Other at Kingston. "Ipse Walterius tenet unum hominem de soca in Chingestun cui commendavit equas sylvaticas Regis custodire, sed nescimus quomodo. Hic homo tenet II. hid. sed non habet rectum in ipsa terra."

[4] Six hagæ in Burgo de Walingeford.

[5] Son of Walter Ponz, the brother of Drogo, or Dru. Of whom see p. 405.

[6] Land at Etone, three hides of which Walter Fitz Ponz had given to St. Peter, Westminster, "pro anima sua." This donation does not appear to be included in the Berkshire property of the Abbey, mentioned in a previous column of the Survey.

[7] Of Cerni, one of two manors in this county entered to Walter Fitz Roger, the Survey says, "Hoc ꝺ calumniatum est ad æcclesiam S. Mariæ de Abendone, sed omnis Comitatus testificatus est Stigand. archiep. x. annis tenuisse vivente E. rege. Hoc manerium dedit W. Comes Rogerio vicecomiti, patri Walterij."

WALTERUS frater Seiheri, *Bedf.* 216.
WALTERUS de S. Waleri, *seu* SANCTO WALERICO. *Midd.* 130. *Suff.* 432 b.
WALTHAM, Canonici S. Crucis de,[1] *Hertf.* 136 b. *Essex*, 15 b.

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[1] Waltham Abbey was founded, for Secular Canons, by Earl Harold, afterwards King, who, according to Edward the Confessor's charter of confirmation, endowed it with no less than seventeen manors; Passefeld, Walde, Upminster, Wallifare, Tippedene, Alwartune, Wodeford, Nasingan, Brikendune, Melnho, Alricheseia, Wormleia, Lambehithe, Nethleswella, Hicche, Lukintone, and West-Waltham. It continued a college for about a hundred and fifteen years, from 1062 to 1177, when King Henry the Second changed the Seculars for Regular Canons of the order of St. Augustine.

In the Domesday Survey, the manors recorded as belonging to the Abbey are, Wermelai and Brichendune in Hertfordshire; and Epinga, Nasinga, Wdefort, two estates in Lochintuna, Passefeld, Alvertune, Tippedana, Welda, Upmonstra, and Walcfara, in Essex. Melnhou and Alricheseia, in Bedfordshire, had passed to the Bishop of Durham. In the entries of these manors to whom, *Bedf.* 210, of Melchou, it is said, "Hanc terram dedit rex Edwardus æcclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis de Waltham, ut homines de Hund. testantur:" of Alricesei it is said, "Hoc manerium tenuerunt Canonici S. Crucis de Waltham in elemosina T. R. E."

Former property of the Abbey also occurs, *Surr.* 34, under "TERRA COMITIS MORITON'." "Comes Moriton. tenet *Lanchei* (Lambeth). Canonici de Waltham tenuerunt de Heraldo. Tunc se defendebat pro VI. hid. et dim. Modo pro nichilo." Again, "Ipse Comes tenet *Estreham*. T. R. E. se defendebat pro v. hid. Modo pro nichilo. Heraldus tenuit I. hid. et dim. Canonici de Waltham I. hid. et dim."

Under the Bishop of Durham's lands in Berkshire, we

WANDREGESILI, S. Abbatia,[1] *Surr.* 34. *Dors.* 78 b. *Cambr.* 193.

WANZ, Aluric, "Terra Regis quam Aluric Wanz custodit," *Suff.* 287.

WARENE, Willelmus de, *Sussex*, 26. *Hants*, 47. *Berks*, 56. *Buck.* 148. *Oxf.* 157 b. *Cambr.* 196. *Hunt.* 205 b. *Bedf.* 211 b. *Yorksh.* 321. *Linc.* 351 b. *Yorksh.* 379.[2]

WARENNA, Willelmus de, *Essex*, 36. *Norf.* 157. 276 b. *Suff.* 398.

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read of what is now White-Waltham; "Episcopus Dunelmensis tenet de rege Waltham in elemosina. Vluuinus canonus tenuit de Comite Heraldo, et Æcclesiæ de Waltham pertinuit. Tunc et modo pro III. hidis."

[1] The Abbey of Vandrille, anciently called Fontenelle, in the diocese of Rouen, situated about six or seven leagues from that city. It was founded, according to Du Monstier's Neustria Pia, by St. Wandregisillus, A. D. 654. The Dukes of Normandy were considerable benefactor's to it, particularly Duke Richard II. William the Conqueror's benefactions to it, in Normandy, are recited in Neustria Pia, p. 167.

[2] William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Normandy, who came into England with the Conqueror, was made Earl of Surrey in England by King William Rufus. He and his wife Gundreda founded the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, in 1078, as a cell to the great Abbey of Clugni in France.

Ordericus Vitalis, and Sir William Dugdale after him in the Baronage, say, that Gundreda was the sister of Gherbode, a Fleming, to whom the Conqueror had given the city and earldom of Chester. Ordericus Vitalis's words are, "Cestram et Comitatum ejus Gherbodo Flandrensi jamdudum Rex dederat: qui magna ibi et difficilia tam ab Anglis quam a Gallis adversantibus pertulerat:" adding, lower in the page, "et Guillelmo de Guarenna, qui Gun-

WARINUS arbalistarius, *Wilts*, 74 b.

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dredam, sororem Gherbodi, conjugem habebat, dedit Sutregiam."

Gundreda, however, was really a daughter of the Conqueror. William de Warren's second charter of foundation, granted to Lewes Priory in the reign of Rufus, states this fact distinctly: "Volo ergo quod sciant qui sunt et qui futuri sunt, quod ego Willielmus de Warrenna, Surreiæ Comes, donavi et confirmavi Deo et Sancto Pancratio et monachis Cluniacensibus, quicunque in ipsa Ecclesia Sancti Pancratii Deo servient imperpetuum, donavi pro salute animæ meæ et animæ Gundredæ uxoris meæ et pro anima domini mei Willielmi Regis qui me in Anglicam terram adduxit, et per cujus licentiam monachos venire feci, et qui meam priorem donationem confirmavit, et pro salute Dominæ meæ Matildis Reginæ *matris* UXORIS MEÆ, et pro salute domini mei Willielmi Regis filii sui, post cujus adventum in Anglicam terram hanc Cartam feci, et qui me Comitem Surregiæ fecit."

Gundreda is also acknowledged by the Conqueror himself as his daughter, in the charter by which he gave to the monks of St. Pancras the manor of Walton in Norfolk, the original of which is preserved in the Cottonian Manuscript, Vespasian, F. III. fol. 1. He gives it, "pro anima Domini et antecessoris mei Regis Edwardi—et pro anima Gulielmi de Warenna, et *uxoris suæ Gundredæ* FILIÆ MEÆ, et heredibus suis."

Gundreda died in child-bed at Castle Acre in Norfolk, May 27th, A.D. 1085, and was interred in the chapter-house of Lewes Priory. Her tomb was found, many years ago, at Ifield Church in Sussex, (annexed to the monument of one of the Shirley family,) whither it was supposed to have been taken at the dissolution of Lewes Priory. It was again removed, in 1775, to the Church of Southover. It was ornamented in the Norman taste, and the inscription was obscure and mutilated; the names of Gundreda and

WARWELLE, Ecclesia de,[1] *Hants*, 44, 52.
WARWIC, Turchil de, *v.* TURCHIL.
WATEMAN DE LOND', Ælveva femina de, *Midd.* 130 b.
WATEUILE, Robertus de, *Surr.* 30.
WATEVILLA, Will. de, *Essex*, 106 b. *Suff.* 435.
WAULA, Vluric, *Wilts*, 74.
WELLENSIS Episcopus,[2] *Somers.* 89.[3]
WENESII uxor, *Wilts*, 74.[4]
WESTMONASTERII, S. Petri Abbatia,[5] *Sussex*, 17. *Surr.* 32. *Hants*, 43 b. *Bucks*, 59 b. *Wilts*, 67. *Midd.* 128. *Hertf.* 135. *Buck.* 145 b. *Glouc.* 166. *Worc.* 174 b. *Bedf.* 211. *Northampt.* 222. *Staff.* 247 b. *Linc.* 346. *Clam. in Chetst.* 377. *Essex*, 14, 100, 106 b.

St. Pancras, however, appeared upon it. See Sir William Burrell's Collections for the History of the Rape of Lewes in Sussex, MS. Donat. Brit. Mus.

William de Warren himself died June 24th, 1088. The Register of Lewes Priory, MS. Cotton, Vesp. A. xv. preserves the epitaph which was formerly upon his tomb, also at Lewes.

The Monks of St. Pancras, Lewes, occur in Domesday, not as tenants in capite, but as under-tenants to William de Warren; see *Sussex*, fol. 26, col. 1, 2.

[1] The Nunnery of Wherwell in Hampshire. It had held the same lands in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

[2] Giso Bishop of Wells witnesses the Conqueror's charter of 1077, to Westminster Abbey.

[3] The Bishop held no less than two hundred and sixty-five hides of land in this county: all but two estates, one of thirty, the other of twenty hides, had belonged to the see in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

[4] "Vir ejus tenuit T. R. E."

[5] Two or three benefactors to the Abbey of Westminster, in the early pa entury, are mentioned in

WIBERTUS, *Wilts*, 74 b.
WIDUILE, Hugo de, *Northampt.* 219.[1]
WIELARDUS, *Essex*, 101 b.

Domesday, who are no where else noticed. Daneham in Buckinghamshire appears to have been given to the Abbey before King Edward's death, by Vlstan, a Thain. Land in Totinges in Surrey is said to have been granted, after King Edward's death, by Alnod of London, "pro sua anima." And in Essex, fol. 15, under Pachesham, we read, "Hanc terram dedit unus teignus Ecclesiæ, quando ivit ad bellum in Eurewic cum Haroldo." On the other hand, King William the Conqueror's first charter to Westminster Abbey, in 1067, mentions a hide of land at Mertune in Wiltshire, given by a religious woman of the name of Odelina, which does not occur in the Domesday Survey: "unam hidam terræ in Wiltunscire in villa Mertune dicta." Reg. Westm. MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. fol. 42. The exchange for the manor of Windsor, however, which is more than once alluded to in the Domesday entries, is also mentioned in the same charter.

Four charters from King William the Conqueror to Westminster Abbey still remain unprinted. The second of these, after an enumeration of the principal people of the kingdom as witnesses, finishes, "Multis præterea illustrium virorum personis et regni principibus diversi ordinis omissis, qui similiter huic confirmationi piissimo affectu testes et fautores fuerunt. *Hii etiam illo tempore a regia potestate e diversis provinciis et urbibus ad* UNIVERSALEM SYNODUM *pro causis cujuslibet Sanctæ Ecclesiæ audiendis et tractandis ad præscriptum celeberrimum Cœnobium quod Westmonasterium dicitur convocati, hanc eandem, co-operante sibi in omnibus divina pietate honorifice perficienter compleverunt.* Quorum igitur memoriam et nomina *singulatim exprimere*, et huic paginulæ, LONGUM et FASTIDIOSUM videtur inserere. Anno Dominicæ incarnationis Millesimo Septuagesimo Septimo."

[1] "II. domus de XXXII. denar. in Northantone."

WIGAR, *Berks*, 63 b.

WILLELMUS, *Dors.* 84 b. *Oxf.* 160 b. *Bedf.* 216. *Northampt.* 229.

WILLELMUS filius Ansculfi,[1] *Surr.* 35 b. *Berks*, 60 b. *Wilts*, 74. b. *Midd.* 130 b. *Buck.* 148 b. *Oxf.* 157 b. *Worc.* 177. *Cambr.* 201 b. *Hunt.* 207. *Northampt.* 226. *Warw.* 243. *Staff.* 246,[2] 249 b.

WILLELMUS arcuarius, *Hants*, 48 b.

WILLELMUS filius Azor,[3] *Hants*, 53.

WILLELMUS fil. Baderon, *Hants*, 48 b. *Glouc.* 167. *Heref.* 185 b.

WILLELMUS camerarius, *Buck.* 151. *Glouc.* 167. *Bedf.* 216.

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[1] He was the son of Ansculf de Pinchengi, who, in the property at Esenberge in Buckinghamshire, tom. i. fol. 148 b., is noticed by that name. "Hoc ꝺ tenuit Heraldus comes; et ipsum ꝺ excambiavit *Ansculfus de Pinchengi* pro dim. Risenberga contra Radulfum Talgebosch jussu regis Willielmi." In *Surr.* fol. 36, under Wendelesorde, it is said, "Hanc terram habuit Ansculfus postquam recepit Vicecomitatum." His shrievalty is again alluded to in Buckinghamshire, fol. 148 b. col. 2.

William Fitz-Ansculf's principal seat was at Dudley in Worcestershire. "Isdem Willielmus tenet Dvdelei, et ibi est castellum ejus. Hoc manerium tenuit Eduinus Comes."

The Messrs. Lysons say, "Fitz-Ansculf's estates in Berkshire descended from the Paganels to the baronial family of Somery, and eventually became divided among coheirs." Mag. Brit. *Berksh.* p. 178.

[2] In Burgo de Statford, "Willielmus f. Ansculfi habet de Comitatu IIII. mans. quæ pertin. ad Pennam ꝺ. Comitis. Ex his una tantummodo est hospitata."

[3] HENRICUS filius Azor occurs in another part of the present Index.

WILLELMUS Comes, *Oxf.* 161.[1]
WILLELMUS filius Constantini, *Buck.* 151. *Essex*, 97.
WILLELMUS filius Corbucion, *seu* Corbuzon,[2] *Berks*, 61. *Worc.* 177 b. *Warw.* 238, 243. *Staff.* 250.
WILLELMUS diaconus, *Essex*, 94 b.
WILLELMUS Episcopus Tedfordensis,[3] *Norf.* 191.
WILLELMUS filius Goisfridi, *Kent*, 1.[4]
WILLELMUS hostiarius, *Dev.* 177 b. *Nottingh.* 292.
WILLELMUS filius Manne, *Hants*, 48 b. *Buck.* 151. *Oxf.* 160.
WILLELMUS filius Norman, *Glouc.* 167 b.[5] *Heref.* 180, 180 b. 181, 185 b.

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[1] "Hæ infra scriptæ terræ sunt de Feudo Willielmi Comitis." William Fitz Osbern, sewer of Normandy, and Earl of Hereford, is the person here alluded to. Dugdale has enlarged upon the circumstances of his life in the Baronage, tom. i. pp. 26, 66. Ordericus Vitalis, p. 536, relates the particulars of his death abroad in 1070. The earldom of Hereford, with all Earl William's lands in England, descended to his third son Roger de Britolio, who, joining in Ralph de Guader's rebellion, was condemned to the loss of his possessions, and to imprisonment for life. The lands in Gloucestershire mentioned in the present entry seem to have been a part of the fee of Earl William, retained as such, and at the time of the Survey let out to farm by the King.

[2] Kelham says, he was a person of eminence, and had been sheriff of Warwickshire. Illustr. p. 48. Dugd. Warw. p. 553.

[3] William Galfagus, or Beaufoe, of whom an account has been already given, p. 491.

[4] Of the masures in Dover he held three "in quibus erat gihalla burgensium."

[5] The custody of the Forest of Dean had been attached

WILLELMUS filius Ogeri, *Kent*, 1.[1]
WILLELMUS filius Tedaldi, *Kent*, 1 bis.[2]
WILLELMUS *Rex*, *v.* REX.
WILLELMUS fil. Ricardi, *Berks*, 61.
WILLELMUS fil. Stur, *Hants*, 48 b. 52, 52 b.
WILLELMUS Tedfordensis Episcopus, *v.* TEDFORDIENSIS Episcopus, *Norf.* 191, 193 b. *Suff.* 379.
WILLELMUS filius Widonis, *Wilts*, 72. *Somers.* 96 b. *Glouc.* 167.
WILLELMUS porto', *Dev.* 117 b.[3]
WILTUNE, Giraldus de, *Wilts*, 68 b.[4]
WILTUNE, Herveus de, *Wilts*, 74 b.
WILTUNE, S. Maria de, *Hants*, 52 b.[5]
WILTUNIENSIS Abbatia, *Wilts*, 67 b. *Dors.* 79.
WINCELCUMBE, Abbatia de, *Oxf.* 157.[6] *Glouc.* 165 b.[7] *Warw.* 239.[8]

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to the holding of some of Fitz Norman's lands, in the time of King Edward the Confessor. In Herefordshire, fol. 181, it is said, "Rex habet in Herefordscire IX. ☉. wasta de XIX. hidis. De Forestis quas tenet Willielmus filius Normanni redd. XV. lib. Regi."

[1] He held a masure in Dover.

[2] He also held one masure by himself in Dover, and six in conjunction with Robertus Niger.

[3] Probably the same person with Willelmus hostiarius, who follows him in the next entry of land in the Survey.

[4] "In elemosina. Idem tenebat T. R. E."

[5] Watingewelle. "Semper fuit in Monasterio."

[6] The manor of Henestan, or Enstone, consisting of twenty-four hides.

[7] The record says, "T. R. E. defendebat hæc Ecclesia pro LX. hid." Seventy-three hides and a half are put down to it as the property at the time of the Survey.

[8] Six hides in Alne.

WINCESTRE, Odo de, *Hants*, 49 b. *Berks*, 63 b. *Wilts*, 73 b.

WINEMARUS,[1] *Northampt.* 219,[2] 226 b.

WINEMARUS Flandrensis, *Buck.* 152.

WINTONIA, Abb. S. Mariæ de, *Hants*, 43 b.[3] *Berks*, 59 b.[4] *Wilts*, 68.[5]

WINTONIA S. Petrus de, *Sussex*, 17 b. *Hants*, 42, 42 b. 43. *Berks*, 59 b. *Wilts*, 67. *Dors.* 77 b.

WINTONIENSIS Episcopus, *Surr.* 31. *Hants*, 40, 51, 52 b. *Berks*, 58. *Wilts*, 65 b. *Somers.* 87 b. *Hertf.* 133. *Buck.* 143 b. *Oxf.* 154, 155. *Cambr.* 190. *v.* WALCHELINUS.

[1] Chief Steward to the Earl of Britany.

[2] In Northantone. "Winemarus XII. domus de III. sol. ex his quatuor sunt uastæ."

[3] The whole of the property here entered to the Nuns of Winchester in Hampshire had been held by the Abbey T. R. E.

From a passage in another part of the Domesday Survey for Hampshire, however, it appears that more had belonged to them. Of the manor of Icene, belonging to Hugh the son of Baldri, *Hants*, 48, it is said, "Hoc manerium tenuit Abbatia Monialium S. Mariæ Winton. tempore regis Edwardi. Tunc se defendebat pro XII. hid." "Hoc manerium," it is added, "calumniatur Abbatissa S. Mariæ; et totum Hundr. et insuper totus Vicecomitatus testimonium perhibet quod in abbatia fuit tempore regis Edwardi et regis Willielmi, et juste esse debet." In the margin, in smaller characters, we read, "Rex W. reddidit eidem Ecclesiæ."

[4] The manor of Coleselle. "Walterius de Laci dedit æcclesiæ cum filia sua. Scira nescit quomodo."

[5] The Wiltshire property seems also to have been possessed by the Nuns of Winchester T. R. E.

WINTONIENSIS terra de victu Monachorum Winton. *Hants*, 41.

WINTREMELC, Alricus, *Bedf.* 218 b.[1]

WIRCE, Goisfridus de,[2] *Northampt.* 219,[3] 227 b. *Leic.* 230,[4] 235 b. *Warw.* 238,[5] 243 b.[6] *Nottingh.* 291. *Linc.* 369.[7] *v.* LAWIRCE.

WIRECESTRE, Ecclesia de, *Glouc.* 164 b. *Worc.* 172 b. *Warw.* 238, 238 b.

WIRECESTRE, Episcopus de,[8] *Warw.* 238.[9]

WISLAC, *Hants*, 54.

WISLAC et ALURIC, in paragio, *Hants*, 51 b.

WIT, Alwinus, *Hants*, 50 b.[10]

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[1] This entry relates to a half hide of land in Coldentone; the entry adds, "Iste qui nunc tenet, tenuit T. R. E. homo regis E. fuit, et potuit dare cui voluit: quam postea Canonicis S. Pauli sub W. rege dedit, et ut post mortem suam haberent omnino concessit."

[2] Kelham, Illustr. p. 105, says, "He was of Little Brittany in France, and assisted William Duke of Normandy in the Conquest of England." Dugd. Warw. p. 50.

[3] Four houses in Northampton.

[4] Two houses in Leicester, appertaining to his manors of Dalbi and Pichewelle.

[5] A house in Warwick.

[6] Geoffrey de Wirce's manors in Warwickshire, twelve in number, amounting to seventy-six hides of land, had all belonged to a Saxon of the name of Leuuinus.

[7] Geoffrey de Wirce's property in Lincolnshire also consisted of twelve manors.

[8] Wulstan II. consecrated Sept. 8th, 1062. He died Jan. 19th, 1095.

[9] The Bishop of Worcester had nine masures in Warwick.

[10] "Ipse tenuit T. R. E."

WITBVRGA, Sancta, *Shropsh.* 252 b.
WLMARUS, *Suff.* 445 b.
WLUINUS, *Staff.* 250 b.[1]
WLWI venator, *Surr.* 36 b.[2]
WREHANTUNE,[3] Presbyteri de, *Worc.* 176.[4]

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1 The same person with Vluuinus.
2 " Ipse tenuit de rege E."
3 Wolverhampton.
4 " Ipsi tenuerunt T. R. E."

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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